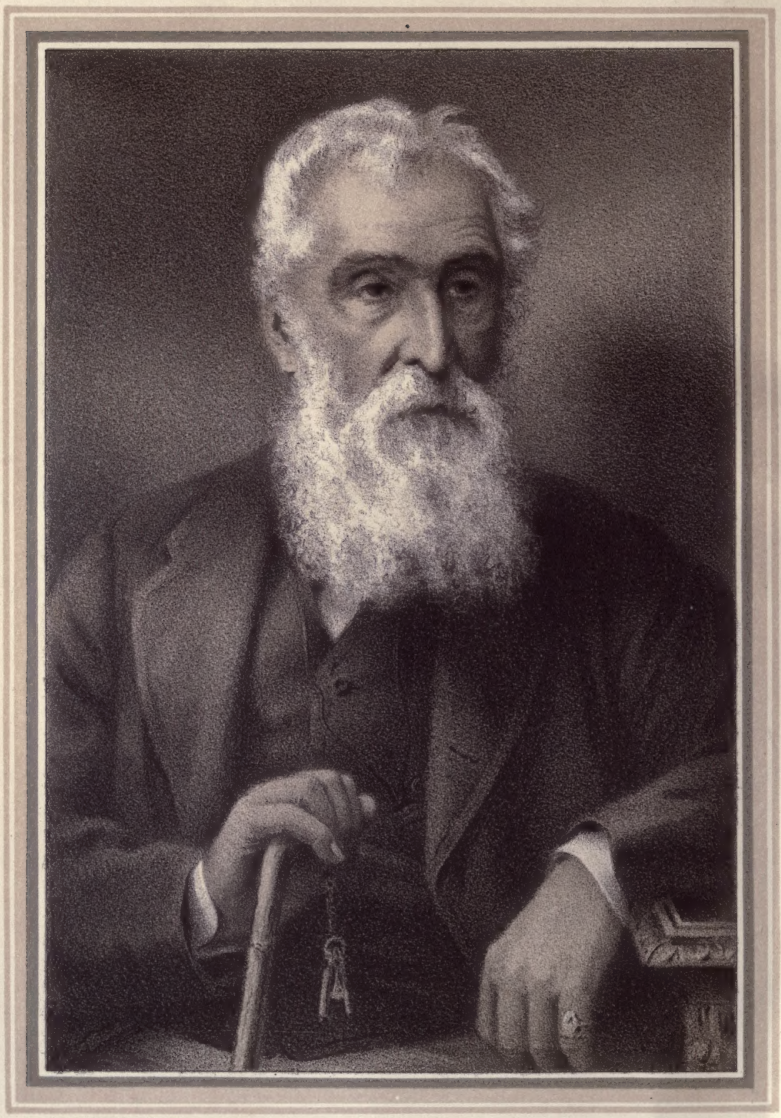

Madure & Macdonald Lith.rs London.

Truly yours,

W. H. Ellyne.

930

COLLECTIONS

HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.

VOL. XIII.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE CLUB BY

THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

1880.

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"*A Ruddy Lion Ramping in Gold.*"

The Seal of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, appended to a Charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Powysland Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton, Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word Sigillum, and "wi" in the word Powisie, now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the *red lion* of Powys—a *lion rampant*—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on its hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 293.

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PROPOSAL *for a Society or Club, to be called the* "POWYS-LAND CLUB", *for the Collecting and Printing, for the use of its Members, of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of Montgomeryshire.*

IT has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county.

The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration.

A county history is the great desideratum; but considering the varied qualifications required, in one person, to enable him to write a good county history, who is equal to such a herculean task?

It is seldom that in one mind can be found "the profundity of knowledge, the patient and laborious research, the skill in generalisation, the talent for detail, the aptitude for so many and so varied investigations, the taste, energy, and self-sacrificing zeal which can carry such labour to a successful termination". The late Walter Davies was the only man that could be named who would have been equal to the undertaking.

In the absence, however, of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting.

It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in the article—"On the Study and Preservation of National Antiquities."

Following the model of other societies, it is proposed that the collection should include—

1. A *Monasticon*, or a record of all monastic remains, whether buildings, tombs, inscriptions, utensils, seals, etc. [This is already in progress, but, from the few religious houses in the county, will not be extensive.]

2. An *Ecclesiasticon*, or a similar record of all that relates to parochial churches and chapels, whether of the established church or of any description, etc., and of all objects such as tombs, crosses, etc., connected with them.

3. *A Castellarium*, a similar record of castellated remains.

4. A *Mansionarium*, a similar collection relating to all ancient manor-houses, mansions, and houses of a certain degree of importance, and to their collected remains.

5. A *Villare* and *Parochiale*, applying to all buildings and remains of towns, villages, parishes, etc., including all public civil buildings, etc.

6. *A Chartularium*, including as complete an account as practicable of all ancient documents referring to the five preceding classes. The manorial history of the county may be illustrated, and the public record office and the muniment rooms of the magnates of the county would form an almost inexhaustible source of information under this division. It would be proposed to print the original documents *in extenso* where thought of sufficient interest.

7. An *Obituarium*, containing notices of pedigrees of ancient families, notices of celebrated characters, and collections of all that relates to the public and private life of all classes who are or have been inhabitants of the district.

8. An *Ordinary of Arms*, containing authentic copies of all existing remains of mediæval heraldry.—Drawings and copies of inscriptions, etc., on church windows, monuments, etc.

9. The collecting and printing of MS. collections connected with the district, or throwing any light on any of the families of the county.

10. An *Itinerarium*. Notices, plans, and surveys, of all British, Roman, or other ancient roads or ways, etc.

11. Traditions, customs, folk-lore, ballads, etc.

Various topographical and genealogical articles have appeared in publications that are rare and difficult of access, and it would be proposed to reprint such of these articles as may be thought of sufficient interest and value, with such additions as may be procurable; for instance: the topographical accounts of the parishes of Meifod and Llanwnog, which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and the accounts of Garthbeibio, Llangadfan, and Llanerfyl, and of Llanymynech, that appeared upwards of seventy years ago in the *Cambrian Register*, and such like. They would form models for topographical accounts of other parishes.

And it is wished to reprint several of the articles bearing upon Montgomeryshire which have already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

It is proposed to print the articles in parts, as they are available, and not necessarily in any particular classified order; but when a sufficient number to form a volume is collected, to make the information easily accessible by means of copious *Indices*.

It is also proposed to make such arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association as may be found mutually desirable and practicable. It is the wish of the promoters of this scheme to form the closest connection with that well-tried and excellent institution. The scheme may appear extensive, but it will be carried out only so far as materials offer and opportunity occurs.

This preliminary proposal was circulated in the first instance in influential quarters, with the view of testing how far the scheme met with approval, and was likely to be supported.

The collection of two or three facts—in themselves, and, while separate, comparatively unimportant—will often be found to throw light on each other, and will not unfrequently lead to the clearing up of doubtful points, or the discovery of error. In this light all may assist in the work proposed.

"If a collection could be made", said the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, "of all the isolated and floating facts connected with the various branches of topographical knowledge, it is obvious that thus an invaluable body of information and ample store of materials might be amassed, of the utmost importance to the traveller, the antiquarian, the man of science, and the naturalist." The custodian of almost every parochial register may find in it much that is novel and valuable. Any accurate observer who will transcribe all the monumental inscriptions in any church, chapel, or burial place, would render valuable service.

If it meet with support, it is intended to organise and carry it on with the honorary assistance of such as consent to associate themselves for the purpose; the necessary funds for printing and illustrating, transcribing public records, etc., being provided by the subscription of the members. But it is by no means wished to restrict the Association to pecuniary subscribers only. Contributors of archæological information of all the descriptions before indicated would be welcomed as members with as much warmth as pecuniary subscribers.

MORRIS C. JONES,
20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
T. O. MORGAN,
Aberystwith.
} *Hon. Secs. pro tem.*

1*st March*, 1867.

The Club was constituted on the 1st October 1867; when Part I was issued to the members, and the following Rules adopted:—

ORIGINAL LAWS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

I. The Club shall consist of not more than one hundred Members.

II. The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Club shall be vested, that is to say, the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and twelve other Members.

III. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the first Officers and Council of the Club:—

President—The Earl of Powis.

Vice-Presidents—The Lord Sudeley; The Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Council.

Rev. E. L Barnwell, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.

Edmund Buckley, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinas.

J. Pryce Drew, Esq., M.A., Milford, Newtown.

Rev. John Edwards, M A., Rectory, Newtown.

Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, M.A., Rectory, Llandyssil.

Abraham Howell, Esq., Rhiewport, Welshpool.

David Howell, Esq., Dolguog, Machynlleth.

Rev. D. Phillips Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Guilsfield.

Hon. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., Gregynog, Newtown.

Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant, Welshpool.

Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin.

C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., M.P., Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

Hon. Treasurer—Thomas Bowen, Esq. (Messrs. Beck & Co.), Welshpool.

Hon. Secretaries—Morris C. Jones, Esq., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool (and Gungrog, Welshpool); T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith (and Lincoln's Inn).

IV. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually, on the first day of the month of October, or on a day soon after, and at such place as the Council shall appoint. And the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings, on giving, through the Secretaries, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

V. The Council shall be elected at a General Meeting, to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI. The names of the Members proposed to be elected into the Council shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretaries one fortnight before the General Meetings; and notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to all the Members.

VII. At the General Meetings votes for the election of the Council may be given either personally or *by letter* addressed to the Secretaries; but no member shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the offices of Secretaries or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

IX. Those gentlemen who have assented or do assent to these rules, and have signified their wish to become Members, shall be deemed original Members of the Society.

X. Subsequent Members may be elected by ballot at any one of the General Meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by two existing Members. One black ball in five shall exclude.

XI. The subscription of each Member shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer, and shall be as follows:—Any Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association who shall become an *original* Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of half-a-guinea; any other Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of one guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Club.

XII. The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Club.

XIII. The objects of the Club shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Club shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members, searching for and transacting public records, etc., and the necessary expenses of the Club.

XIV. The Members are earnestly invited to contribute articles and information; and contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles.

XV. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Club, to be delivered as soon as it shall be completed.

XVI. The Council shall determine what numbers of each publication shall be printed, and the copies over and above those required for the Members shall be sold to the public at such time and price as may be fixed by the Council, and the proceeds to be carried to the account of the Club.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at an Anniversary Meeting; one month's notice of any proposed alteration to be communicated, in writing, to the Secretaries.

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Club, held on the 11th of October 1869, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, the following alterations in the Laws were made—

"That the Club shall be extended, and shall consist of not more than two hundred members; all additional Members shall pay the annual subscription of one guinea.

"That the Secretary shall be at liberty to admit Members up to that enlarged limit; the applicants for membership who are willing to pay the back subscriptions so as to entitle them to the back parts of the publications of the Club, to have the preference.

"That the Secretaries shall also be at liberty to admit new Members to supply vacancies caused by death, or resignation, or non-payment of subscriptions.

"That the following words be added to Rule XII: 'or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Club.'"

At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 5th of October 1874, the following were adopted as

"THE RULES OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY."

1. The Museum and Library shall be open to the public on Saturdays and Mondays from Ten to Four, on payment by each person of an admission fee of threepence: except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

2. An annual family subscription of 5s. shall admit all the members of a family subscribing, and an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. shall admit an individual person, on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year.

3. The Members of the Powys-land Club shall have access to the Museum and Library every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Four, and also shall have the privilege of taking therein any personal friends accompanying them, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

4. That Donors to the Building Fund, to the amount of 10s. or upwards, and their families, shall be admitted free on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year from the opening of the Museum and Library.

5. Each person visiting the Museum and Library shall be required to enter his or her name in a Visitor's book, to be provided for that purpose.

6. No article or book shall on any account be removed from the Museum and Library, without the special permission of the Committee.

At the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 4th of October 1875, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, an alteration in the laws was made by the adoption of the following additional rule:—

"XVIII. That no dividend, gift, division or bonus in money shall be made unto or between any of the Members of the Powys-land Club, or of the said Museum or Library, or any other person whatsoever."

And the following alteration and addition to the Rules of the Powys-land Museum and Library were made.

Rule I was altered to read thus :—

"1. That the public shall be admitted to the Museum every week-day, from Ten to Four, on the payment of an admission fee of Threepence, except when the Council shall otherwise determine; and except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge."

The following additional Rule was adopted :—

"That the Books in the Library shall be open gratuitously to the public, subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Council."

(Signed)	Powis	*President.*
	D. P. Lewis. A. Howell. Henry P. Ffoulkes.	} *Three Members of th e Council.*
	R. E. Jones.	{ *A Member of the Powysland Club.*
	Morris Cha. Jones. William V. Lloyd.	} *Honorary Secretaries.*

"I hereby certify that this Society is entitled to the benefit of the Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 36, entituled, 'An Act to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other Local Rates, Lands and Buildings occupied by Scientific or Literary Societies."

(Signed) "J. M. Ludlow,
"*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,*

"The Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, for the Central Office, London, 19th November, 1875."

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

POWYS-LAND CLUB.

September 30, 1880.

---

*Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections."*
Those marked † are Donors of Objects to the Powys-land Museum and Library.
Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meeting.

†Adnitt, W. H., Esq., Lystonville, Shrewsbury

Babington, Charles C., Esq., F.S.A., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
*†Barrett, Thomas Brettell, Esq., Welshpool
*†Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Melksham, Wilts
Bates, J. Cadwallader, Esq., Heddon Banks, Wylam-on-Tyne
Beattie, John, Esq., Shortwood, Teddington Park, Middlesex
Beattie, Joseph, Esq., 242, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
‡Beck, Peter Arthur, Esq., Trelydan Hall, Welshpool (*Hon. Treasurer*)
†‡Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanyrafon, Caersws
†Black, Adam William, Esq., 28, York Place, Edinburgh
*†Breese, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., Morva Lodge, Portmadoc
*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
Brisco, Wastel, Esq., Southcott, Reading
‡Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

*Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais House, Dowlais
Cokayne, George E., Esq., M.A.Oxon, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*, College of Arms, London.
†Curling, Mrs., Brookland Hall, Welshpool

†‡Davies, Miss, Penmaen Dovey, Machynlleth
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After 1*st October*, 1880.

Wynne, W. R. M., Esq., Peniarth, Towyn
Sowerby, T., Esq., M.R.C.S., Welshpool

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club was held at the Powys-land Museum and Library, Welshpool, on Friday October 9th, 1880. The chair was taken by the President, the EARL OF POWIS, and there were present:—The Bishop of St. Asaph; Lady Charlotte Montgomery; Hugh Montgomery, Esq.; Misses Montgomery; Mrs. Willes Johnson, Llanerchydol; Mrs. Lovell; Miss Harrison; Mrs. Howell, Rhiewport; Mrs. Edward Jones, Welshpool; Mrs. and Miss Morris Jones, Gungrog; the Rev. Canon Wynne Edwards; Rev. D. P. Lewis, Rural Dean; Rev. J. McIntosh, Rector of Llanerfyl; Rev. J. E. Hill, Vicar of Welshpool; Rev. John Williams, Rector of Newtown; Rev. Joseph Matthews, Rector of Llandysilio; Rev. D. R. Thomas, Vicar of Meifod; Rev. T. Jeffrey Jones, Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion; Rev. R. E. Price, Rector of Llanymynech; Rev. Augustus Field, Vicar of Pool Quay; Rev. Griffith Edwards, Rector of Llangadfan; Rev. D. L. Boyes, Welshpool; Rev. J. David Jones, Welshpool; and Rev. H. Williams, Llanfair; A. Howell, Esq., Rhiewport; G. D. Harrison, Esq., Mayor of Welshpool; P. A. Beck, Esq., Trelydan Hall; W. Withy, Esq., Golfa; D. Pryce Owen, Esq., Welshpool; C. S. Burton, Esq., Hanwell; T. Morgan Owen, Esq., Rhyl; Lieut.-Col. Walker; Elijah Pryce, Esq., Trederwen; Thomas Savin, Esq., Oswestry; Edward Jones, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool; Charles Jones, Esq., Welshpool; Richard Williams, Esq., Newtown; William Wilding, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery; R. Hurst, Esq., Borough Surveyor, Welshpool; Lewis Hutching, Esq., Welshpool; Thomas Hoblyn, Esq., Welshpool; M. Paterson Jones, Esq., Liverpool; T. Simpson Jones, Esq., Lincoln's Inn; T. Rutter, Esq., Welshpool; and Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.

The PRESIDENT called upon the Secretary to read the annual Report, which was as follows:—

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasing duty of reporting that, in pursuance of the resolution of the last annual meeting, £200 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the London and North Western Railway Company was, on the 13th November 1879, purchased out of the funds of the Club, at a cost of £216, in the names of the Trustees of

The Powys-land Club in account with Peter Arthur Beck, Esq., and ending

To Cash paid as follows :—			
„ Mr. Richards for Printing Report of Meeting, and Supplementary Part	£12	10	0
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXVI . . .	54	7	0
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXVII . . .	54	17	9
„ Paid for Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations .	10	1	0
„ Paid for Postage of Report and Parts XXVI and XXVII, to Members ; also of back Parts to New Members ; Postage of Circulars, collecting Subscriptions, and remitting same, &c. . .	11	6	6
„ Paid London and North Western Railway Company for £200 four per cent. Debenture Stock, invested in the names of the Trustees of the Museum, as part of the "Repair Fund" . . .	216	0	0
„ Balance carried down	42	9	3
	£401	11	6

Hon. Treasurer, for the year commencing 1*st October* 1879, 30*th September* 1880.

By Balance in hand	£183	14	0
„ Cash received from Subscriptions as follows:—			
13 Subscriptions from Original Members at 10s. 6d. each	6	16	6
157 Subscriptions from ordinary Members at £1 1s. each	164	17	0
Special:—			
1 The Earl of Powis	5	5	0
Arrears received	23	12	6
Subscriptions of next year received in advance from Old Members	7	7	0
9 Members who last year, or previously, paid this year's Subscription in advance.			
18 Continuing and Deceased Members, in arrear, amounting, besides bad debts, to £32 0s. 6d.			
198 Number on List of Members.			
Cash received for books sold . . .	9	19	6
	£401	11	6
1880, October. By Balance in hand brought down .	£42	9	3

the Museum, to be held by them as part of the repair fund, as provided by the Constitution Deed.

In addition to this necessary measure of precaution, the Committee have the pleasure to report that the proposed new room has been built on the eastern side of the Museum, which will afford as much further accommodation as will, under ordinary circumstances, be required for some years. The scheme for the addition met with general approval, and the amount required for erecting the building has been fully subscribed, so that no debt remains upon it. Some glass cases and internal fittings are required, the expenses of which the dividend from the repair fund will in part provide, and the sanction of the meeting is requested to the residue being paid out of the funds of the Club to the extent of £20 or £30.

In consequence of members of the Cambrian Archæological Association liberally supporting the extension by their subscriptions and influence, it is proposed to place an inscription in the new room that it was erected in commemoration of the successful meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in Welshpool, in 1879.

It will not be necessary in this report more than to allude to the terms in which the Powys-land Club and Museum are referred to by the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association in their recent report, inasmuch as the effect of such report has been already printed on the cover of the last issue of the *Montgomeryshire Collections.*

The finances of the Club are in a satisfactory condition, and, notwithstanding the outlay in the repair fund, there is a substantial balance in hand, although an unusual number of subscriptions are in arrear.

A considerable number of donations to the Museum has been received. The Museum has been kept in confusion owing to the building operations, and it will take some time to procure the necessary fittings, and to effect the re-arrangement of the objects. When these are done, all objects contributed can be properly arranged and displayed.

Mr. Charles Thomas has removed his Peruvian collection, and the thanks of the Club are due to him for exhibiting them for a period of six years, during the infancy of the Museum, when they were useful to the institution.

Mr. James Williams has offered his assistance to arrange the geological specimens, and has kindly presented from his own collection many typical specimens that were lacking. The collection is small, but it is hoped it will soon assume an educational value, and in time increase, and become important in that respect.

The Committee trust also that the Club will soon obtain similar amateur help for the arrangement of the Caine collection of shells, when its extent, completeness, and value will more fully appear.

The literary work of the Club has proceeded satisfactorily, and although a large amount of material has been already printed in the Transactions, the sources of information are not yet by any means exhausted. The Club would nevertheless welcome more and fresh literary contributors.

The Club has lost five members by death, viz. W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth (a Vice-President of the Club), the Rev. F. Tompson, Rev. J. J. Turner, Rev. D. P. Pritchard, and Miss Hinde-Lloyd. Four members have also resigned.

On the other hand, four new members have joined the Club. The rule which has obtained in the Club, of sons succeeding their fathers in their membership, has been illustrated in the case of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth.

The Treasurer, Peter A. Beck, Esq., then read the financial report. See pages xxii & xxiii.

The President then said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Through the never tiring energy of our excellent Secretary, Mr. Morris Jones, we are met to-day under favourable auspices, and with enlarged premises, which are already beginning to look as though they were fairly occupied, and which show that as fast as we are able to give room to the various objects of interest and curiosity connected with Wales, donors are found to provide specimens which save our rooms from looking bare and empty. In these days of universal depression it is cheering to find any interest, however small, and any institution, however modest, that is able to expand and extend itself. The report states that some fittings are wanted for the new apartments, but that is a deficiency which we trust will shortly be supplied, and in which we are countenanced by two great institutions, the British Museum, and the South Kensington Museum; because although a magnificent building has been erected at South Kensington to which they may remove the Natural History collections from the British Museum in order to make the valuable space at the British Museum available for other and more important objects, the birds and beasts still remain *in statu quo*, and the British Museum still continues to keep magnificent antiquities, brought at great expense from Greece and Egypt, in its basement stories, because no Chancellor of the Exchequer has been found sufficiently liberal to give a grant for the fittings of this new apartment. (Laughter.) I hope we shall have completed our fittings before the British Museum. (Cheers and laughter.) Among the members whom we have lost in the course of the last year, the death of our Vice-President, the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, is much to be regretted. He had a very valuable collection of ancient Welsh MSS., records, and writings, in his possession, and there was no one who was more heartily interested in the antiquities of the Principality, or who personally possessed a more thorough and scholarlike acquaintance with its ancient lore. (Hear, hear.) Through the kindness of Mr. Caine, a friend of Mr. Morris Jones's, a very handsome collection of shells has been given us. They have been placed in the other room, where they form an attraction, and give a new interest to the Museum, in place of the very curious things we have lost—I mean those Peruvian antiquities which Mr. Thomas was good enough to lend us for six years. You will not have forgotten that curious bottle which was so harmonious

and almost articulate in its utterances, as though it had stolen from the human race that power of utterance of which it sometimes in Wales deprives them. (Laughter.) I may invite your attention to the other apartment, in which some of our new things are exhibited. I will now move "That the report now read be confirmed, printed, and circulated amongst the members, and that the financial recommendations therein made be carrried out." In connection with the report we may congratulate ourselves that we have laid the foundation of a repair fund, which is a thing most necessary for the permanent welfare of an institution like the present, because, being voluntary, we cannot depend upon rates, and we know that with buildings age soon begins to tell, and that if they do not receive early attention they may soon become as dilapidated as some of the old worm-eaten remains to which they now give shelter. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of St. Asaph said :—I have been requested to second the motion before the meeting, and I rise to do so with great pleasure. I have heard much, and have read a little, of what has been going on in connection with this institution. It cannot but be a very great advantage to the locality to have connected with it such a building for the purposes intended. If you care to study natural history it gives you an opportunity of cultivating your taste for that pursuit. I think that this institution is a very important gain, if you regard it as affording opportunities for social gatherings of those who are drawn together by similar tastes, and who may thus possibly be encouraged to pursue with greater assiduity those studies to which the objects collected there direct their attention. Again, a great deal of historical research will, I am sure, be originated here, which will be of very great advantage, not only to you in this county, but throughout the whole Principality. There are many facts in past history which we should be very sorry to lose sight of, but which are often regarded as mere myths, having no real historical basis. This Society, I have no doubt whatever, will prove that they are not myths. Historical facts are important, but principles are still more important; and I, for one, regard the labours of this institution with peculiar interest on account of the principles which it will enable us to lay hold of and to appreciate. The district now constituting Montgomeryshire has been highly distinguished in distant ages. It was distinguished for having had connected with it the great name of Brochwel Ysgythrog, who, I believe, was one of the Princes of Powys-land. I do not at all refer to him in order to give you the slightest desire to revive the state of things which existed in his day; but there is one very important fact in his history. Brochwel was instrumental in turning back the tide of war which was then advancing in the Principality; and the inroads made not only upon our civil institutions but upon our religious institutions. Upon the occasion of that successful struggle a terrible slaughter took place on the borders, near the great Abbey and College of Bangor Iscoed. As to the question whether the Romish missionaries had anything to do with it, historians agree among themselves, as a rule, to say "No"; but let that be as it may,

you know that an attack was made upon the institutions and liberties of this country, but Brochwel came forward, stood boldly out against the aggression, turned the tide of war, and saved us for a long period, our freedom, our institutions, and our learning. When I say learning, you must not suppose that I am talking about a myth, even at that remote period; for there were, I believe, at that time, in that institution, about two thousand inmates of the Abbey, just the number the great University of Oxford can boast of at the present day. A distinguished individual, wrong-headed as he was, Pelagius, was educated there, and the famous Abbot Dunawd, or Dinoth, was the head of the institution, when Augustine first came to England, and he acted as the leader of the British Bishops in resisting his pretensions. The men of Montgomeryshire, joining heartily with Brochwel, were instrumental, under Divine Providence, in turning back the tide, and not only in securing to their countrymen a certain amount of liberty, but also in maintaining in its integrity the religion they had received from Apostolic times. I believe that the candle of God's truth was lighted in this land at a very early period. I cannot bring my mind to suppose that the Apostolic age had passed away before the gospel was preached to our forefathers. There is one singular circumstance which the language of our country, whether we value it or not, has preserved to us, in the use of one expression—the name given to Confirmation, "Bedydd Esgob"—("Bishop's Baptism"). The question of the realisation of the baptismal covenant, happened to be one of the points in dispute between the British Bishops, seven of them in all, and Augustine and his companions. It may appear strange that they should attach so much importance to it, but it was, in reality, of infinite importance. It was the Protestant religion showing itself long before its day. Rome then held that Confirmation was to be administered immediately after baptism, as something *opus operatum* or *ex opere operato*. This was resisted by the representatives of the British Church, who contended that a sufficient interval should be allowed to elapse in order to give an opportunity of seeing whether the conditions of the baptismal covenant were realised and fulfilled, and that not till then should the rite of Confirmation be administered. That one circumstance was of the greatest possible advantage to us, because it showed that in those early days our forefathers appreciated the truth that religion is a matter of personal faith, and not a mere empty profession. But I must not detain you any longer. I can only say it gives me the greatest possible pleasure to be present at this gathering. I trust that before very long you will fill your new room, and not only so, but require in course of time other rooms to be added to it. Lord Powis has referred to the British and South Kensington Museums. I believe those museums are full to overflowing, and if you in Montgomeryshire are prepared to take charge of them, you may possibly become the recipients of some of those superfluous treasures, and possess a collection such as no other county in Wales possesses. I hope great success will attend your efforts. I thoroughly agree

with his Lordship that the greatest credit is due to your Secretary, Mr. Morris Jones. But for that gentleman I should not have known much about this institution, and I am very much obliged to him for writing to me from time to time about it. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Howell said:—Lord Powis has referred to the want of accommodation at the British Museum. We do not propose to supply that want, but we propose to extend the operations of the Powys-land Museum, and to make it more or less a museum for the whole of Wales. The resolution I have to propose is the following:—

"Having considered the report of the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association to their last annual meeting, wherein it is stated:—

"'That the Powys-land Museum is not only the most valuable in Wales, but in some respects the only one.

"'That Wales, at present, has no Museum of Antiquities.

"'That the museums at Carnarvon, Swansea, Tenby, and Lampeter College cannot supply what is wanted, viz., a general and central Museum for Welsh Antiquities.

"'That the nearest approach to one is at hand in Welshpool (viz., the Powys-land Museum), and could be made to answer the purpose at a small cost.'

"Resolved, that the Powys-land Club is prepared to make arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association, whereby the Powys-land Museum may become a *general and central Museum for Welsh Antiquities*, and that an intimation to that effect be conveyed to the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and that the Council of the Powys-land Club be a Committee to negociate with them, three to be a quorum, and to report to a general meeting of the Club."

You will bear in mind that the proposal emanated from the Cambrian Archæological Association. The first mention of it was contained in the report of the meeting of the Association, held at Welshpool in August 1879. At that meeting the following remarks were made by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, the Treasurer, respecting the Museum:—"With regard to the Museum, there was nothing of the kind, so far as he knew, in any other part of Wales; and from his knowledge of the Principality, which extended over thirty years, he did not see much probability of the example being followed in the other counties. The Museum was not only for the benefit of the town, but also for the whole community. They had articles in their Museum which were perfectly unique, rare, and of inestimable value." In the report of the Powys-land Museum and Library Committee, presented to the Annual Meeting last year, the proposal was referred to in the following terms:—"A suggestion has been made that the Powys-land Museum—secured, as it is, by deed upon public trusts—rendered stable by a repair fund—endowed with a cottage residence for a carekeeper—prohibited by its trust deed from being used for political or polemical purposes—affording, with the proposed addition,

ample present accommodation, and having vacant land sufficient, when required, to double the present ground-floor accommodation—that this Museum, thus advantageously placed, and centrally situated in Wales, would form a fit, indeed, the most suitable receptacle, which the Cambrian Archæological Association could adopt as a 'Museum of Antiquities' for North and Central Wales. The Committee concur in the wisdom and expediency of this suggestion; and, on their part, are ready to adopt and carry it out, when the proper time for so doing has arrived; and, in the meantime, express their willingness to take charge of such objects as may be entrusted to them." At the recent meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Pembroke the matter was again referred to in the report of the Council of the Association. Having read an extract from the report, which was to the effect stated in the preamble of the resolution, Mr. Howell proceeded—I think that all those who have been associated with this institution from its commencement may well concur in the sentiments there expressed. Our friend the Secretary does not wish us to make personal references to him, but it is difficult to avoid it, as we are so much indebted to him in every way for what has been done. There has been a continuous and steady advance, with no chance of retrogression. Every inch of fresh ground which has been gained has been permanently secured. I can see, therefore, no objection to the proposed extension, and I believe you will agree with me that it is likely to be of great benefit, both to ourselves and to the Principality at large. I therefore beg to move the resolution I have read. (Cheers.)

The Rev. D. R. Thomas said:—So much has been said about the sentiments of the Cambrian Archæological Association upon this matter that it becomes a very easy and pleasant office to second the proposal brought forward by Mr. Howell. It has been the object of the Association from the very commencement to try and stir up different parts of the country to form museums in which local antiquities may be brought together, so that there may be in every county, if possible, a nucleus of information and instruction upon the antiquity and history of that county. To a certain extent that object had been attained, in so far as in several places—Carnarvon, Swansea, Tenby, and Lampeter—museums have already been formed. At Carnarvon, which has ample opportunities and means of acquiring objects of interest in the neighbourhood, the museum itself is, I believe, much inferior now to what it was twenty or thirty years ago. At our recent meeting there we were unable to find some objects of interest which had been there when the Society met at Carnarvon about the year 1848. At Swansea there is a museum of considerable value. When the Cambrian Archæological Association was started, it was intended to make it the focus and centre of its own antiquities; and many of our books were placed in charge of the Swansea Royal Institution; but for some reason or other, probably on account of the inconvenience of the situation, the scheme then started was not carried out. At Tenby an admirable museum is being vigorously worked, and the time may perhaps come when it will run the Powys-land Club very hard, and the harder it runs us

the belter. There is also at Lampeter an admirable museum of its kind. There is one antiquity in that museum we can never hope to match—an ancient copy of the Scriptures, dating, I believe, from about the eleventh or twelfth century, and marked with the blood of some of the martyrs of Bangor Iscoed. At Aberystwyth a museum has been started which is likely to be of very great value. The more museums there are the better pleased we shall be, because every one who wants to study the antiquities of his country and his district will learn a great deal more from looking at objects which illustrates them than he can possibly learn by mere reading. (Cheers.) I would say everything I possibly can in favour of other museums, and if any one present has any objects of special local interest or value, I should not be jealous, and I am sure Mr. Morris Jones would not be jealous, if either of those museums were chosen as the depository of those treasures, but there is really more to be said in favour of the Powys-land Museum than of any of the others. It forms a better nucleus and is situated more centrally and more conveniently for access by railway from different parts of the Principality. Aberystwyth has one leg in the sea, but our museum is situated very centrally for North and South Western Wales, and also for the Marches. I therefore have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Howell, and I think the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be the more ready to accede to the proposal, when they are told in what a winning, wily way the new room has been dedicated in their honour. (Cheers and laughter.)

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

The MAYOR OF WELSHPOOL said that the Secretary had done him the honour of placing the next resolution in his hands, and, as an humble member of the Club, he was very sensible of the honour paid him. He was quite sure the resolution would be as acceptable to the meeting as it was gratifying to him to propose it to them. The Earl of Powis had held the office of President of the Club ever since its formation thirteen years ago, and he hoped that his lordship would continue for many years to come to preside over its meetings, and to give it the benefit of his kind and active support. (Cheers.) He was sure it must be gratifying to his lordship, as President of the Club, to see the success which had attended the efforts of their untiring and energetic Secretary, Mr. Morris Jones. (Cheers.) He begged to move that the thanks of the meeting be given to Lord Powis for presiding over it. (Cheers.)

The Rev. D. P. LEWIS, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the motion, which was carried amid cheers.

His LORDSHIP said he was much obliged for the compliment they had been good enough to pay him, and on behalf of the Committee of the Club he begged to thank the visitors who had attended the meeting. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated, and the members and others present occupied themselves in inspecting the new room and the numerous objects which the museum now contains.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES.

PRESENTED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1879, AND NOVEMBER 1880, TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, WITH THE NAMES OF THE DONORS.*

Continued from Mont. Coll., Vol. xii, *p.* xxxv.

BRASS :—

Presented by **(265)** CHARLES GRIFFITHS (1880).

A small brass cross, with "I.N.R.I." and other figures upon it, found on the site of Terrace Buildings, Welshpool, where the Old Church stood.

IRON :

Presented by **(338)** a Military Officer, a native of Montgomeryshire (per D. P. OWEN) (1880).

1. Two flint-lock guns, taken in the Bazar Valley Expedition. Also a helmet belonging to one of the late Shere Ali's body-guard. Also a small knife, with belt and pouch, used by the Afghan troops at Kandahar.

Presented by **(100)** Mr. AGNEW (1880).

3. A curious pair of ancient handcuffs.
4. A cavalry sword.

Presented by **(1)** MORRIS C. JONES (1880).

249. An Indian sword.

STONE :—

Presented by **(341)** WILLIAM LEWIS (1879).

1. Three stone objects, one three feet long and two inches wide, and the others two feet six inches long, in the shape of "swords", supposed to be weapons of war, but not ground or polished; found at Penmaenmawr, in an almost inaccessible place in the rocks, partly covered by stones.

John Evans, Esq., LL.D., has some imitations of swords in slate from Ireland; but they are polished all over, and sharply pointed.

Presented by **(342)** the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON (The United States National Museum) (1879).

1. Set of casts of twelve typical American stone implements.

1. Stone dagger.
2. Celt (porphyry).
3. Implement for rubbing or grinding pottery.
4. Ceremonial tablet.
5. Pipe (limestone).
6. Banner stone.
7. Banner stone (striped slate).
8. Gouge (black slate).
9. Ornament (striped slate).
10. Spear-head (black slate).
11. Pipe (double-faced, steatite).
12. Boat-shaped relic.

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* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the future identification of the donations.

Presented by **(339)** Thomas Williams, Llansantffraid (per T. G. Jones) (1880).

1. A stone in the form of a helmet, found in Brithdir Slate Quarry, in November 1878.

Presented by **(340)** Edward Evans, Llanrhaiadr.

1. A curious stone resembling and in the form of a bird's head, five inches long, found in opening Glanyrafon Quarry, Llangynog.

Ancient Pottery and Tiles :—

Presented by **(345)** J. Tallis (1880).

1. An incised and encaustic heraldic tile (a winged dragon) found in Welshpool Churchyard during the restoration of the church.

Presented by **(228)** John Jehu (1880).

5. Ancient Roman lamp.
6. Eleven Dutch tiles, six of them with scripture subjects thereon.

Coins :—

Presented by **(346)** David Thomas, Upper Bronhellin, Llanfair (1880).

A sixpence of Elizabeth (1570).

Domestic Curiosities :—

Presented by **(228)** John Jehu (1880).

7. Tinder-box and strike-light.

Foreign Curiosities :—

Presented by **(348)** D. F. Jones, Belan, Welshpool (1880).

1. Pipe brought from Cairo, in Egypt, fifty years ago.

Presented by **(338)** a Military Officer, a native of Montgomeryshire (1880).

2. A China saucer of Russian (Moscow) manufacture, part of a tea service found in the governor's house at Fort Ali Musjid, which was the first capture made in General Samuel Brown's Afghan Campaign, 1878.

Presented by **(112)** A. W. Black (1880).

31. Two poisoned arrows from the South Sea Islands.

MSS., Broadsides, Photographs, Caricatures :—

Presented by **(304)** Owen Davies Tudor (1880).

4. Original letter, dated December 28th, 1795, from the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State, to the "Bailiff of Welshpool," enclosing minute of the Privy Council as to restraining the consumption of wheaten bread.

Presented by **(2)** E. Rowley Morris (1880).

6. Original document, being record of trial in the Court of the Marches, *re* "Foreign Burgess-ship" in Welshpool. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 203.)

Presented by **(347)** W. F. Thomas, Newtown (1879).

1. Broadside. "The Battle of Heniarth, near Llanfair (poem by John Owen, alias Lord John, formerly of the Eagle's Inn, Newtown)", written previous to 1840.

2. "Welsh Flannel, a Rhyme", reprinted from sixth edition, published in 1835, by S. Salter and Sons, and is descriptive of the mode of manufacturing Welsh flannel at that period.

Presented by **(119)** David Williams Evans (1879).

3. Five old caricatures.

"The Political Sampson, or Philistines in Danger," May 1810.—Tegg's *Caricatures*, No. 14.

"To Commemorate the Restoration of Sir Francis Burdett to Liberty," June 1810.—Tegg.

"He steers a flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight."

Aug. 1810.—H. Batchelor.

"Sing Tantararara, Rogues all, or the Prisoner Turnkey."
Sept. 1818.—Tegg.

"The Governor resigning, or Lockit's Advice."—Tegg, No. 37.

Engraved Portraits of Montgomeryshire Worthies:—

Presented by **(1)** Morris C. Jones (1880).

249. A lithographed portrait of Thomas Drew, Esq., Solicitor, Newtown.

Presented by **(114)** T. B. Barrett (1880).

56. A portrait of Mr. William Jones, of Welshpool.

Natural History:—

Presented by **(343)** Mrs. Griffith Jenkins (1879).

Head of large ox, with immense horns.

Presented by **(326)** Rev. J. E. Vize (1880).

2. *Micro-fungi Britannici.* Fasciculus of Fungi, No. iii, containing 100 specimens.

Presented by **(341)** William Lewis (1879).

2. Numerous specimens of greenstone found at Penmaenmawr, many yards below the surface, with "Dendritic"[1] markings thereon, due to manganese.

Presented by **(344)** James Williams (1880).

Several geological specimens to fill up gaps in collection.

Presented by **(336)** Rev. Joseph Matthews (1879).

2. A Cabinet containing a Collection of British shells; and also a number of mineral and other geological specimens.

Books by Montgomeryshire Authors:—

Presented by **(9)** Professor W. Boyd Dawkins (1880).

Early Man in Britain, and his place in the Tertiary period. 1880.

[1] "Containing figures of shrubs or trees", or "resembling a tree".

Presented by **(352)** T. Morgan Owen (1879).

Welsh Elementary School General Report, 878.

Books, General :—

Presented by **(149)** Rev. E. L. Barnwell (1879) "*in acknowledgment of the reception of the Cambrian Archæological Association in* 1879."

Lapidarium Walliæ, by Professor Westwood, 4to. pp. 248, bound in calf, containing 101 plates.

Presented by **(47)** Thomas Morris (1880).

Historical Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry, tending to show the origin of many English and Foreign Coats of Arms, Circumstances, and Customs, 4to. Worcester, 1795.

Presented by **(45)** The British Archæological Association (1880).

Transactions at its Second Annual Congress at Winchester.

The like at Gloucester.

Presented by **(223)** The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1880).

The Royal Archæological Journal, Vols. 9 to 16 inclusive (8 vols.); and Vols. 22 to 25 inclusive (4 vols.), to help to complete the set in the Powys-land Library.

Presented by **(285)** Miss Gregory (1880).

The History of the Hundred of Wirral (Cheshire), by W. M. Mortimer. 1847.

The History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury, by T. Phillips. Shrewsbury, 1779.

The Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales (second edition), by B. H. Malkin, 2 vols. 1806.

The Shropshire Gazetteer, with an Appendix, including a survey of the county, and valuable miscellaneous information, "printed and published by T. Gregory", 1824, 1 vol. bound in two.

The Abridgement of the History of the Reformation, by Burnet, *with curious plates.* 1682.

Presented by **(215)** D. P. Owen (1880).

Parliamentary Return of M.P.s, Part i, Parliaments, England, 1213 — 1702 (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 1st March 1878).

Presented by **(114)** T. B. Barrett (1880).

57. Tour through North Wales, by Arthur Aikin. 1797.

58. A Diary of a Journey into North Wales in 1774, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D.

59. Camden Society's Publication—Verney's Notes of the Long Parliament.

Presented by **(349)** Thomas Richards (1880).

1. *Strigulensia*—Archæological Memoirs relating to the district

adjacent to the confluence of the Severn and the Wye, by Dr. Ormerod ("not published"). 1851.

Presented by **(350)** Edwin Hilton, Esq. (1880).

1. Royal Tribes of Wales, 1799, bound copy.

Presented by **(1)** Morris C. Jones (1880).

250. Catalogue of Loan Exhibition of Prehistoric Antiquities and Ethnography, at Liverpool, by C. T. Gatty.

251. Diplomatic Correspondence relating to Foreign Affairs accompanying the Annual Message of the President of the United States of America, 7 vols., Parts i and ii, 1863, and i, ii, iii, iv, 1864.

252. The Midland Naturalist, Vol. 1.

253. Guide to the Whitchurch Art Exhibition, 1880.

Presented by **(133)** J. J. Howard, LL.D., (1880).

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, September 1879 to September 1880.

Transactions of Learned Societies received in exchange for the Powys-land Club Publications:—

Presented by **(25)** Society of Antiquaries of London (1879-80).

Proceedings, Vol. vii, Part vi, Vol. viii, i, and ii.

Presented by **(224)** The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1879-80).

The Archæological Journal, Nos. 143, 1879; 144, 145.

Presented by **(289)** The Royal Institute of Cornwall (1879-80).

Journal, No. xxi, November 1879; No. xxii, March 1880.

Presented by **(223)** The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland (1879-80).

Proceedings, No. xxxviii, April 1879, Vol. v, fourth series; No. 39, July 1879.

Presented by **(296)** The Glasgow Philosophical Society (1879-80).

Proceedings, Vol. xi, No. ii.

Presented by **(72)** The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (1879).

Transactions, Vol. v, Part xx, Vol. vi, xxi.

Presented by **(294)** The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (1879-80).

Transactions, Vol. xxxi (Third series, Vol. vii) 1878-9.

Presented by **(40)** Surrey Archæological Society (1880).

Collections of the Society, Vol. vii, Part iii.

Presented by **(342)** The Smithsonian Institution, Washington. (1879-80).

Catalogue of North American Birds.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection (108).

Annual Report of the Board of Regents, showing the operations, expenditure, and condition of the Institution for the year 1873.
The like for 1874.
The like for 1875.
The like for 1876.
The like for 1877.

Presented by **(297)** The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society (1880).
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, No. 54, Vol. xviii.

Presented by **(45)** The British Archæological Association (1879-80).
Journal, Vol. xxxv, Part iv; Vol. xxxvi, Part i.

Presented by **(309)** The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (1880).
Transactions, Vol. ii, Part ii and iii; Vol. iii, Part i, ii, and iii.

Presented by **(288)** The Essex Archæological Society (1880).
Vol. ii, Part i, New series, 1879.

Presented by **(73)** The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1880).
Proceedings, Vol. xiii.

Presented by **(255)** Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (1880).
Transactions, Vol. ix, Part i.

Presented by **(292)** The Suffolk Institute of Archæology (1880).
Transactions, Vol. v, No. 2, 1880.

Presented by **(351)** The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society (1880).
Transactions, Vol. i; Vol. ii, Parts i and ii; Vol. iii, Parts i and ii.

Presented by **(295)** The Sussex Archæological Society (1880).
Sussex Archæological Collection, Vol. xxx, 1880.

Presented by **(293)** The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (1880).
Transactions, No. 17.
Historiola Collegii Corporis Christi, by John Josselin, edited by John Willis Clarke, M.A.

Presented by **(259)** The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion (1880).
Report of the Council for 1879.

Presented by **(298)** The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society (1880).
Report of the Council, 1880.
Transactions (Five Sessions) June 1855 to June 1860.
Forty-fifth Session, 1879-80.
Report of the Leicester Town Museum to the Town Council, to 31st March, 1880.

Alphabetical List of Additional Donors of Articles and Books to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

From 1st Oct. 1879, to 1st Oct. 1880.

A Military Officer—a native of Montgomeryshire, 338.
Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, 351.
Evans, Edward (Llanrhaiadr), 340.
Hilton, Edwin, 350.
Jenkins, Mrs. Griffith, 343.
Jones, D. F., 348.
Lewis, William, 341.
Owen, T. Morgan, 352.
Richards, Thomas, 349.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 342.
Tallis, J., 345.
Thomas, David, 346.
Thomas, W. F., 347.
Tudor, O. D., 304.
Williams, James, 344.
Williams, Thomas, 339.

The Report of the Powys-land Museum and Library Committee.

The Museum has been visited by 453 persons, of whom 88 paid the admission fee, and the rest were admitted by Members of the Powys-land Club. The total does not represent the full number of those who have entered the Museum, as still many Members do not sign their names in the Visitors' Book.

The balance in hand at the beginning of the year was	£1	18	10
Admission fees received	1	2	0
	£3	0	10
The expenditure—Income-tax, 15s. 5d.; cleaning, 6s.; brushes, 5s.; coal, 6s.	£1	12	5
Balance in hand	£1	8	5

To supplement the Report to the Annual Meeting, the Museum and Library Committee, in an appendix (B), give a list of the subscriptions to the fund raised for erecting the new rooms—

Amounting to				£205	8	6
The general contract for the erection of the building was	£165	0	0			
Additional for white brick on outside of east wall	4	0	0			
Plumbing, painting, and glazing (a separate contract)	23	5	0			
				192	5	0
Leaving a balance of				£13	3	6

to cover Architects charges, and some inevitable contingencies. The adjustment of the account is waiting for the architect's certificate.

The Museum and Library Committee congratulate the Members of the Powys-land Club upon the result of the liberality of the Club and the Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, in providing the additional accommodation for the Museum, but whilst doing so, they would venture to add, what is undoubtedly the fact, that the Museum does not as yet contain more than a small proportion of the relics of antiquity which are in the district.

In some parts of the country—Scotland for instance—all relics found are almost invariably sent to the public museum, and thus each inhabitant of the district becomes interested in the public collection of antiquities, and public spirit conduces to the benefit of all.

Hitherto this has not been the rule in this district. When relics are found, there is generally a strong competition for them, and instead of their being deposited in the public museum, they often pass into private hands, and are *buried* (the term is used advisedly) so far as the public are concerned, in private cabinets and collections.

Although the Museum Committee have no funds of the Club at their disposal for the purchase of antiquities, still, by calling on private resources, whenever an opportunity of purchasing local antiquities at a reasonable rate has occurred, it has hitherto never been lost for want of funds.

But the Museum Committee regret to say that they have, on more than one occasion, been forestalled or outbid by private parties, and sometimes even by members.

The Museum Committee, therefore, desire to make an urgent and pointed appeal to the Members of the Club individually, and also generally to the inhabitants of the district: *first*, that they will make the Museum the repository for the antiquities of the district, and shew their public spirit by presenting to the public the local relics now lying in their private cabinets, in order that they may be preserved and exhibited in the Museum for the benefit of all (including the donors themselves); *secondly*, that they will give the Museum Committee the first option of acquiring, and if necessary purchasing, for the benefit of the public, any local relics that may from time to time be found in the district.

The exercise of such self-negation and public spirit would soon fill the Museum with objects of interest and value, and make it fulfil the purpose for which it was established.

With reference to the Library, a most important suggestion has been made from an influential quarter, which the Museum and Library Committee lose no time in submitting to the members of the Club and the public. The Rev. Canon Williams, late of Rhydycroesau, but now of Culmington, has written a letter to the Secretary, which the Museum and Library Committee print in the Appendix (A) to this Report. It contains a proposal that the Powys-land Museum and Library should be made "*the repository of all the books published in Welsh and relating to Wales*"—which proposal coming from so distinguished a literary man and Welsh scholar, will carry with it great weight and influence. The Museum and Library Committee highly

approve of it, and recommend its adoption, and they are prepared to carry it out with vigour should it meet with general approval. Contributions of books published in Welsh, or relating to Wales, or written by Welshmen, are earnestly invited, for which a separate compartment in the building will be devoted.

APPENDIX A.

Culmington Rectory, Bromfield, Salop, November 3rd, 1880.

My dear Sir,—I have a suggestion to make to you about the Museum, which I have been postponing, in the hope of meeting you somewhere; but the chance of doing so is now becoming very unlikely. My idea is to make your Museum the depository of all the books published in Welsh and relating to Wales. There is no library of the kind in existence in North Wales. Mr. Salisbury, of Chester, is supposed to have such a collection, but I doubt whether his is anything like complete. I have never seen it, and, being a private collection, it is not so available as the library would be open to the public at Welshpool. Swansea has commenced such a library by the purchase of the books of the late R. Jones of Rotherhithe, but I do not think that they have a tithe of all the books published. There is a good list of the books published before 1800 in the *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*; but this is not perfect, since then the press has issued many hundred of volumes, many of great size and importance. The *Gwyddoniadrer*, a large work in many volumes, is an encyclopædia, of which any nation may be proud. I think that you will agree with me that such a collection of books would be most valuable. English and German scholars, who wish to study Welsh history, and to become acquainted with the people, would be glad to know where the books connected with them could be consulted, and your Museum would thus obtain an European reputation. My idea of a museum is that it should be instructive, and not merely a depository for old saws and spinning wheels. I saw that you had made a good beginning already, but it should be carried out with your usual energy. If you inserted a notice in the next part of the *Transactions*, and invite contributions of books in Welsh, ancient and modern, I have no doubt that you will receive hundreds of volumes—all connected with Wales—the older the better; but you should also get copies of all the new works. I am sure that you could get copies of these at half price from the publishers, and often gratuitously. I hope that £10 per annum could be spared to buy books, and in course of time you would have a large collection of the highest value for the history of the Welsh people and posterity. I think that you would have no difficulty in obtaining an assistant librarian, who must know Welsh; and if I were near I should offer you my own services.

Morris C. Jones, F.S.A. Yours truly, ROBERT WILLIAMS.

P.S.—You are aware that the British Museum has no collection of Welsh books, and the history of the nation can never be complete unless there is such a public library of easy access. Invite contributions of books, and publish the names of the donors, which will be an inducement for many to contribute—especially old Welsh books, of which they can make little use, and will give willingly when it is constantly expressed that the object is to have a complete library for general use. Never mind how old or unimportant a Welsh book may be, as scholars often can make use of the most unpromising materials. You have a proof of this in the interesting letters of Mr. Salisbury, published in the *Oswestry Advertiser*. The subject being poetical extracts from old Welsh almanacs published at 3d. and 4d. apiece. In course of time, when there is a goodly collection of printed books, I would suggest the having transcripts of all the MSS. in existence, the works of Gutto 'r Glyn, Rhys Cain, W. Cynwal, and many others.

APPENDIX B.

List of Subscribers to Fund for making Additions to the Powys-land Museum.

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Powis	20	0	0
The Lord Sudeley	10	0	0
Mrs. Pryce (Oswestry)	10	0	0
Joseph Evans, Esq.	10	0	0
Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.	10	0	0
Rev. E. L. Barnwell	10	0	0
Joseph Beattie, Esq.	10	0	0
R. H. Wood, Esq. (Rugby)	5	5	0
The Marquess of Londonderry	5	0	0
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.	5	0	0
Hon. Frederick Hanbury Tracy, M.P.	5	0	0
C. W. Williams-Wynn, Esq.	5	0	0
Stuart Rendel, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Mrs. Willes Johnson	5	0	0
Messrs. Beck and Co.	5	0	0
Lewis R. Price, Esq.	3	3	0
The Duke of Northumberland	2	0	0
John Dugdale, Esq.	2	2	0
F. Calvert, Esq., Q.C.	2	2	0
Edwin Hilton, Esq.	2	2	0
Major Corbett-Winder	2	2	0
The North and South Wales Bank (T. W. Davies, Esq., Manager, Welshpool)	2	2	0
G. D. Harrison, Esq. (Mayor of Welshpool)	2	2	0
D. W. Evans, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Pryce (Gunley)	2	2	0
Archdeacon Clive	2	0	0
The Bishop of St. Asaph	1	1	0
Rev. E. H. Mainwaring Sladen, M.A.	1	1	0
David Howell, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. W. Maddock Williams, M.A.	1	1	0
Richard Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
Professor Babington	1	1	0
A. Howell, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. J. E. Hill, M.A.	1	1	0
Col. G. E. Herbert	1	1	0
D. H. Mytton, Esq.	1	1	0
G. T. Clarke, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Hilditch Evans, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir Albert W. Woods (*Garter*)	1	1	0
Richard Jehu, Esq.	1	1	0
G. E. Cokayne, Esq. (*Lancaster Herald*)	1	1	0
Rev. G. A. Salusbury, M.A.	1	1	0
J. A. Picton, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Pryce Lloyd Turner, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. T. Wolseley Lewis, M.A.	1	1	0
T. B. Barrett, Esq.	1	1	0
Col. J. P. Harrison	1	1	0
Thomas Storey, Esq.	1	1	0
Archdeacon Ffoulkes	1	1	0
Rev. Canon Williams (Llanfyllin)	1	1	0
W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., deceased	1	1	0
G. E. Robinson, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. T. O. Morgan	1	1	0
R. D. Pryce, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Jos. Matthews, M.A.	1	1	0
Elijah Pryce, Esq,	1	1	0
Rev. R. Trevor Owen, M.A.	1	1	0
Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A.	1	1	0
The Lord Harlech	1	0	0
Evan Powell, Esq	1	0	0
Rev. D. P. Pritchard, M.A.	1	0	0
Mrs. Marsh	1	0	0
R. J. Edmunds, Esq.	1	0	0
Col. Heyward	1	0	0
Henry Lloyd, Esq.	0	10	6
Charles Wilkin, Esq.	0	10	6
A. B. Walford, Esq.	0	10	6
Edward Griffiths, Esq.	0	10	6
Edward Breeze, Esq.	0	10	6
George Morgan, Esq.	0	10	6
J. S. Davies, Esq.	0	10	6
Capt. Verney	0	10	6
W. N. Swettenham, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. R. H. Lloyd	0	10	6
H. R. Hughes, Esq.	0	10	6
Lewis Hutching, Esq.	0	10	6
Samuel Powell, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. Brownlow Wynne	0	10	6
Rev. Canon Williams (Culmington)	0	10	6
Rev. George Sandford, M.A.	0	10	6
Rev. Prebendary Davies	0	10	6
D. C. Lloyd Owen, Esq., M.D.	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Moses Evans, deceased	0	10	6
William Rowlands, Esq.	0	10	6
Edward Jones, Esq.	0	10	6
Rev. F. W. Parker, M.A.	0	10	6
John Jones, Esq. (Bellan House)	0	10	6
William Wilding, Esq.	0	10	6
Rev. Aug. Field, M.A.	0	10	6
Rev. John Lewis, M.A.	0	10	6
S. W. Williams, Esq.	0	10	6
Commander John Jones, R.N.	0	10	6
Lewis Lewis, Esq.	0	10	6
Thomas Rutter, Esq.	0	10	6
John D. Davies, Esq.	0	10	6
Miss Jane Davies	0	10	6
Edward Williams, Esq.	0	10	6
J. Davies, Esq.	0	10	6
John Mickleburgh, Esq.	0	10	6
Benjamin Price, Esq.	0	10	0
Ernest Hartland, Esq.	0	10	0
R. S. Perrott, Esq.	0	10	0
W. Buckley Pugh, Esq.	0	10	0
J. Maurice Herbert, Esq.	0	10	0
Thomas Sturkey, Esq.	0	10	0
William Withy, Esq.	0	5	0

The POWYS-LAND CLUB exchange publications with the following Literary Societies, viz. :—

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

The British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 16, New Burlington Street.

The Cambrian Archæological Association, 37, Great Queen Street.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. (Rev. J. Graves, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Kilkenny, Hon. Sec.)

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society, University College, Gower Street, London.

The Surrey Archæological Society, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (G. H. Tomlinson, Esq., Huddersfield).

The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.

The Berwickshire Naturalist Club (James Hardy, Esq., Old Cambus, Cocksburnspath).

The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, London (Secretary, C. W. Jones, Esq., Local Government Board, London).

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., Corpus Christi College, Secretary).

The Chester Archæological Society (T. Hughes, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary).

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool (Royal Institution, Liverpool).

The Essex Archæological Society (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex, Secretary).

The Royal Institution of Cornwall (J. H. Collins, Esq., Truro).

The Sussex Archæological Society (John Edward Price, Esq., 60, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, Secretary).

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History (Edward Deering, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds).

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society (J. H. Hooper, Esq., College Green, Worcester, Secretary).

The Wiltshire Archæological Society (Rev. H. A. Olivier, Museum, Devizes).

The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (W. H. Adnitt, Esq., The Museum, Salop, Secretary).

The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, Leicester.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (The Castle, Taunton).

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (S. Baird, Assistant-Secretary).

The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society (P. Hallett, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Claverton Lodge, Bath).

The Glasgow Philosophical Society, Glasgow.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

Jan. 29. Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.
May 23. Edward Williams, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

May 15. Major-General Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, late of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.
Oct. 30. Rev. John Edwards, M.A., Rector of Newtown; *Member of the Council.*
Nov. 16. Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A., Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis.* He contributed an article to our third volume on "The Antiquities of Montgomeryshire."

1871.

Feb. 26. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Loton Bark, Salop.
Mar. 3. Edward Evans, Esq., Thorneloe House, Worcester.
Mar. 24. Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq., Pennant; *Member of the Council.*
April 24. George Woosnam, Esq., Newtown.
June 21. William Pryce Yearsley, Esq., Welshpool.
July 23. Arthur James Johnes, Esq., Garthmyl.
Dec. 5. John Pryce Drew, Esq., Milford House, Newtown; *Member of the Council.*
Dec. 12. Rev. Joseph Jones, R.C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

April 28. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, Esq., Bodynfol.

1873.

Sept. 4. Rev. Robert John Harrison, M.A., Caerhowel.
Nov. 13. John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., Holmwood Park, Dorking.

1874.

April 10. Robert Devereux Harrison, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool.
Nov. 25. R. H. Sturkey, Esq., Meifod.

1875.

Aug. 11. Edward Williams, Esq., of Neuadd feben, Talgarth.
Nov. 4. Thomas Bowen, Esq., Welshpool, *Honorary Treasurer* of the Club since its commencement in 1867.

1876.

Jan. 5. Mrs. Ann Warburton Owen, Glansevern.
Feb. 10. Joseph Owen Jones, Esq., Fron-y-gog.
May 26. Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., Wrexham.
June 15. John Ralph, first Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.
June 18. Rev. John Judge, Leighton Vicarage, Welshpool.

1877.

Rev. Canon Jenkins, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool.

April 28. Sudeley, Lord Sudeley *(Vice-President)*.

1878.

June 8. The Ven. Archdeacon Morgan, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, and Vicar of Rhyl.

Aug. 5. Joseph Humphreys, Esq., The Court, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

Dec. 5. Thomas Owen Morgan, Esq., of Aberystwith. He was one of the original Honorary Secretaries of the Club. In 1868, he contributed to the *Montgomeryshire Collections* an article entitled "Montgomeryshire; when, and how constituted Shire Ground" (vol. ii, p. 121). He also read a paper on "Offa's Dyke", at the second Annual Meeting of the Club, 11th October 1869 (vol. ii, p. xxvii). And, in 1869, he contributed "The History of the Parish of Darowen" (vol. iii, p. 181).

1879.

Mar. 28. Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., Vicar of All Saints', Rotherhithe, London. He contributed a series of articles to the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

"Poets of Powys-land, and their Patrons"—viz., "I. Myllin" (vol. viii, p. 131); II. "Lord George Ludlow, and the Rev. Goronwy Owen" (*ibid.*, p. 371); "III. Thomas Williams (Eos Gwnfa) (vol. ix, p. 161); "IV. Humphrey Humphreys" (*ibid.*, p. 353); "V. David Jones, the Toller" (vol. x, p. 125); and "VI. Dewi Silin—Rev. David Richards" (vol. xi, p. 125).

April 29. Rev. Jenkin Jones, M A., Rector of Cerrig y Drudion.

Aug. 3. Rev. Thomas James, LL.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Netherthong, near Huddersfield; best known in Wales by his Bardic name, "Llallawg". He was a liberal contributor of books to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

Dec. 12. Rev. J. J. Turner, M.A., immediately after being appointed Vicar of Buttington but before institution.

1880.

Jan. 28. Rev. F. H. Thomson, Vicar of Chirk, aged 75.

Mar. 5. Rev. D. Pritchard Pritchard, of Ceniarth.

April 22. Miss Hinde-Lloyd, of Bath.

June 9. Watkin Williams Edward Wynne Esq., of Peniarth, aged 79. Mr. Wynne was not an original member of the Club, and when the scheme for its establishment was first mooted he was inclined to throw cold water upon it. However, in 1870, the third year of its existence, Mr. Wynne of his own accord joined the Club and thenceforth gave his hearty concurrence in promoting the objects of the Club, and at the Third Annual Meeting in 1870 he was elected a Vice-President. From that time until his death, Mr. Wynne made frequent communications of value to the Trans-

1880.

actions of the Club. He afforded much information relative to some of the Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, and lent the list of Undersheriffs, which was at Peniarth. The following volumes of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* contain articles written by him.

Volume v, p. 149, "Lists of Portraits at Wynnstay, Llangedwyn, and Peniarth".

Volume vi, pp. 153 and 341, "List of Portraits at Peniarth and Brogyntyn"; and at p. 197 a contribution to "Herbertiana".

Volume vii, p. 243, "List of Elegies on Gentry in Montgomeryshire, by John Caen, extracted from Hengwrt MSS;" at p. 389, "Descent of the Ancient Barony of Hendour".

Volume viii, p. 47, "Aberffrydlan, in the parish of Llanwrin, co. Montgomery"; "Pedigree of Pughe of Aberffrydlan"; and on p. 123, "Odes in the Autograph of Lewis Dwnn, the Montgomeryshire Herald".

Volume ix, pp. 397-8, a contribution to "Herbertiana"; also at p. 416, in Miscellanea, "A Letter of John Lloid, 1619".

Volume x, p. 49, "A List of Elegies, etc., in Welsh, in Hengwrt MS., 362a, Peniarth"; and p. 59, "A Charter from Edmund, fifth and last Earl of March, dated 1 June 1416".

Volume xi, p. 39, "John Herbert, Esq., Sheriff of Montgomeryshire for 1559 and 1575"; at p. 42, "Pedigree of the Family of Griffith of Glyntwymin, co. Montgomery"; and at p. 387, "Williams of Ystymcolwyn".

Volume xiii, p. 23, "Copy of an Original Charter amongst the Ynysymaengwyn Muniments, dated 10 Oct., 38 Henry VIII"; p. 417, "Pedigree of Owen of Bodtalog"; p. 418, "Owen of Penrhos". The latter two being printed since his death.

In addition to contributing these numerous papers, Mr. Wynne was always ready to communicate information upon points of Genealogy and Topography, upon which he was an authority, and the *Montgomeryshire Collections* have been enriched by such information.

Mr. Wynne also made thirty-two donations to the Powys-land Museum and Library, consisting of Ancient Deeds, Impressions of Seals, and Rubbings, and the Pedigree of the Wynne Family.

A fitting tribute has been paid to his memory in a memoir which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1880 (p. 229), and the Powys-land Club have the satisfaction of being able to give a portrait of him to be placed as a frontispiece to this volume.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE VOLUNTEERS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN, M.P.

I HAVE been asked to compile for the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, a short history of the rise and progress of the volunteer movement in this county at the beginning of the Century, and more especially of the Regiment with which I have spent some of the happiest portions of thirty-eight years of my life; which I entered as junior cornet in 1840, and from the command of which I last year (1878) retired.

In view of the recent gallant response made by the county, some few years ago, to the appeal for a revival of the volunteer force, it may not be uninteresting to those who then came forward, to learn what their fathers and grandfathers did, seventy-five years ago, on a like occasion. I make no apology, therefore, for prefacing my account of the volunteer movement of 1803, in this county, with a short sketch of the perilous national crisis that called it forth, and of the state of the country at the time.

In the early days of this century, in May 1801, an immense force was collected at Boulogne for the avowed object of the invasion and subjugation of Great Britain. A flotilla had been constructed at Dunkirk for the conveyance of troops along the coast, drawing but a few feet of water; and a number of gun-boats had been in preparation for three years, of equally light draught; each carrying a hundred and sixty men, and rowed by sixty oars, with a falling bridge at each end to facilitate speedy and safe disembarkation of

troops. A proclamation was issued by the First Consul, calling out all available seafaring men, and inciting them to emulate the renown of the army, and to fly without delay to the post of glory, where, by conquest, they would speedily secure a maritime peace.

Such was the effect produced on this side the Channel by the proclamation, and its effect on the naval population of France, that in July of that year extreme measures were taken by our own Government to call out the military forces of every description, and to organise all necessary transport and equipment. Horses were required to be registered in each district as fit for remounts of cavalry; waggons and teams also for transport of baggage and ammunition. Orders were also given to ensure the removal, in case the enemy should effect a landing, of all cattle from the neighbourhood of the coast, and of all movable supplies, to the interior. Corps of artillery, both flying, and with guns of position, were organised in many of the maritime counties, and the nation was prepared for a desperate and determined struggle in defence of its liberty and existence.

A bad harvest in the previous year had in no small degree intensified the danger. Food was at famine prices. By an Order in Council the quartern loaf of four pounds five ounces, was to be sold at 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$; and the same order prohibited its sale until twenty-four hours after baking. Little or no grain was then imported; not so much from the restriction caused by import duties, as from the difficulty and danger attending all mercantile transport across sea, unless under convoy of a powerful squadron. Although meat was comparatively cheap,—beef and mutton averaging from threepence to fourpence a pound, the high price of the first necessary of life, bread, coupled with the low rate of wages, raised deep and ominous complaint among the poorer classes. In order to meet the enormous cost of such an armament as was now on foot, supplies of the most ample nature were required, and taxation was

searching and severe. In addition to duties, almost prohibitory in their amount, upon every article that came from beyond the sea, the domestic imposts were heavy beyond previous example. The property-tax on land was raised to a shilling in the pound upon the landlord, while an additional ninepence in the pound was levied upon the tenant. The duties on tea were raised to *forty-five per cent.* upon its estimated value! A duty of *twenty per cent.* was imposed on all official salaries and pensions.

In March 1802 came the welcome news of a cessation of hostilities, and, shortly after, of the signature of a treaty of peace at Amiens on the 25th of that month.

All the militia and fencible regiments were ordered to be disbanded, and an assurance was offered by Government 'that the reduction of the regular forces would speedily take place'. But these bright prospects were destined to be soon clouded over. The bonds of the treaty of Amiens were strained by Bonaparte to the uttermost, during the succeeding year; and it became evident to the most pacific intelligence, that they would not long hold out. The armament destined for a descent upon this country had never been removed from its position, and the fleet which was to cover its operations had not yet been destroyed by Nelson at Trafalgar.

The year 1803 opened with prospects as lowering and dismal, so far as they affected the interests of Great Britain, as had ever before threatened her very existence.

The hostile intentions of Bonaparte were day by day more clearly manifested. The public funds, which on the ratification of peace had risen enormously, were as rapidly depressed. The prisons were full of suspected emissaries and agents of France. In Ireland there was an undercurrent of disaffection, and of correspondence with the enemy, that gave good cause for the gravest apprehensions. Even at home the element of rebellion was so rampant, that a conspiracy, of which

Colonel Despard was the leading member, and which had for its object the seizure of the person of the King, and the assassination of his chief ministers, was nearly carried to a successful issue.

In March 1803, a message was brought to both Houses of Parliament, stating that in view of the extraordinary military preparations of France, it was expedient to adopt additional precautions for the security of the empire; and asking Parliament "to enable" His Majesty to take such measures as might be required, to support the honour of the Crown and the essential interests of the people." On 16th May in the same year, His Majesty announced to Parliament the recall of our ambassador, Lord Whitworth, from Paris, and the rupture of a peace which had lasted only one year and sixteen days.

The most strenuous efforts were at once made to place the country in a state of effective defence. The supplementary militia were called out, and ordered to be embodied on the 24th May,—40,000 to be enrolled for England, and 10,000 for Ireland. These numbers were to be raised by ballot, and the whole male population, not already enrolled in any volunteer regiment, between eighteen and forty-five, were declared liable to serve.

On the 18th June, Lord Hobart, the Secretary-at-War, moved that the number of regular militia to be raised be 63,000, exclusive of 40,000 supplementary or local militia to be raised in England, and 10,000 in Ireland. This force was to be officered from the half-pay list. In the following month he brought in a further bill, authorising a levy *en masse* upon the whole male population, wherever the quota of volunteers in any district was not in due proportion to its number.

The following offers of service and aid, among many of a like nature, are remarkable as showing the public spirit that prompted every class to further by all means in their power the great and paramount object of national defence.

1803. July.—Pickford and Co., the great carriers, place at the absolute disposal of Government 28 canal boats and 400 horses, for conveyance of troops, ordnance, etc. Snell and Co., waggon proprietors, offer all their waggons and 50 horses.

August.—The Duke of Northumberland, having equipped at his own cost 920 of the Percy tenantry, asks for 720 rifles, 200 sabres, and 200 pistols from the Ordnance stores for their armament.

1805. November 5.—Number of infantry and artillery authorised to assemble for permanent duty during this month, 153,313; cavalry, 6,736.

1807. February.—*Training Act.* Under this Act 820,420 men are liable for service. It is proposed to embody 200,000 for drill, to be apportioned between the military districts of England and Wales.

1808. Volunteer cavalry increased from 24,600 to 30,000.

1809. Volunteer infantry now consists of 366 corps, with 93,340 men.

These figures have been given only as indicating the gravity of the crisis, and the sacrifices to which a loyal and united country was prepared to submit, to provide adequate means of defence against the common foe. But it will naturally be matter of deeper interest to the readers of this volume to know what part their own County played, in preparation for the struggle. To appreciate these efforts fairly, regard should be had to the population of the county at the time.

The census of 1801 gave the adult male population of Montgomeryshire as 23,000. To assume that one-half of these were within the limits of age prescribed by the Act as rendering men liable to service, and were also qualified in other respects to serve in the ranks, would be to take an exceedingly high estimate. Yet we find that, besides the regular militia force of the county, numbering 475 men, and the local militia, which may be estimated at 350 more, no less than 1,680 men out of the remaining inhabitants came forward as volunteers, when called upon to supplement the existing force. Of these, three troops, of forty men each, were cavalry, equal to 120; and twenty

companies of seventy-eight rank and file, infantry; total, 1680.

In February 1804, the first-class effectives in Montgomeryshire, are returned as 3,426; the second class as 643; third class, 759; fourth class, 3,546; total, 8,374. Regular militia, 475; local militia, 350; volunteers, 1867; total 11,066, or within 500 of the very high estimate above indicated.

But the rise and progress of the movement will perhaps be best appreciated by the perusal of the following letters, which I have extracted from the correspondence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under whose authority all volunteer forces were placed, until a comparatively recent period. This correspondence, together with all that relating to those forces, has now been removed to the Record Office, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the facilities which were there afforded me for its examination by A. Kingsford, Esq. The collection of letters, etc., is obviously deficient, as, during five years—1810 to 1813, and 1813 to 1815—there are *no* commissions recorded, nor any letters at all preserved, referring to the regiment.

(No date, but apparently Aug. 11th, 1803.)

Sir,—We have the honour to request that you will lay before His Majesty, for his approvation, an offer of a Corps of Cavalry, consisting of two troops, to serve in any part of Great Britain in case of an invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on any of the coasts. They propose to take the name of the Montgomeryshire Cavalry, and to serve under the following officers:—

Major Commandant—Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.

Welshpool Troop—Capt., John Williams; Lieut., John Williams; Cornet, Matthew Jones.

Montgomery Troop—Capt., Arthur Davies Owen; Lieut., The Rev. John Pryce; Cornet, Richard Pryce.

We have the honour to be, etc., etc., etc.,

{ Jas. Herbert,
{ Devereux Mytton,
Commiss'rs of Lieutenancy for the
Co'y of Montgomery.

The Right Honble. the Sec. at War,
etc., etc., etc.

[*Private.*]

Welsh Pool, Aug. 12th, 1803.

My Lord,—In addition to the letter which, at the request of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the Co'y of Montgomery, I yesterday wrote to them for the purpose of being communicated to your Lordship, I trust that it may not be improper for me to state some further particulars in a more private manner. Owing to the small number of gentlemen, or considerable farmers, resident within the Co'y of Montgomery, no Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps was established within its limits during the late war. When I came down into the county about a month ago, I found that no measures had been taken to induce any persons to come forward with offers of service, in consequence of which I felt it my duty to request the Commissioners of Lieutenancy to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering the expediency of raising Volunteers, both Cavalry and Infantry, which was accordingly held on the 23rd July. At that meeting every person seemed eager to co-operate in raising Infantry, but scarcely any to serve in the Cavalry. As, however, I understood it to have been always the decided opinion of the Government that Yeomanry Cavalry was, beyond all others, the force most proper to be encouraged, I thought it my duty to use every endeavour to recommend it. In consequence, it was determined that the proposals for Cavalry and Infantry which had been sent down in your Lordship's letter, should be reprinted and circulated in every parish, with an invitation to all to enrol themselves. The result of this measure is, that when all the returns are received, the number of men enrolled for the Infantry will, I trust, exceed 6,000. From your Lordship's letter of the 3rd August, I conclude that number to be considerably above what His Majesty's Government would, at present, wish to accept. Should this be the case, I apprehend that it would be more advisable to select the number which it may at present be thought proper to raise, when the Volunteers are called together, and consider their offers according to the directions of your Lordship's letter, than at a subsequent period when there may be a greater probability of offending those who are rejected. With this view, I intend, should it meet with your Lordship's approval, to propose, at the next meeting, which is to be held on the 19th inst., that for the present only two battalions, consisting each of ten companies of 100 men, should be raised, clothed, and regularly trained; and that the remaining 4,000 should be considered as a supplementary force, not to be clothed, but only trained at such times as they can spare, without receiving any allowance, either for pay or clothing. Indeed, I should fear that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to officer above 2,000 men properly. With respect to the Cavalry, it was not without considerable exertion and by holding out the proposed allowance to defray the expense of outfit, that I procured about 100 names, and I very much fear that if the allowance is recalled, even that small number will suffer a considerable defalcation. Should that be the case, it is proposed, unless

disapproved of, to clothe those who remain in a grey uniform, similar to that of the 25th Light Dragoons, as cheaper and more lasting than either blue or scarlet. Should your Lordship approve of the No. of Volunteers which I propose that the county should raise in the first instance, or wish that any alteration should be made in it, I should feel happy in receiving your Lordship's commands.

I have the honour, etc., etc.,

C. W. Williams Wynn.

The Lord Hobart, etc., etc., etc.

[*From Official Minute in the Record Office.*]

"Montgomeryshire."

Date of acceptance of 3 Troops of Cavalry of 40 Rank and File each, 9th September 1803.

And of 20 Companies of Infantry of 78 Rank and File each, 2nd Nov. 1803.

Llangedwyn, Oct. 27th, 1803.

Gentlemen,—At the request of a very numerous and respectable meeting, I beg leave to submit to you the following plan for the organization of the Volunteer Armament for the Co'y of Montgomery, which, if it meets with your approbation, I beg may be laid before His Majesty. It is proposed that the force already raised should be formed into three troops of Cavalry of 40 men each, and 20 companies of Infantry of 78 rank and file, the whole to form one corps, under the title of the Montgomeryshire Volunteer Legion, of which the county has done me the honour of expressing their wish that I should be the commandant. A list of the officers is appended. Three gentlemen are named as Majors; as being Lieut'ts of Division, they all possess that rank already. I trust that two Adjutants, and two Serjt. Majors will be allowed to the Infantry upon constant pay, as, from the distance between the different companies, and the very few men in the county who have ever served in the army, such superintendence is absolutely necessary to direct the further training of the men. For the Cavalry, I should recommend Francis Deakin, who has served 6 years as Riding Master in the Ancient British Fencible Cavalry, to be Adjutant, with the constant pay of Serjt. Major, as I observe, from the last alteration in the Regulations for Volunteer Cavalry, that a corps of 120 men is only allowed pay for a Serjt. Major.

I have the honour to be, etc., etc., etc.,

C. W. Williams Wynn.

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy
for the County of Montgomery.

Montgomeryshire Volunteer Legion.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant—Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.
Lieut.-Cols.—Charles Hanbury Tracy, John Edwards.

Majors of infantry—John Winder, John Humffreys, Pryce Jones.

Captains.—Of Cavalry—Arthur Davies Owen, John Williams, Rev. John Pryce. Of Infantry—Thos. Colley, Rev. John Davies, John Davies, John Owen Herbert, Thomas Jones, Humphrey Rowland Jones, Maurice Jones, Thomas Kinsey, David Lloyd, Maurice Lloyd, Thos. Edmund Marsh, John Mytton, Richard Mytton, Edw. Price, Evan Stephens, Christopher Temple, John Williams, William Williams.

Lieutenants.—Of Cavalry—Matthew Jones, Richard Pryce, Edw. Farmer. Of Infantry—Edward Baugh, Leonard Baugh, George Colley, Edw. Evans, David Evans, Geo. Gould, Lewis Griffiths, James Hamer, John Hill, Wm. Hughes, John Jones, Wm. Jones, John Jones second, Thos. Marsh, Edward Morgan, Edw. Pritchard, Lewis Vaughan, Edward Wilson.

Cornets—John Meredyth Williams, John Williams, Arthur D. Jones.

Ensigns—Francis Allen, John Asterley, Edw. Baugh, Joseph Davis, Thos. Lloyd Dickin, Maurice Evans, Henry Evans, Wm. Howell, Thos. Hughes, Wm. Hughes, Thos. Jones, Richard Lloyd, Hugh Owen, Edw. Powell, David Richards, John Stephens, Wm. Tilsley, Geo. Williams.

Adjutant of Cavalry—Francis Deakin. Of Infantry—Richard Farmer (gazetted 5th Jan., 1804).

Chaplains.—Of Cavalry—Rev. Edw. Jones. Of Infantry—Rev. Evan Jones.

Gazette Appointments and Promotions.

1804. January 5.—Devx. Mytton, gent., to be ensign; Wm. Owen, gent., to be surgeon of Cavalry; Edward Jones, gent., John Ford, gent., surgeons of Infantry.

May 8.—Devereux Mytton, ensign, to be lieutenant.

Aug. 27.—Permission to Volunteer Cavalry to assemble at Wrexham for fourteen days.

Sept. 4.—Arrangement of lieutenants of division and sitting magistrates to take the place of officers of Volunteer forces, who may be ordered out of the county in case of invasion.

Oct. 25.—Application from the Earl of Powis, the Lord Lieutenant, that pay and allowances may be granted to the regiment for permanent duty, performed at Newtown, Welshpool, Montgomery, and Machynlleth, "there being no place within less distance than Shrewsbury or Chester, capable of receiving so large a body of men together."

Dec. 19th.—David Evans, gent., Ensign, v. Howell, deceased; David Stephens, Surgeon, v. Ford, deceased.

1805. Jan. 23rd.—Ensign John Jervis to be Lieut.

July 26th.—T. Morgan, gent., Cornet, v. Williams, deceased.

"Rules and Regulations for the three Troops of Cavalry, and Tables of Fines."—"To meet at Trehelig Gro, the first Thursday in every month, unless there be a fair, in which case on the Thursday following."—"No member to bring into the field a fresh horse or mare, without previous leave of Commanding Officer; Penalty, £20. Horses to be at least 14 hands high, and exercised previously for as many days as the Adjutant shall direct."

Sept. 19th.—Permission to Cavalry to assemble for 21 days at Shrewsbury; three Troops. The like permission to seventeen Companies of Infantry.

Previous to their march to Shrewsbury, for their term of permanent duty, the Legion were magnificently entertained in Powis Castle Park, by the Earl of Powis. At the conclusion of the banquet, and immediately before their departure, the Countess of Powis presented three Standards to the several troops of Cavalry, and a King's and Regimental Colour to the Infantry. The former (with the three additional Standards required by the augmentation of the Regiment) remained the Standards of the Yeomanry, until replaced, in 1852, by those given, after her marriage, by Lady Williams Wynn.

1806. Pryce Harrison to be Ensign, v. Richard Farmer.

Feb. 28th.—Thomas Jones, Richard Michael Chadwick, Adjutants, to have brevet rank of Captain. John Asterley, Lieut., v. Pritchard. Edward Hughes, Hugh Roberts, to be Ensigns.

1807. April 24th.—Lieut. John Jones, Capt., v. Mytton; — Gittins, Lieut., v. Jones; M. Evans, Lieut., v. Lewis Vaughan, resigned; — Taylor, Ensign, v. Asterley, promoted.

Sept. 26th.—Lieut. R. Lloyd, Capt., v. Hill; Lieut. Hughes, Capt., v. Rowland, resigned; Ens. W. Hughes, Lieut., v. Hill; Ens. D. Evans, Lieut, v. Marshall; Ens. J. Williams, Lieut., v. Hughes, deceased.

Sept 22nd.—Permission given by Secretary of State, for an addition of 25 Privates, and proportion of Sergeants, and Drummers to three Companies. Lieuts. R. Lloyd, and John Hughes, to be Captains; Ens. W. Hughes, David Evans, and John Williams, to be Ensigns.

Oct. 22nd.—Thomas Sturkey, Ensign, v. Baugh; Charles

Decimus Williams, Cornet; Lieut. Joseph Davies, Captain; Ens. Lewis Evans, Lieut.

Dec. 21st.—Lieut. Asterley, to be Captain; Ens. Maurice Evans, G. Dorset Owen, — Rogers, to be Lieuts.

1808. April 20th.—Ens. A. Ashford, Lieut.; Richard Gough, and R. Meredith, to be Ensigns.

April 29th.—Walter Griffith to be Capt.; J. Jones, Lieut.

In July of this year several men belonging to the Legion expressed their wish to be transferred to the Local Militia. A correspondence took place on the subject, between Lieut.-Col. Williams Wynn and the Earl of Powis, the Lord-Lieut., and their wish was acceded to; and on September 16th, the whole of the Volunteer Infantry of the Legion were transferred to the Local Militia. Upon their disbandment, they presented to their Colonel a set of silver dishes and covers, on the largest of which, a hot-water venison dish, is inscribed, "The Infantry of the Volunteer Legion to their Colonel, C. W. Williams Wynn, 1809", surmounted by the Red Dragon, the badge of the Regiment, with its motto, "Anorchfygol".

1809. Sept. 1st.—Approval by the Secretary of State of a proposed increase of the Establishment of the Volunteer Cavalry for Montgomeryshire. To consist, from this date, of 1 Lieut.-Col., 3 Capts., 3 Lieuts., 3 Cornets, Adjutant, Surgeon, 3 Qr.-Masters, 1 Serjt.-Major, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Farriers, 3 Trumpeters, 150 Privates. To assemble at Oswestry, for permanent duty, on the 6th October.

19th Oct.—T. Morgan, Lieut., v. M. Jones; R. Price, Cornet, v. Morgan; T. Griffiths, Cornet, v. Williames.

1810.—William Vaughan Richards, Cornet, v. Griffiths.

No further mention of the Regiment is to be discovered in the Records till—

1813. April 26th.—An additional troop authorized.

July 13th.—J. Buckley Williames, Esq., to be Captain; Richard Griffiths to be Paymaster.

Sept. 11th.—Capt. Owen to be Major; Lieut. Farmer, Captain.

Oct. 18th.—T. O. Sturkey to be Cornet.

Here there is again a gap in the Record until—

1815.—Between the March and June returns of this year, Adjutant Deakin died, and was succeeded by Saml. Dudley,

"with rank of Adjutant, but pay and allowances of Serjeant-Major only".

1815. Sept. 11th.—The Earl of Powis, as Lord-Lieutenant, approves and forwards the proposal of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Williams Wynn, for the augmentation of each troop of the M.V.C., from 40 to 48 men, which is accepted by the Secretary of State.

1817. Oct. 8th.—Pryce Devereux, Esqre., to be Capt. Oct. 11th.—Val. Tilsley, gent., to be Lieut. Oct. 24th.—Edward Owen, gent., to be Cornet, v. Griffiths, promoted.

1818. Oct. 16th.—Major John Eccleston to be Adjutant, v. Dudley, resigned.

1819. Sept. 15th.—Cornet T. O. Sturkey to be Lieut., v. Parry, resigned. Sept. 15th.—P. B. Williams, gent., to be Cornet, v. Sturkey, promoted.

Dec. 10th.—A further augmentation of the establishment to the extent of two troops (making in all 6 troops of 44 men each) sanctioned by the Government. Dec. 23rd.—Capt. John Buckley Williames to be Major; Wythen Jones, Esq., to be Capt.; David Pugh, Esq., to be Capt.; Thos. Lloyd, Esq., to be Capt.; Edward Williames, Esq., to be Lieut.; Joseph Jones, Esq., to be Lieut.

1820. Feb. 22nd.—Gilbert Ross, gent., to be Cornet; John Beck, gent., to be Cornet; Richard Weaver, gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon.

1821. Nov. 7th.—J. Winder Lyon, Esq., to be Capt., v. Lloyd, deceased.

1822. Oct. 7th.—John Davies Corrie, Esq., to be Cornet, v. Bryan.

1823. May 5th.—Richard Jefferies, Esq., to be Cornet. (His commission to be dated 9th Oct. 1820.)

1825. July 2nd.—Lieut. William Saville Easterley, h.p. 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., v. Eccleston, deceased.

1826. July 28th.—Thomas Beck, Edward Stephens, to be Cornets, v. E. Owen and E. Pugh.

1828. The Regiment disbanded. On the 23rd Dec., a large attendance of its old members assembled at Welsh Pool, and presented their late Commanding Officer with a magnificent Epergne Chandelier of silver, for seven lights, with six salt cellars of like design. On the base of the Chandelier is the annexed inscription:—

"Presented by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry to Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., as a memorial of their

esteem and regard for him as their Commanding Officer for 25 years, and as an acknowledgment of his attention and kindness to them during that period.—December 1828."

1831. The disturbed state both of the rural and manufacturing districts created great alarm during the whole of this year. Riots and incendiarism were rife throughout the country. In view of these contingencies, and in consideration of the distance that separated Montgomeryshire from any regular station of troops, the authorities deemed it advisable again to encourage the formation of Volunteer Corps of Yeomanry for the preservation of internal order and tranquillity. A large number of respectable yeomen and others in Montgomeryshire again volunteered their services under their old Lt.-Colonel, and the following was the reply of Lord Melbourne, the then Home Secretary, to Visct. Clive's letter, which contained that offer.

Whitehall, 13 Jan. 1831.

My Lord,—I have laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the inst., enclosing an offer of service from Mr. C. W. Williams Wynn of a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, to be formed in the Co. of Montgomery, to consist of four troops of 50 men per troop, and I am to inform your Lordship that His Majesty is graciously pleased to accept of this offer, subject to the provisions of the Volunteer Acts, and to the General Rules and Regulations of the Volunteer service.

The establishment of this Corps will be as follows, viz.:— 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 4 Quarter-Masters, 1 Serjeant-Major, 10 Serjeants, 10 Corporals, 4 Trumpeters, 200 Privates.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, a Lieut.-Colonel will be allowed to this Corps over and above the regular establishment just stated, subject, however, to this restriction, that no pay shall ever be drawn for beyond what the regular establishment would be entitled to receive.

This Corps will be designated in the books of my office by the name of the County to which it belongs.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) MELBOURNE.

The Viscount Clive, etc., etc., etc.,
Powis Castle.

Whitehall, 25 Feb. 1831.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22 inst., and having laid before the King the proposal therein contained, viz.: the augmentation of Montg'y

Yeom'ry Cavalry, by the addition of one troop of 50 private men, I am to inform your Lo.dship that His Maj. is graciously pleased to approve thereof.

The Regiment will now consist of 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 5 Quarter-Masters, 1 Serjeant-Major, 12 Serjeants, 12 Corporals, 5 Trumpeters, 250 Privates.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
(Signed) MELBOURNE.

The Viscount Clive.

Whitehall, 16 Sept. 1831.

My Lord,—I have laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 11th inst., requesting, at the instance of the Commandant, that the Montg. Y. C., hitherto consisting of 5 troops, may henceforth consist of 4 troops and 252 privates, and I am to inform your Lordship that H. M. is graciously pleased to approve thereof.

The said Corps will continue to have borne in its establishment the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel, under the circumstances stated in my letter to your Lordship of the 13 Jan. last.

The establishment of the said Corps will be 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieuts., 4 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Quarter-Master, 12 Serjeants, 12 Corporals, 4 Trumpeters, 252 Privates.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
(Signed) MELBOURNE.

The Viscount Clive, etc., etc., etc.

1831. Jan. 13th.—The Right Honble. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 3rd.—David Pugh, Esq., to be Major.

March 15th.—John Winder Lyon Winder, Esq.; Henry Adolphus Proctor, Esq.; Pryce Buckley Williames, Esq.; John Davies Corrie, Esq.; R. Bonnor Maurice, Esq., to be Captains. Edward Williames, Esq.; Thos. Beck, Esq.; Charles Jones, Esq.; John Jones, Esq.; David Hamer, Esq., to be Lieuts. Thomas Owen Sturkey, Esq.; Edward Conroy; J. Buckley Williames; Evan Stephens; John Robinson Jones, to be Cornets. The Revd. Richard J. Davies to be Chaplain. "Commissions to be dated 13th Jan. 1831." March 21st.—Maurice Lloyd Jones, gent., to be Surgeon. "No Vet'y Surgeon is ever appointed to a Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry of less than 6 troops."

Sept. 16th.—Resignation of the following officers accepted:—Capt. Lyon Winder, Lieut. C. Jones, Lieut. S. Pryce Jones, Cornet Sturkey. Cornet Edwd. Conroy to be Lieut. Meredith Williams, gent., to be Cornet.

Sept. 21st.—A Lieut.-Col. *and* a Major allowed.

1833.—R. Devereux Jones Nicholls to be Cornet, v. J. B. Williams, resigned. Charles Lloyd, gent., to be Cornet, v. Stephens, resigned.
1837.—Col. (Capt.) H. A. Proctor, Lts. Williams and Conroy, resignations accepted.
1838. Aug. 31st.—Cornet Chas. Lloyd to be Capt., v. Proctor. R. Devereux J. Nicholls to be Lieut., v. Conroy. George Matthews, gent., to be Cornet, v. Lloyd, promoted.
1839. Sept. 9th.—George Meares, gent., to be Lieut.
1840. March 11th.—Charles W. Williams Wynn, gent., to be Cornet.

1844. In the Spring of this year the Colonel, the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn resigned the command of the Regiment, which he had twice raised (in 1803, and in 1831), after a service of forty-one years. An address, expressing the regret of the Regiment at its separation from its first commanding officer, was presented to him, signed by every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Private. His own farewell letter to the Regiment is appended :—

It is now more than forty years since, on the menace of invasion, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry first enrolled themselves for the defence of the county, and did me the honor of placing themselves under my command.

The time is now come when I no longer find myself equal to the active discharge of my duties in the field ; I therefore feel that I shall best consult the advantage of the Corps and the public service by resigning the command into younger and more efficient hands.

It is, however, impossible that I should take leave of those who have so long been my comrades without expressing to them in the strongest terms my gratitude for the attachment and kindness which they have uniformly displayed towards me, my earnest wishes for their health and happiness, individually and collectively, and my confidence that they will continue to maintain the high character they have established.

Charles Watkin Williams Wynn,
Late Lieut.-Colonel Commanding M.Y.C.

London, 22 March 1844.[1]

On his resignation, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., who had just quitted the First Life Guards, was ap-

[1] From a lithographed copy in the Powys-land Museum and Library presented by Lance-Serjeant John Sayce.

pointed Lieut.-Colonel in his stead, and inaugurated his command by a magnificent banquet to the Regiment, in the Town Hall at Welsh Pool.

The earlier of the following extracts from the *Gazette* were furnished to me by our worthy Secretary, Mr. Morris C. Jones, who kindly extracted them for me from the records kept by the late Mr. Allen, as Clerk to the Lord-Lieutenant. Until 1856, the Army List gave only the names of the Commanding Officers, Majors, and Adjutants of Yeomanry; and as Mr. Allen's list seldom records the retirement of the officer in whose place the new appointment is made, I have been unable to supply it.

1844. Jan. 26th.—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., late Lieut. 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, vice the Right Honble. Charles W. Williams Wynn, resigned. Col. H. A. Proctor, C.B., to be Major, v. Pugh, resigned.

1845. Oct. 7th.—N. Burlinson, gent., late Reg. Corporal Major 1st Life Guards, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Capt. Peter Fleming Leycester, gent., to be Cornet.

1847. May 4th.—Capt. Pryce Buckley Williames to be Major, v. Major-Gen. H. A. Proctor, C.B., resigned. Cornet C. W. Williams Wynn to be Capt., v. Williames, promoted. Robert Davies Jones, gent., to be Cornet, v. C. W. Williams Wynn, promoted. John Hamer, gent., to be Cornet, v. R. Williames, resigned.

1849. March 3rd.—Cornet R. D. Jones to be Capt., v. Corrie, resigned.

May 2nd.—Lt. David Jones to be Capt.—Maurice Lewis, gent., to be Cornet. May 24th.—W. Basset Hewson to be Cornet, v. Jones.

1850. Jan. 1st.—John Hamer, gent., to be Lieut.

Sept. 16th.—E. S. R. Trevor, G. W. Adair, gents., to be Lieuts.

1852. April 27th.—G. R. H. Visct. Seaham, to be Honorary Major, without pay.

1855. April 12th.—Arthur S. Tripp, gent., to be Cornet.

1856. Feb. 16th.—W. P. Williams, gent., to be Lieut. W. H. Adams, gent., to be Cornet.

1857. May.—Hon. Major G. R. H. Visct. Seaham to be Capt., v. Lloyd Tamberlain, resigned.

1859. Aug. 18th.—Hon. Major G. R. H. Visct. Seaham to be

Major, v. Buckley Williames, resigned. Edmund Peel, gent., to be Capt., v. Visct. Seaham, promoted. Cornet A. S. Tripp to be Lieut.

1860. Jan. 18th.—Richard R. Wingfield, gent., to be Lieut.

1861. Nov. 22nd.—R. E. Beck, late Capt. 89th Regt., to be Cornet. Thos. Bulkeley, late Capt. 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut. Thos. Openshaw Lomax, gent., to be Cornet.

July 21st.—Thos. Frederick Bulkeley, gent, to be Cornet.

1862. Sept .25th.—John Dugdale, gent., to be Capt.—Lumley, Buckley Williames, gent., to be Cornet. Clement A. Thurston, gent., to be Cornet. Cornet W. H. Adams to be Capt.

1863. Sept. 3rd.—J. E. Severne, late Capt. 16th Lancers, to be Capt.

1864. March 21st.—Walter C. Wingfield, late Capt. 7th Dragoon Gds., to be Lieut.

Sept. 30th.—Arthur E. Williams, gent., to be Cornet.

1866. March 29th.—David Rowland, gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon.

1867. Sept. 20th.—Athelstan R. Pryce, Cornet 13th Hussars, to be Cornet Supernumerary.

1868. Feb. 18th.—Lieut. Walter C. Wingfield to be Adjutant, with the rank of Capt.

Aug. 13th.—Thos. W. Gill, gent., late Lieut. 15th Hussars to be Cornet. Charles A. Hamer, gent., to be Cornet.—R. J. Edmunds, gent.; W. R. M. Wynne, late Lieut. Scots Fusilier Guards; William Grenville Williams, Lieut. 1st Life Guards; to be Lieuts.

1871. Sept. 18th.—A. W. B. F. Marquis of Downshire, late Lieut. 1st Life Gds., to be Lieut.

1872. Oct. 5th.—J. Marshall Dugdale, gent., to be Cornet.

1873. Jan. 2nd.—Capt. C. W. Williams Wynn to be Major, v. Earl Vane, resigned. Jan. 22nd, Lieut. T. W. Gill to be Capt., v. C. W. Williams Wynn.

June 1st.—Cornet J. M. Dugdale to be Lieutenant.

August 5th.—Capt. G. Huddleston, 13th Hussars, to be Adjutant, v. Wingfield; Capt. Walter Wingfield to be Major Supernumerary, without pay.

June 1st.—Newton W. Apperley, gent., to be Lieut.

1874. April 1st.—Henry Lloyd, gent., to be Sub- Lieut.

Sept. 9th.—Arthur Watkin Williams Wynn, gent., Herbert W. Morgan, gent., to be Lieuts. Sept. 30th.—W. J. Luxmoore, late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.

Oct. 3rd.—Lieut. W. G. Williams to be Captain.

1877. Sept. 3rd.—Major C. W. Williams Wynn to be Lieut.-Col., v. Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., appointed Honorary

Colonel. Supernumerary Major Walter C. Wingfield to be Major, v. C. W. Williams Wynn, promoted.

1878. Feb. 6th.—Lieut. J. Marshall Dugdale, to be Captain; Lieut. Henry Lloyd, to be Captain; Lieut. Arthur W. Williams Wynn, to be Captain.

April 10th.—Capt. John Dugdale to be Major, v. Wingfield, resigned.

June 5th.—Capt. Sir W. G. Williams, Bart., to be Lieut.-Col., v. C. W. Williams Wynn, resigned.

Sept. 12th.—Richard P. Low, M.D., to be Surgeon, v. Maurice Ll. Jones, resigned.

Nov. 9th.—Brevet-Major G. C. Huddleston, 13th Hussars, to be Captain, v. Pryce, resigned.

Dec. 4th.—Joseph Evans, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; Dec. 11th.—Robert C. Anwyl, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.

1879. Feb. 15th.—Benjamin Morgan, gent., to be Sub-Lieut.; Capt. Sir Charles E. Frederick, Bart., 21st Hussars, to be Adjutant, v. Huddleston.

The records of active service of a yeomanry regiment can happily be but few; happily, because—except in the event of invasion—those services are confined by Act of Parliament to assistance given to the civil power, for the maintenance of peace within the confines of their own County.

Of course, I do not here ignore the numerous instances in which regiments of Yeomanry and Fencible cavalry volunteered, during the great war with France, to serve in any part of the United Kingom, or even abroad, if by so doing they might set at liberty an equal number of the Regular Army for active service against the enemy.

After a search through all the correspondence and returns relating to the Regiment, now removed from the Home Office to the Public Record Office, the only occasions on which I can find that the regiment was employed on service of this description are :

1819. Application made by Lieut.-Col. C. W. Williams Wynn, to the Secretary of State, for two days' pay and allowances for forty-eight men and their officers, who were summoned to Newtown, by order of the Magistrates, on two separate occasions, in aid of

the civil power, in consequence of disturbances. They remained on duty through the nights of 30th June, and 10th July. The application is granted, as of course.

1838. In December of this year the new workhouse, just built at Caersws, was threatened by a Chartist mob. The Magistrates asked for the services of a portion of the Regiment, to preserve the peace. A detachment of two troops, with the Colonel, proceeded to Newtown on Christmas Eve, and were stationed in a field adjoining the workhouse during the whole of the following day. An unpleasant way of passing their Christmas, certainly! but it was satisfactory to see how promptly each man, warned for duty, obeyed the summons, and how rapid was the assembly of the troops, considering the scattered area of their residences.

Beyond the inconveniences of remaining through the whole of a cold and snowy day under arms, no necessity arose for a further call upon the troops for interference, nor were any active measures necessary.

1839. In the month of May following, there was, however, a much more serious, and better organized attempt, upon the peace of the county. A Chartist mob, under the presidency of one Hetherington, had for some time past assembled at Llanidloes, and, in addition to passing resolutions of a most revolutionary character, had given effect to them by drilling, manufacturing pikes, hand grenades, etc. Towards the end of April 1839, parties, more or less armed, began to scour the neighbourhood, and collect arms at all the farmhouses likely to possess them. They instituted regular drills, and pike exercise was performed.

Information of these proceedings was given to the Lord-Lieut., Viscount Clive, M.P., who at once appealed to the Home Office for military aid. His request was answered by the despatch of three London policemen, a force which the then Home Secretary, Lord J. Russell, considered adequate to the occasion! Upwards of 200 special constables had in the mean time

been sworn in; and under the orders of their respective Lord Lieuts., the South Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Regiments of Yeomanry were speedily assembled, and despatched to the scene of action. But before these arrived, three prisoners had been apprehended at Llanidloes, and had been placed for safe custody in the Trewythen Arms Inn. The mob got wind of the arrest; the house was forthwith wrecked, the prisoners rescued, and the London police severely handled. Indeed, the town seems to have remained in the hands of the mob from the Tuesday night, April 30th, till the following Saturday, when the Yeomanry marched in. A detachment of the 14th Regiment from Brecon also arrived, and tranquillity was restored in the streets. After a Sunday's rest, the troops proceeded, on the Monday morning, 6th April, to blockade the different exits from the town, while search was made for the ringleaders of the riots. Four of these were apprehended. But numbers of the Chartists had profited by the Sunday's respite, to run the blockade, and were in full retreat over the hills towards South Wales.

The two Regiments of Yeomanry were sent in skirmishing order in pursuit along the hills, and an eye-witness described the scene to me as not unlike a large pack of hounds drawing a hill-side for their fox. This patrol through the woods, and along the hills, was continued throughout the 7th and 8th, and in all, thirty-two arrests were made. The misguided prisoners were tried at the ensuing assizes, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with one exception—that of James Morris, who, having been convicted of stabbing a police constable, was most deservedly sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

This is happily the last occasion on which the Regiment was assembled in aid of the civil power, and my readers will join in the hope that it may long remain so.

Of duties of a lighter and pleasanter description, the record is as short.

On the occasion of the visit of the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, to Powis Castle, in the autumn of 1833, the Regiment furnished a Royal Escort from the borders of the County, and a guard of honour.

On the assembly of the Regiment for permanent duty, in 1851, the Viscountess Seaham (now Marchioness of Londonderry), presented the Regiment with a pair of gorgeous red velvet kettle-drum banners, embroidered in gold, with the Regimental Badges, and added to the value of the gift by addressing a few words to the Regiment.

1852. On Sir Watkin's marriage, in 1852, the Regiment having been called out on permanent duty a week or two later, went to meet their Colonel and his Bride at Buttington, and escorted them to Powis Castle. The officers availed themselves of her presence among them, to offer their congratulations in the shape of a gold-mounted dressing box to the Bride; and on the inspection-day, Lady Williams Wynn presented six new Standards to the Regiment, in place of those which had been carried since its formation, in 1803.

1858. In this year occurred the disastrous fire, which reduced Wynnstay to a heap of ashes. Many addresses of condolence, and many gifts for the new house that was to arise in its room, poured in upon Sir Watkin; but perhaps none came more home to his heart than a present of a handsome light Cavalry Sabre, mounted in silver gilt, on the blade of which was embossed an inscription, stating that it was presented to him by the Officers of his Regiment, in token of sympathy and affection.

In the month of June 1877, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who had commanded the Regiment since 1844, was forced, owing to the state of his health, to resign the Lieut.-Colonelcy. The intelligence was received with deep regret by every member of the Corps, which had so long flourished under his command. He bade adieu to his Regiment in the following letter,

which was addressed to every member[1] of the Corps :—

Wynnstay, Rhuabon, June 27th, 1877.

Dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I find my health is such that I can no longer continue to command the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. I was unable to be present at last year's training. I much fear I shall be ordered abroad this autumn. So, after having had the honour of commanding your Regiment for upwards of Thirty years, I am reluctantly obliged to request Her Majesty to appoint a younger and more efficient Officer to succeed me.

Yours truly,
WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

Upon his resignation, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the Honorary Colonelcy of the Regiment, which he still retains. As Major, I succeeded to the command of the Regiment, which I accepted as a temporary expedient to keep it together; but as soon as I found that Capt. Sir William G. Williams was willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of the command, I resigned it to his abler and more vigorous hands.

I have omitted from this record all mention of the later independent bodies of Volunteers, who so creditably and gallantly came forward at the time of the revival of that force in 1860; but I trust that the deficiency may ere long be supplied by a detailed record of the rise and progress of that movement in this county, by one of their own body, which I am not in a position to supply.

I have now brought this account to the latest date, and I can only conclude with my warmest wishes for the continued prosperity of the Regiment with which I have been so long connected, and the expression of my earnest hope that its future history may be as creditable as its past.

C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN,
Late Lieut.-Col., commanding Montgomeryshire
October, 1879. Yeomanry Cavalry.

[1] This also from a lithographed copy presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library by Lance-Serjeant John Sayce.

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL CHARTER AMONGST THE YNYSYMAENGWYN MUNIMENTS,

DATED 10TH OCT., 38 HENRY VIII.

PERHAPS any of your readers who may think that feudal tenures never existed in Wales will notice the following charter. I have copied it without the abbreviations, as the type for printing them is not easily to be had. John ap Humffrey was the following year styled John Wyn ap Humffrey, and was the first Wynne of Ynysymaengwyn; Gruffith ap William ap Madoc was of Llwyndyris, in Carnarvonshire, and grandfather, through her mother, to John Wyn's wife. William Herbard (Herbert) was his mother's brother, a younger son of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knight.

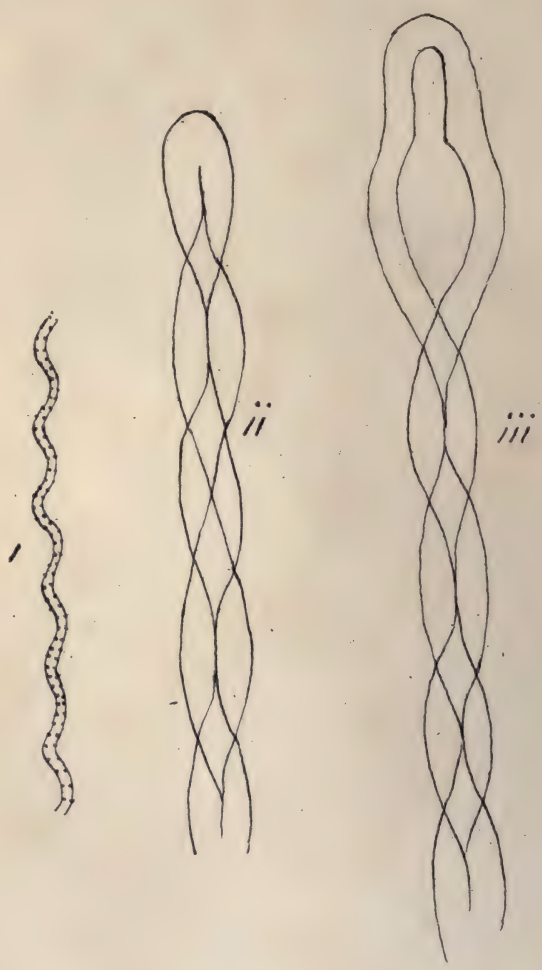
Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes ap Humffrey ap Hoell ap Jenkyn generosus liber tenens domini Regis ville de Gwyddelvenyth infra Comotum de Estymaner in Comitatu Merioneth dedi concessi et pro diversis causis et bonis consideracionibus me specialiter moventibus per hanc presentam Cartam meam indentatam confirmavi Gruffith ap William ap Madoc Vichan et Willielmo Herbard generosis unum capitalem Manerium sive Messuagium meum vocatum Ynys y mayngwyn cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ac omnia alia mea maneria messuagia tofta terras tenementa molendina aquatica tam fullonica quam granatica domos edificia Redditus Reverciones et servicia prata pascua pasturas boscos subboscos moras mariscas turbaria silvas et lapides cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus et pertinentiis jacentibus et existentibus tam infra villam de Gwyddelvenyth Tregynvell Tre penmon Trevereon Tre vays llanlloyde Trefnant Tre keyswyn Bottalog Trer gwrich Tre dewyn Tre pennall in Comoto de Estymaner et in Pennearth in Comoto de Talpont in Comitatu Merioneth quam alibi in et per totum Comitatum predictum de Merioneth Habendum et Tenendum tam predictum capitale manerium

sive messuagium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ac omnia alia predicta maneria messuagia toftos terras tenementa molendina aquatica tam fullonica quam granatica domos edificia Redditus Reverciones et servicia prata pascua pasturas boscos subboscos moras mariscos Turbaria silvas et lapides cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus et pertinentiis prefato Gruffith et Willielmo heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad usum et opus mei predicti Johannis pro terminatione vita mei predicti Johannis absque impeticione alicuius vasti Remanendum inde post decessum mei predicti Johannis ad usum et opus heredum de corpore meo inter me prefatum Johannem et Elizabeth verch Res Vichan uxorem meam legittime procreatorum imperpetuum De capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per Redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de Jure consueta Et pro defectu talis exitus Remanere inde ad usum et opus rectorum heredum mei prefati Johannis imperpetuum De capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per Redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de Jure consueta Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei totum predictum capitale manerum sive messuagium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ac omnia alia predicta maneria messuagia toftos terras tenementa molendina aquatica tam fullonica quam granatica domos edificia redditus reverciones et servicia prata pascua pasturas boscos et subboscos moras marescos turbaria silvas et lapides cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus et pertinentiis prefato Gruffith et Willielmo heredibus et assignatis suis ad usum et opus predicto modi et forma supradicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes In cuius rei testimonium utrique parti huius presentis scripti mei indentati Sigillum meum apposui hiis Testibus Willielmo Gruffith Gruffith Penllyn Clerico et Jeuan ap ffyfyon cum multis aliis datum in predicta villa de Gwyddelvenyth decimo die octobus anno Regni domini Henrici octavi dei gratia Anglic ffrancie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernie Supremi Capitis Tricesimo octavo. R. Hassall.

Endorsed.—Irrotulatum de Recordo Coram Ricardo Hassall armigero Justiciario domini Regis Comitatus Merioneth ad magnam Sessionem Comitatus Merioneth tentam apud Hardelach quarto die octobris[1] Anno Regni Regis Henrici viij xxxviijo.

From the original. W. W. E. W.

[1] It will be observed that the enrolment is dated before the charter. Doubtless the date of the former is a mistake for *decimo quarto* or *vicesimo quarto*.



J. E. Vize ad nat. del. Mont. Coll. Pl. XIII to face p. 25.

A singular form of
Spirulina oscillarioides found in Powis Castle Park.

ON A SINGULAR FORM OF SPIRULINA OSCILLARIOIDES.[1]

By Rev. J. E. VIZE, M.A., F.R.M.S., Vicar of Forden.

In the month of June of the present year a friend was staying with me whose name in connection with Algæ is well known. I mean Mr. Wills of Wylde Green. We visited a few of the pools in Powis Castle Park, and in the pool situated the nearest of all to the castle entrance, and facing south-west of the castle, we found some fresh water algæ. *Spirulina oscillarioides* was one of these. Spirulina, I may say, is a genus closely allied to *oscillatoriæ*. The whole family is *oscillatoriaceæ*, and has very wonderful movements. When seen under a microscope there is a constant motion going on. They oscillate, move stealthily along, or in a snake-like movement, the rapidity of their growth being almost as striking as their movement. The spirulina we found, as I believe is always the case, was mixed with a considerably predominating quantity of oscillatoria—a set of plants easily distinguished from spirulina by the thread-like filaments being straight instead of spiral. Nearly all the filaments were single, but there were instances here and there in which two of these filaments had interlaced; and to see them working together was amongst the most wonderful sights I ever witnessed. Do justice to it I could not. Nevertheless, it would not be right to refuse to give any idea about it, imperfect though it must be. Suppose two very long snakes or screws of two corkscrews, the coils of which were for a very great distance indeed the same diameter,

[1] Read at the meeting of the Woolhope Club, October 1879.

imagine that these two serpentine things progressed most elegantly backwards and forwards in the water, for they are never still, although their movement is slow and deliberate, and I should think uniform as to their number per hour. Let two approach each other so exactly that they just hit the right place for one to descend, whilst the other ascends the coil. In this case you get the double twist, and very superb is the sight. The filaments are fine as to size and delicate as to colour, which is a light green. For a time this descending of the one coil whilst the other ascended would go on. Presently there would be a stoppage of motion, and the very reverse progress would commence. The originally upward coil would be the downward now, and the downward the upward. This would be reversed again in due course of time, and the changes again and again occur. It may be well to say that these double forms appeared to be confined to one special spot in the material from which the specimens were obtained from the mass of *oscillatoria*, and I fancied there was in that spot a slightly altered tint of colour.

But amongst the mass of material was one film which as far surpassed in interest the rest as possible. Mr. Wills and myself became fairly ecstatic when we saw it. The single filament by some process had turned one end downwards, and become so entangled in the coil that it could not get back again. The movements, to all intents and purposes, were exactly the same as described already for the double coil, except at the extreme top, and it is to that movement that I attach so much interest as to give a paper on spirulina. You can easily see that if a serpentine movement continued only in one way all along the thread continuously it would soon cease its motion when entangled at the top, as my specimen was; but inasmuch as the movement reversed itself, a very beautiful form became visible, the countermotions making the thread at one time just as coils of whipcord would be, if it were possible to give

them exactly corresponding motions to the spirulina. At one point of the twisting process the coil would be just as string tightly twisted, but at the very opposite point the twist was as though you held a fragment of the top with one finger and thumb firmly, and a very short distance below used your other hand similarly, and brought your two hands together a small distance, thereby making a sort of loop, which loop gave an appearance like the accompanying sketch. With the exception of the wonderful movements to be seen under the microscope when examining the ciliary processes of zoophytes, I never witnessed anything which in every way was more beautiful than *spirulina oscillarioides*.

Forden Vicarage. JOHN E. VIZE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

I.—Represents the plant magnified 500 times.

II, III.—Show the entangled filament in the extreme movements to and from each other magnified gigantically.

THREE EFFIGIES IN THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM.[1]

In the Powys-land Museum are three sepulchral Effigies, sculptured in marble, all apparently of the latter part of the seventeenth century, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

The first is that of a male personage, clad in armour. He is represented bareheaded, with his head reposing on a tilting helm. He appears with the falling collar about his neck. His defensive armour consists of a pease-cod shaped breast-plate, to which are attached taces of one plate each, the laminæ of which overlap upwards. The shoulders are protected by epaulieres or pauldrons of overlapping plates, the arms and elbows are incased in rerebraces, coudes, and vambraces, the latter cuffed at the wrists, the hands are conjoined horizontally, as in prayer. Cuisses, formed of tassets, overlapping upwards, protect the thighs; genouilleres the knees, and jambs and sollerets the legs and feet. On the left side are the remains of a sword, attached to a belt.

The second Effigy is that of a Lady, represented with her head reposing on two tasselled cushions. She wears on her head a close-fitting cap, similar to that we meet with in portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. To this a mourning tippet is attached. Her body attire consists of a gown or robe, open in front, so as to disclose a bodiced petticoat; the arms of this effigy are mutilated; the hands are conjoined. This effigy is fairly executed.

The third Effigy is also that of a Lady, with her head reposing on a double cushion. She is represented in a veiled head-dress, with a short ruff round the neck; she wears a bodiced gown, open in front, and tied about the waist with a narrow scarf. From and in front of the gown hangs a pendant ornament or pomander. The hands are conjoined, horizontally, on the breast.

October 1879. MATT. H. BLOXAM.

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. xl, donation $\frac{58}{1}$.

EARLY POWYS.

Notes by Rev. D. R. THOMAS, M.A.

Any attempt to reconstruct the story of early Powys must start with the etymology of the name. The two most probable theories as to its origin and meaning are those which regard it respectively as a generic and a specific name. The former of these, which is supported by the authority of Canon Williams[1] of Rhydycroesau, and the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, regards it as a cognate form of the Latin *pagus*, French *powes*, Corn. *poues*, *poez*, Arm. *poez*, Gaelic *fois;* and resolves itself to the root-form, *pau* (a region), with the termination *gwys*, indicative of its inhabitation, as in Lloegr-wys, Monwys, Mochnan-wys; so that *powys*, as the out-lying country, would bear the same relation to the more populous or central town as the *pagani* did to the Roman towns.

The other theory, put forward by Dr. Crauford Tait Ramage, would claim it as a specific, or rather locative, name, which he would derive, after the analogy of Cheshire, Lancashire, and other counties, from its chief town under the Roman occupation; and this he suggests to have been Bo-vium, which he would, moreover, place at Bangor.

Now, whilst we would rather identify Bovium with Caergwrle, where undoubted Roman remains exist, and in the immediate neighbourhood of which is the strange but suggestive name of Brym-bo, and whilst we admit that either theory would meet the requirements of the case, we are, nevertheless, more inclined to favour that which we will call the generic; and it is by its aid that we would account for the name under which the inhabitants in general were known to the Romans in the time of Tacitus; I mean the "Ordovices".

Between the Roman camp of Clawdd Côch, on the banks of the Tanat, near Llanymynech,—a camp which

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 426.

has more to be said in its favour than any other, as the "Mediolanum" of the *Itinerary*,—and the Breidden Hill, which we claim as answering most closely to the description of the site of the final struggle of Caractacus against Ostorius Scapula ; between these two lies a low, flat district, called, from its liability to floods, "Gordwr Hafren" or "Y Gorddwr". Combine with this the generic *powys*, and we have Gordo-powys, Gorddofwys ; Latinised into Ordovices. We do not, indeed, recognise this name of Ordovices in any of our earliest Welsh poems; and this may be regarded, perhaps, as a confirmation of its *local* significance ; but the country comprehended within the limits assigned to them is described under its many component districts. Among these we may enumerate—

1. *Teyrnllwg*, the country extending from Chester to Chirk; the first to give a prince to the whole of Powys, in the person of Cadell Deyrnllwg, the father of the first Cyngen, and the contemporary of St. Germanus.

2. *Meigen*, probably represented in the present name of Mechain,—a name which appears more than any other to have been bound up with their pride of race ; for it was from Meigen that the men of Powys derived their special privileges, and from the deeds of prowess there that they traced their fourteen Gwelygorddeu (tribes or families).

3. *Argoed*, the country stretching from the Severn to the Dee ; the region that figures so largely in the Privileges (*Breiniau*) and in the Elegy of (Marwnad) Cynddylan, the Prince.

4. *Mochnant*, the land of Brochwel Ysgythrog, was another portion, as implied in the Elegy on Ywain ap Madoc.

5. *Fferyllwg*, *Fferlegs*, or *Fferleys*, the country lying between the Severn and the Wye ; probably the same with Ewryenwy, Eurenwy, Ereinwc, Erging.

6. *Glodrydd*, a portion of Fferyllwg, the land of Cadwallawn and of Elystan; and perhaps we may add a

7. *Glewisig*, which is stated in the *Life of St. Beuno*

to have been on the banks of the Severn, and of which his father was Prince.

For the early history, such as it is, we must go to many different sources, and be content with such a meagre compendium as can be put together from such various elements as local names, church founders, and the lives of early British saints, historical references in early poems, the remnants of ancient rites and customs, and the survival of written and oral tradition. The more we analyse such sources, the more we shall find them instinct with life and interest; even where, perhaps, at first sight we should have least expected it. And it will add vastly to our enjoyment of the beautiful scenery with which the country abounds, when we learn to read the story that lies embedded in the hill-camps and the moated mounds, in the church legend and the fairy tale, in the descriptive place-name, and the obscure poetic allusion.

Reference has already been made to the presence of the Romans, and they have left their mementos in the greater stations at Uriconium, Rutunium, and Caersws, and in the smaller ones at The Gaer, near Montgomery, and Clawdd Côch, near Llanymynech. Besides these there were the main trunk lines of communication, such as the Watling Street and the Via Devana, and the earlier British trackways which they made use of for the interconnection of their stations and camps. Tacitus, in his account of the decisive battle between Ostorius Scapula and Caractacus, describing the difficulties of the site selected by the British Prince, and the means he adopted to render it impregnable, speaks of the last struggle as taking place at the agger, and mentions the "rudes et informes saxorum compages",[1] which may still be traced in the ancient fortress on the Breidden. He also indicates the ordinary type of the British forts when he tells us of the Iceni, that "locum pugnæ delegere, septum agresti aggere et aditu angusto". The place they selected for fighting was defended by a rude

[1] *Annales*, bk. xii, c. 31; *Mont. Coll*, vol. xi, p. 139.

mound and a narrow entrance,—a concise description, which applies with singular accuracy to the character of the multitudinous camps that crown the hill-tops, and command the passes into the narrow valleys. This method of fortification and defence must have continued in use for some generations after the departure of the Romans, for we have many such camps bearing the names of later chieftains and princes. Such are Bwlch Aeddan, named after Aeddan, the father of Brochwel the second, who is himself commemorated in the adjoining glade of Llanerch *Frochwel*, and whose father, Elisau or Eliseg, appears to have been the real onomatopœist of what is now called Clawdd Llesg; whilst on the other side of the hill we have a Dolarddyn, which may have been so called after Arddyn Benasgell, the wife of Brochwel Ysgythrog the first. All these occur in close proximity in the same neighbourhood, and it may be that other districts, when more closely examined, will equally confirm and elucidate the story of the past.

Turning from military to ecclesiastical matters, we find contemporary with Cadell Deyrnllwg, the earliest Prince of Powys, the mission of St. Germanus, whose progress through the country is attested by the dedication of churches in his name, on the borders of Arwystley, in Mechain and Mochnant and Dyffryn Ceiriog and Iâl. Soon after Germanus we have the visit of Cadvan, with his companions, from Armorica, of whom we have witnesses not only in the name of Llan-Gadvan, but in the dedications to his companion, Tydecho, of Mallwyd and Llanymawddwy and of Llan-Gurig, Tre-Gynon, Llan-Drinio, and others, after their respective founders; and especially in the name of St. Padarn, handed down not only in the see which once embraced a portion of Powys, but also in the only early inscribed stone which the county of Montgomery is known to possess, in Llanerfyl churchyard. Following at no long interval after St. Cadvan we have St. Beuno, whose stone of commemoration stands in the parish of Ber-

riew, whose name is honoured in that church and Bettws, whose visit to Tyssilio at Meifod is recorded, and who appears to have followed thence the line of the Sarn Sws as far as the valley of the Dee, where he left his mark at Gwyddelwern previous to his more famous doings at Holywell and Clynog.

Contemporary with these were those early founders, of whom little has been handed down save their bare names. Such were Cynfelyn (Welsh Pool), Aelhaiarn (Guilsfield), Dogfan (Llanrhaiadr), and many others. Among these, however, we must not pass over St. Melangell, with the legend of her beauty and seclusion, her protection of wild animals, and the privilege of sanctuary granted to her in the picturesque and remote valley of Pennant by the royal huntsman, Brochwel Ysgythrog. Nor must we omit to mention that other hermit of more historic fame, St. Gwyddvarch, whose "gwely", or bed, is pointed out on the hill to which he gave its anchorite name[1] at Meifod ; where, too, he founded the first of its triad of Christian churches. It is, moreover, on no unreasonable or unlikely grounds, as we maintain, that we would claim for Gwyddvarch the honour of being the hermit whom the British bishops consulted before giving their reply to Augustine. Famous for his knowledge and prudence, and dwelling near the summer residence (Mai-fod) of Brochwel Ysgythrog, whose wife was a sister of Dunoth (the spokesman of the British bishops), Abbot of Bangor Iscoed,—itself, be it remembered, a foundation of the Powysian princes,—what more likely than that the Britons should wish to consult their most eminent countrymen in Church and state before giving their reply to Augustine on so national a question ? What more natural or more simple than that they should, in journeying to give that reply, take the Roman road that led from Deva to Mediolanum, and take counsel with both Gwyddvarch and Brochwel on their way to the scene of conference ?

We pass on to the historical allusions in some of the

[1] Allt yr Ancr.

earliest Welsh poems. First among them we will place the *Englynion y Beddau* (Stanzas on the Graves of the Warriors), some of which refer to this immediate locality, *e.g.*,—

	The 32nd.
"Ebeteu yn hir vynyt Yn llywyr y gwyr lluossit Bet gwryen, gyrhyt engwaut[1] A llwyttauc uab Lliwelit."	The graves in the Long Mountain, Multitudes well know it, Are the graves of Gwrien, Guryd Engwaud And Llwyddog, the son of Lliwelydd.
	51st.
"Bet milwr mirein gnawd kelein Oetav kin bu tav y dan mein Llachar mab run yg clun kein."	The grave of a stately warrior: many a carcase was usual From his hand: before he became silent beneath the stone. Llachar, the son of Rhun, is in the valley of the Cain.
	58th.
"Bet deheveint ar cleveint avon Yg gwrthtir mathavarn Y stiffwl Kedwir cadarn."	The grave of Dehewaint is on the river Cleveint, In the uplands of Mathavarn, The support of mighty warriors.

And perhaps we may add the 5th:

'Bet Keri cletif hir yg godir hen Egluis yn y diffuis graeande Taru torment ym mynwent corbre."	The grave of Kerry of the Long Sword is in the neighbourhood of the old church, In a gravelly cliff. Tarw Torment in the graveyard of Corbre.[2]

Who these heroes were, and what their exploits, we know not. Their names only have been thus saved from oblivion; and they stand as the rare illustrations of a far distant past, to which the other nameless tumuli bear silent witness.

The earliest poet or bard we can summon to our aid is Llywarch Hen of Argoed (a district, it will be remembered, of Powys), who in his early years, when strong of limb and light of heart, had been admitted to the council chamber of Powys, the Paradise of Cymru:

[1] *Cwm yr Henog* is the name of one of its dingles.

[2] In the neighbourhood of Kerry we have the camp of Caer-bre, which appears to have given its name to the parish of Chirbury.

"Kynn bum kein vaglauc bum hy
Am kynnwysit yghyfyrdy
Powys Paradwys Gymry." (P. 259.)

In his old age he mourned in pathetic numbers the fallen fortunes of his chief Cynddylan, the Prince, and the untimely death of his own sons. He tells us how Cadwallawn was encamped on the banks of the Severn, on the other side of Dygen, and how the destroyers were burning the land of Meigen :

"Lluest Gadwallawn ar hafren
Ac o'r tu draw y dygen
Abreieit yn llosgi Meigen."

At another time he paints the same Cadwallawn, whom he describes as of Glodrydd (the land of Elystan), encamping on the slopes of the Long Mountain (Cefn Digoll), and engaged in a long and bitter war with the Mercian invaders. For seven months he fought seven battles daily,—

"Lluest gadwallawn glodryd
Ygguarthaf digoll fynyd
Seith mis a seith gat beunyd."

So deeply, indeed, has the fierceness of this struggle been stamped on the national mind that it has become permanently fixed in the series of stanzas called *Gorwynion :*

"Gorwyn blaen coll ger digoll bre
Diaele fyd pob foll
Gweithred cadarn cadw arfoll."

White are the hazel-shoots on Digoll Hill,
Pitiless falleth blow on blow.
'Tis a hero's part to hold his own.

But it is in his *Elegy on Prince Cynddylan* that we meet with the most frequent and vivid allusions to scenes and events in this border-land of Powys. The *Lloegrians* are on the march, advancing steadily towards Tren, and Cynddylan is called upon to defend, first, the hill-slope, and then the ancestral hall.

"Cynddylan cae di y rhiw	Cynddylan, keep thou the slope
Er y daw Lloegyrwys heddyw	Till the Lloegrians come to-day.
Amgeledd am un nid gwiw.	Anxiety on account of one is not fitting.
"Cynddylan cae di y nen	Cynddylan, keep thou the roof-tree
Yn i daw Lloegyrwys trwy Dren	Till the Lloegrians come through Tren.
Ni elwis coed o un pren."	'Tis not called a wood for one tree.

But, alas! it is in vain. The invaders win the day. Cynddylan and his brother Elvan are slain, and the hall of Cynddylan on Carreg Hyd*wyth*,—probably the rock of Pen*gwern* (Am-*wyth*-ig), Shrewsbury,—is dark and gloomy and deserted:

"Ystavell Cynddylan, nid esmwyth heno	The hall of Cynddylan is comfortless to-night,
Ar ben carreg Hydwyth	On the Rock of Hydwyth
Heb ner heb niver heb ammwyth.	Without lord, or company, or feast.
"Ystavell Cynddylan ys tywyll ei nen	The hall of Cynddylan,—dark is its roof
Gwedi diva o Loegyrwys	Since the Lloegrians destroyed
Cynddylan ac Elvan Powys."	Cynddylan and Elvan of Powys."

And now the eagle-crested victor begins his ravages. The Vale of Meisir feels his heavy hand; the land of Brochwel bleeds, and Tren is a blazing ruin:

"Eryr Eli gorthrymed heno	The Eagle of Eli hath afflicted to-night
Dyfrynt Meisir mygedawg	The vale of illustrious Meisir,
Dir Brochwel hir rhygodded.	Brochwel's land, long affronted.
"Eryr Pengwern pell galwawd heno	The Eagle of Pengwern screamed aloud to-night,
Ar waed gwyr gwylawd	For the blood of men he watched.
Rhy gelwir Tren tref ddifawd."	Tren may indeed be called a ruined town.

Fast and wide the ruin spreads. The churches of Bassa fall under the ban, and the White Town between Tren and Traval hears the clash of shields and swords:

"Eglwysi Bassa collasant eu braint	The churches of Bassa have lost their privileges
Gwedi diva o'r Loegyrwys	Since the Lloegrians destroyed
Cynddylan ac Elvan Powys.	Cynddylan and Elvan of Powys.
"Y drev wen rhwng tren a thraval	The White Town between Tren and Traval.
Oed gnodach y gwaed ar	More common was the blood
Wyneb gwellt nog eredig braenar."	On the surface of the grass than the ploughed fallow.

Wider and further still the overthrow and the slaughter and the wailing extend. The Avaerwy and the Tren and the Trydonwy, the Twrch and the Marchwy, the Elwyddan, the Geirw, and the Alwen, all feel the deadly influence :

"Amhaval ar Avaerwy
Yd a Tren yn y Trydonwy
Ac yd a Twrch yn Marchwy.

Amhaval ar Elwyddan
Yd a Trydonwy yn Tren
Ac yd a Geirw yn Alwen."

The banks of the Severn and the Dwyriw, the soil of Ercal, the fortress of Uriconium, and the funeral mound of Elwydan, each is made to contribute some mournful episode, till the bereft and sorrowing father breaks forth at last in the agonising cry, "Woe is me, O God, that I am alive!"

"Tywarchen Ercal ar âr dywal
Wyr o edwedd Moryal
A gwedi Rhys mae rhysonial.

The soil of Ercal is on brave men,
On the progeny of Morial.
After Rhys is great lamentation.

"Tom Elwydan neu 's gwylch gwlaw
Mae Maodyn o danaw
Dyn vai Cynon iw gwynaw.

The Mound of Elwydan, is it not wet with rain?
Maodyn lies beneath.
Cynon is to be lamented.

"Neu'r syllais o ddinlle Frecon
Freuer werydre
Hiraeth am damorth brodyrdde.

I have observed from Dinlle Vrecon
The patrimony of Freuer,
With grief for its social enjoyment.

"Gwedi fy mrodyr o dymmyr hafren
I am dwylan dwyriw
Gwae vi Dduw fy mod yn fyw."

After my brethren from the region of Sarm
And the banks of Dwyryw.
Woe is me, O God, that I am alive!

Struggles less fierce and momentous must have been frequent from the very necessities of the situation. Pressed upon by the advancing hosts of the Lloegrians (for as yet we find no trace of the later tribe, the Saxons), whose fierce oppression so threw their predecessors into the shade that their very name was superseded,—and driven back by the wilder and freer mountaineers of Gwynedd, it was their fortune to be involved in continual quarrels with the one or the other; and as surely as they made their peace with either side, to incur the fierce hostility of their enemies.

It was probably to deeds of prowess in these border-wars that the fourteen "Gwelygorddau", or Tribes of Powys, owed their origin, for valour in battle was in those early days the royal road to honour. Indeed, some of the stanzas in which they are enumerated bear special references to such battles as Garthan and Gwytgun and Camaun, and each tribe seems to be noted by some characteristic trait. The battle of Gwytgun ("gwaedle Gwytgun"), mentioned in the third of the prefatory stanzas, the "gwrt uytyn" of the seventh "Gwelygordd", may, perhaps, be identified with the name of Whitton, near Westbury, in the *Domesday* hundred of *Witen*-treu, under Caurs. The language is very obscure, and hard to translate; but we may gather from it that the "Gwelygorddeu" derived their origin from the district of Meigen, "Aw'ch breint o Veigen". In order to analyse them more minutely we will take them in the order of the poem:

1. *Lleissiawn*, whose chief was distinguished by the golden torque, and whose emblem was the eagle,—

> "Eurdorchawg farchawg meirch agkrawn
> Eryr gwyr gwelygordd Lleisiawn."

In the *Cylch Llewelyn*, or Circuit of Prince Llewelyn, mention is made of *Teyrnaut Lleissiawn*, a district probably coextensive with the cantred of Llyswinaf, and so embracing the royal residence at Mathraval.

2. *Gwellig*, the second knightly tribe, which, from the epithet "Kadellig", we may assign to the name of Prince Cadell and the country of Teyrnllwg. Its descriptive appellative was "The Wolf":

> "Eil wely gort vawr veirt *wellig* am peirch
> Ar uygyrueirch ar uygyr uyg
> *Bleityeu* toryf tervysg diechig
> Bleinnyaid kynyaid *kadellig*."

3. *Yorueirthiawn* occupied the third place, for their exploits in battle against the impetuous Lloegrians

("Vlaengar-Lloegyr lleitiaid llofrutieid"). Later on we find Cadwallawn ap Madoc described in his *Marwnad* as "Dragon dreig yorwerthyawn".

4. *Madogion* Madawc Essillt came next, and were probably the other descendants of Cadwallawn's father.

5. *Arotyawn* next, the heroes of the great conflict of Maran,—a name which we may identify in Maranwy, which is stated on no mean authority to be the source and clue to the name of the river Vyrnwy.

"Aeruyr gawr arvod vawr varan—Arotyawn."

The poet Taliesin, in his *Marwnad i Urien*, alludes to it,

"Am dano gwyledd
Eurdeyrn gogled
A lluaws *maraned*
Arbenig teyrned."

6. *Llutyawn* (? Lluydion) formed the next tribe, the heroes of "Caer Ellion", distinguished for their blood-stained swords; and as they were derived from Cadwallawn, they may have occupied a portion of Glodrydd.

7. *Gweirnyawn*, famous for the conflict of Wytin, which, if rightly supposed to be Whitton, near Westbury, would identify them with a portion of Ereinwg or Ferregs.

8. The red-handed heroes of Garthan came next.

"Llaurotyon llofrutyeid garthan."

9. *Tyngyriawn* of the glorious destiny, no sticklers for peace,—

"*Tygyriawn* tyghed oruolet
Ny charws tyngyr tagnevet."

10. *Gwyrryawn*, who fought at Camaun, and were fearless alike of the sword and the priestly ban,—

"Toryf ysgwn ys gnawd yg *camaun*
Taryf rac cad rag kwccwll *uyrryawn*."

They are alluded to as "Cadwryawn" in *Marwnad Cadwallawn* (159).

11. *Gweilchyawn*, whose emblem was a hawk (*gwalch*), and whose territory lay in what was afterwards Upper Powys; for Cynddelw, in his ode to Gwenwynwyn, writes of "Gwalch gwenwynfalch gwenwynwyn".

12. The tribe of *Gwryaeth* Ysgoew, of the broken shield; for he, too, had fought at Garthan, and was fierce of onslaught in the field.

13. *Mynuddyawn*, the fiery opponents of the stranger host,—

> "Flam luchlam y luchlat estraun
> Faw gynghyr fwyr wyr funudyawn."

14. *Arddunwawd*, the irresistible, who claimed descent from Cyndrwyn, were the last of the series whom Cynddelw delighted to honour.

Of these fourteen Tribes it may suffice to remark, as indicating their antiquity, that they are not reckoned among either the two royal or the fifteen aristocratic tribes ordained by the Princes Gruffydd ap Cynan of Gwynedd, Rhys ap Tewdwr of Dyfed, and Bleddyn ap Cynvyn of Powys, after the diligent inquiry into family pedigrees instituted by them in the twelfth century. Nor does it appear that any of the known Welsh families claim descent from them, though there are many that trace back their pedigree to the Five Plebeian or Servile Tribes, "Pump Kystadlwyth or Costawglwyth Cymru", whom we may conclude to have been the descendants of a noble race, fallen through war or misfortune to an inferior position. These five were,—1, Y Blaidd Rudd o'r Gest in Eivionydd; 2, Addaf Fawr in Deheubarth; 3, Heilin Ysteilfforch; 4, Alo in Powys; 5, Gwenwys in Powys.

From the two last many families in the west and south-west parts of this county claim descent; but the tribe which, through all the vicissitudes of fortune, maintained the first rank in Powysland, was that of Brochwel Ysgythrog, of whom there are still some few descendants; and next to them rank those of Tudor Trevor and Elystan (Glodrydd).

It may seem to some, perhaps, that these statements are but fanciful assumptions, and that the authority on which they are based is not deserving of credit. Having myself been once of that opinion, I can easily understand the objections; but as a convert to the *general* reliableness of our early pedigrees, I may briefly state that I have been led to that belief by the following considerations laid down in the Preface to Lewis Dwnn, and confirmed by my own researches:

1. The Welsh laws required nine descents to render a man a free native, and to enable him to claim real property, which descended, not as in feudal England, by heirship, but by the subdivisions of gavel-kind.

2. The penalty for murder, fines and payments, were distributed to the ninth degree of relationship.

3. The "Arwydd Feirdd", or Herald Bards, had this special duty as their office, to attend to pedigrees.

4. In the *Marwnad*, or Elegy, it was customary to trace back the ancestry for eight generations, and to notice the collateral branches.

5. These were repeated, a month after the funeral, in the presence of the relatives, and they were collated and re-arranged, triennially, at the "Cylch Clerwr", or Circuit of the Bards.

6. The pedigree was a guarantee for national rights, for birth and education, and stamped its possessor, in whatever circumstances of fortune he might be, as a gwr *Boneddig*, *i.e.*, a gentleman with a *bonedd*, a pedigree.

Contemporary, it would seem, with the "Gwelygorddeu", and handed down to us in the poems of the same bard, Cynddelw, were the *Breiniau Gwyr Powys* (the Privileges of the Men of Powys). They appear, like the Gwelygorddeu, to have been connected specially with Meigen; to date from the time of Selyf, the son of Cynan, in the middle of the seventh century; and to have been acquired in the wars with the Lloegrians,

"Canaon *Selyf* seirff cadeu Meigen.

"Pedeir kynnelyf cadw cadyr wrten
Ar dec yr dugant o *neigen*."

They relate to matters military, civil, and social, and seem to bear the same relation to Powys that the *Breiniau Gwyr Arfon* did to Gwynedd. Freely rendered, they appear to be as follows :

1. *Freedom from Ebediw* (heriot) when the death occurred in the field, in the presence of the Prince,—

"Ni thelir o wir o wreitrwyt breisg
A brwysgaw yn rotwyt
Ebediw gwr briw braw dygwyt
Yn dyt brwydr rac bron y arglwyt."

2. The men of Powys, being the chief jurors of Wales ("penreith ar Gymry"), will not allow or submit to injustice when they have wrought devastation and handled the third of the spoil. This may allude to the arrangement by which quarrels between Gwynedd and Dyved were to be arbitrated upon by the Prince of Powys at Bwlch y Pawl in Mawddwy.

3. Their portion of the spoil from the hard-fought conflict embraces an equality of honour, and a special gift of gold, a hawk, and a bugle-horn :

"Dioval anrec anrhydedd cyfartal
Eur hybarch hebauc a bual."

4. They stand resolutely side by side in battle ; well armed are they, and hard to withstand.

5. Mead-loving warriors, they keep guard over the royal hearth.

6. The men of Argoed, who have been a defence against the Lloegrians, uphold the *brother's* right, and acknowledge not a sister's claim to inheritance. This would distinguish them from the Picts and the earlier Britons, who admitted women as their rulers. Hence we find no Boadiceas, no Cartismanduas, no queens, among the Powysians.

7. Their word is confirmed over the golden bowl, in court of law, and under every difficulty. If the term "lledcawt", which occurs here and in the Privileges of the men of Arvon ("nad yfont ledcawt") is rightly translated in the *Myvyrian Archaiology* as "stinted measure", then we may infer that they acted on the principle that wine unlocks the heart, "in vino veritas". The Welsh term for drunkard (*meddwyn*) itself originally implies merriness over the mead, and has its counterpart in the expression, "Glan meddwdod mwyn." But it may bear special reference, in its origin, to the treachery of the "Long Swords", and be a call to sincerity, just as "drinking to your health" did among the English.

8. The men of Powys lead the van in battle, and close the rear in retreat,—

"Ym blaen cadeu cadw arvod
Ac yn ol diwetwyr dyvod."

Compare with this, "Madawc uab Maredud arglwyd Powys a dewissawd y le y bebilliaw rwg llu y brenhin a llu Owain ual y gallei erbyniet y kyrcheu kyntaf a wnelei y brenhin." ("Brut y Tywysogion" in *Myv. Arch.*, p. 626 b.)

9. On a successful expedition they admit not of friend or captive turning back to say farewell.

10. In forming a station the "gorsedd" must be free, and no steward or bailiff found there.

"Gwrthodes rywyr righyllaeth."

And so the men of Arvon, "Na bo rigyl yndi." Just as Caractacus reminded his soldiers that they had been "majorum virtute vacui a securibus et tributis."

11. They support not the lawless, nor distribute the huntsman's share.

12. The men of Argoed are exempt from the service of the van and the rear,—

"Nas govwy gordwy na gortin."

13. Powys possesses its own courts and public officers.

"Powys peves cyrt a chyhoet."

The language of these stanzas is, as has been already stated, obscure, and its exact meaning uncertain; but it is unploughed ground; and if I have mistaken the exact meaning I trust I may, nevertheless, help to a truer interpretation. But should the ideas have been rightly caught, it will be something to have contributed ever so little to the elucidation of so distant and obscure a period of the history of Powys-land.

D. R. T.

Aug. 27, 1879.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF HIRNANT.

By Rev. T. H. EVANS, Vicar of Llanwddyn.

NAME AND DERIVATION.

The name of this parish is derived literally from *Hir* long, and *Nant*, brook—the long brook—and is often called Llan Hirnant, meaning the parish of the long brook. The word *Nant*[1] in its primary meaning is often applied to a valley or a dingle through which a brook flows, and it is undoubtedly the case here, as the very ancient name of the stream is *Barrog*, hence Llan Hirnant would mean the church of the long valley by the Barrog.

Description of the Parish and its Boundaries.—It is a parish in Commot Mechain, in Mochnant, in Powys Wenwynwyn, and in the upper division of the hundred of Llanfyllyn, in the county of Montgomery, nine miles west-north-west from Llanfyllyn; a small agricultural district without any village, beyond the three buildings which are usually designated the village. The old inhabitants in these outlying districts were wont to call any place where there were a church, a tavern, and a shop, a *Llan*, a village, hence we often hear in North Wales such expressions as the following: "Have you heard of the death in the Llan?" meaning in the village. The parishes abutting upon Hirnant are the following:—South-west and West, Llanwddyn; North-west, Pennant Melangell; North, Llangynog; North-east, Pennant Melangell; and East-south-east and South, Llanrhaiadr

[1] And thus we find it forming the compound of many names of houses and places.

yn Mochnant. The boundaries are thus described in an old terrier kept in the parish chest within the church, and traceable to this day : " From Bwlchdu and so along the mountain, down to and through Glascwm land, and so to Carnedd Illog, Ffynon Beaver, and Draen-llwyny-gog, Blaen-y-siglenlas, Blaen-y-waun, Penygeufford, all along to Bwlchygroeslwyd, and the cairn called Carneddbwlchygroeslwyd ; from thence up the mountain by Fawnog-fawr to Llyn-gloeyw, and so on to Gwely Illog ; and at the back of the barn of Peniarth Ucha down to Gwernddu Farn." The whole of the boundary line might be walked in about three hours, and the estimated distance would not be more than twelve miles. The whole length of the parish, including the small township of Minffrwd, now ecclesiastically transferred from Pennant to this parish, which intersects it, would be about four miles, while the width varies from one to two miles. In walking the north-west boundary line the Cader-fronwen and the Berwyn heights appear to a great advantage, and the varied and extensive view of the valley of the Tanat, together with the country around Llanrhaiadr, Llangedwin, and Llansilin, presents a most pleasing appearance to the eye. The valley is narrow, and about three miles in length, hemmed in by two lofty hills, lying south-west and north-east, and the towering heights of Craig-y-llan and Craig-ddu appear from the level land below romantic and grand.

Drainage.—The valley is drained by the *Barrog*, which is also called Yr Afon, the river, a tributary of the Tanat, which receives the *Clochnant* brook above the church, the *Nant* below Cwmwr, and Nant-y-brithill from Pennebo. The Barrog is better known as Hirnant or Afon Hirnant, and is the only *Afon* or river within the parish. The appellation Afon is given to a rivulet by the confluence of streams and brooks, and, however insignificant it might be, it is invariably the largest in that district, and its name also connects it with some particular circumstances or locality, handed down to

posterity from a pre-historic period, whereas the term *Nant* applies to rivers of the smallest description, and probably of more modern date, and might be coupled with any event that occurred in or near its banks, or any locality in our own days, *e.g.*, Clochnant, the sounding brook, called so from the noise it makes in tumbling over the boulders of rock in the ravine to the west of the church at Hirnant; Nant-y-brithill, the trout stream, being famous for its red-spotted trout, called "Brychni man"; Nant-y-ceunant, the brook of the ravine; Nant-ty-Nant, the brook of the house in the dingle. This river flows through the centre of the whole length of the valley, and bears this name as high as Bronhilin; and we find it quoted in the old terrier of 1685, where the boundary of the glebe land is defined, "And another parcell of comons or waste ground there called by Gydrose at the upper end thereof, westward untill a little running stream, there called Aber Ffynon Illog, and a certaine little bridge, there called Pompren-yr-Offeiriad, at the lower end thereof eastward, and in breadth between the lands of one Robert Lloyd, Esq., now High Sheriffe of the county of Montgomery, now in the tenure of one John Edward, southward unto a river or running stream, there called Barrog", etc.

Clochnant.—This brook is known on the mountain near its source as Blaennant Mawr, and, lower down, Nant Mawr, and by the rocks Clochnant and Nant-y-Clochnant, until it joins the Barrog at Aber-bryncecru.

The Nant or Nant-ty-nant is known on the mountain side as Nant-y-bwlch, and Nantbwlchygroeslwyd.

Nant-y-brithill has its source in Gorsfawr, and drains the dingle below Pennebo.

Wells.—*Ffynon Illog* is now closed up, and a covered drain made to carry the water to near the Llan farmstead. It is easily traced by means of this drain to the spring by the hedge, near the base of the mountain above the rectory house. This was supposed to possess certain curative properties, and was undoubtedly the

"holy well" of the parish, for it is traditionally related that no other water was lawful to be used for baptisms in the church, and that every sickly child baptised with the same immediately changed for the better.

Ffynon-isel.—This has been taken recently by some people for Ffynon Illog, but evidently with no better authority than their mere fancying the word *isel* to be a corruption of Illog; but our old documents, such as the old terrier of 1685, in quoting *Aber Illog* as one of the boundary marks of the glebe land, settles the question as to the locality. This is a very powerful spring, on the Glascwm side of Cefn-hir-fynydd, and has been considered in bygone days the Towyn well of all the neighbourhoods for curing rheumatism and other ailments. It is occasionally used for bathing, especially young children troubled with rickets and scrofula, at the present time.[1]

Ffynon-beaver and *Ffynon Moelmyneich* are two other strong springs, both marking the boundary of the parish.

Area.—The area of this parish is 4,000 statute acres, divided into the three following townships :—Trellan, Trebedw, and Cwmwr,[2] which, according to the Tithe Commutation Award, made July 2nd, 1839, contained 700 acres of arable land, 1,100 acres of meadow or pasture land, 50 acres of wood land, and 2,150 acres of common land; but the total estimated extent in the overseer's rate-book at the present time is only 2,219 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches, and the present rateable value is £1,626 8s. The following table shows the estimated extent, with its rateable value, according to the assessment made July 8, 1840, and as it is at present :—

[1] The old custom which was once in vogue, of walking up the mountain side to the top of Rhualgwm, 1,777 feet, when effectually cured, has long since been dispensed with.

[2] The townships of this parish are represented by many writers to be four in number, but probably the first writer misled the others, for there are only three.

Name of Present Occupier.	Name of Present Owner.	Name or situation of Property.	Estimated extent in 1840.			Rateable value in 1840.			Estimated extent in 1879.			Gross estimated rental in 1879.			Rateable value in 1879.		
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	A	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. Jones.	Rev. R. Jones .	Rectoryglebe	48	3	5	102	0	0	10	0	10	277	14	0	226	0	0
John Morris...	Mr. Hancock...	Clochnant ...	201	3	6	30	0	0	109	2	35	60	0	0	54	0	0
Robert Jones.	J.Dugdale,Esq.	Bronhilin ...	117	2	14	30	0	0	84	2	26	45	0	0	40	10	0
Margt. Evans .	Margt. Evans .	Tycroes	336	1	31	21	0	0	132	2	15	53	5	0	47	15	0
Hum.Humphreys	Rev. George Cooke	Bwlchsych ...	157	1	19	13	10	0	53	2	36	40	0	0	36	0	0
David Owens.	Henry Evans...	Fronlas	53	2	22	7	10	0	43	2	37	25	0	0	22	10	0
EvanEdwards	Mr. Minshall...	Brwynen ...	366	3	24	51	0	0	186	0	0	86	0	0	78	0	0
Thos. Evans .	Sir W. W. Wynn	Glascwm ...	50	3	32	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	10	0	5	7	6
Elizth.Owens.	—	Nanteinion .	173	2	29	3	0	0	25	0	13	5	0	0	4	17	6
EvanEdwards	Mr. Minshall...	Llidiart - y - rhos.....	148	0	3	25	0	0	85	0	0	60	0	0	54	0	0
Evan Roberts.	Earl of Powis...	Penycefn ...	67	2	8	12	0	0	53	0	0	25	0	0	22	10	0
John Evans...	—	Brynhedydd.	16	0	0	5	0	0	11	2	23	8	15	0	7	17	6
Edward Jones	Mrs. Ashford...	Tynyfedw ...	44	3	15	12	0	0	30	3	31	25	0	0	22	10	0
Robert Morris	Rev. G. Cooke.	Penysuffordd	10	2	4	4	10	0	10	2	34	9	0	0	8	2	6
T. Humphreys	T. Humphreys.	Llan	160	0	33	45	0	0	98	3	17	65	0	0	57	10	0
—	—	Tymawr - ...	129	0	31	43	11	11	92	3	29	60	0	0	54	0	0
R. Jones	R. Jones.....	Cwmwr Mill.										18	0	0	13	10	0
Robert Price .	Mr. Edwards...	Tybrith	71	0	0	31	10	0	75	3	0	45	0	0	40	10	0
R. Jones	R. Jones.....	Cwmwrisaf	296	3	14	103	0	0	175	0	0	130	0	0	117	0	0
Anne Hughes	Anne Hughes .	Waunycefn .	Pre	se	nt	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	2	6	1	2	6
Evan Evans .	H. D. Griffiths, Esq.	Coedcae	m	en	t.	7	10	0	12	3	30	10	0	0	9	15	0
			13	3	8												
—	Do.	Bwlchucha...	198	3	32	21	0	0	38	0	0	30	0	0	27	0	0
Robert Jones.	Do.	Cwmwrucha.	132	9	19	45	0	0	71	0	31	60	0	0	54	2	5
William Jones	Do.	Tynant	7	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0
Richd. Evans.	Mr. C. R. Jones	Bache..... ..	171	3	0	42	0	0	146	1	24	90	0	0	81	0	0
Thos. Jones...	Rev. J. Craig...	Wernddu ...	35	0	0	18	0	0	35	2	0	28	0	0	25	5	0
Do.	Earl of Powis .	Wernfudr ...	Pre	se	nt	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	7	6
			m	en	t.												
John Morris...	—	W'rnddufach	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	12	6	5	0	5	12	6
Sar. Rowlands	Mrs. Owens ...	Foelortho ...	224	3	19	52	0	0	134	1	20	110	0	0	99	0	0
Thos. Thomas	Thos. Thomas .	Clochnant - bach	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	1	29	3	15	0	3	7	6
John Davies...	Mr.Ed. Phillips	Bryntirion...	3	0	15	1	15	0	3	1	3	4	5	0	3	17	6
John Evans...	Mr.E. Richards	Cwmfedw ...	144	3	4	47	10	0	88	0	5	68	0	0	61	5	0
E. Williams...	E. Williams ...	Rhiwsaeth...	200	1	11	51	0	0	103	2	12	75	0	0	67	10	0
T. Lloyd	T. Lloyd.....	Tyisaf...	86	2	31	22	0	0	58	2	29	40	0	0	36	0	0
J. Ashford ...	J. Ashford.....	Siamb'r-Wen	60	2	7	36	0	0	83	1	5	68	0	0	61	5	0
John Davies...	Mr. Jones	Maesybedw	80	0	0	36	0	0	74	2	0	71	0	0	63	0	0
John Roberts.	Mr. Edwards...	Caecrimor ...	8	0	0	4	10	0	6	3	13	9	5	0	8	5	0
Cadr. Evans .	D. Humphreys	Fronheulog .	4	1	0	2	0	0	3	3	17	5	10	0	5	0	0
Cathe. Evans.	Cathe. Evans...	Ty'ntwll.....	3	3	4	3	15	0	3	3	7	7	0	0	6	5	0
Evan Jenkins.	Mrs. Owens ...	Gelliisaf.....	30	0	0	18	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	27	0	0
John Roberts.	—	Park-yrEwig	3	2	15	2	0	0	3	2	25	3	10	0	3	5	0
David Lloyd .	W. Evans, Esq.	Gelliuchaf ...	7	2	16	5	0	0	7	2	27	10	0	0	9	0	0
Jane Evans...	Jane Evans ...	Gwernyp'rs'n	24	2	3	4	10	0	5	0	25	5	15	0	5	12	0
J. Morgans ...	J. Morgans ...	Dolyfeny'f'ch		2	21	0	10	0		2	0	0	10	0		9	0
T. Williams...	T. Williams ...	P. clerkship .										3	0	0	2	15	0
Jos. Owens ...	Mr. Minthall...	Tyclap										1	15	0	1	8	0
M. Griffiths...	Mr. J. Hancock	Plough										2	0	0	1	15	0
W. Roberts...	Mrs. Owens ...	Foelnewydd.										2	0	0	1	15	0
Empty House	—	—										2	0	0	1	15	0
—	Earl of Powis .	Penyboncyn.										1	10	0	1	5	0

ASSESSMENT TABLE—(*Continued*).

Name of present Occupier.	Name of present Owner.	Name or situation of Property.	Estimated extent in 1840.			Rateable value in 1840.			Estimated extent in 1879.			Gross Estimated rental in 1879.			Rateable value in 1879.		
			A.	R	P.	£	s.	d.	A.	R	P.	£	s	d	£	s.	d
Jane Evans...	Jane Evans ...	Penybryn ...										1	10	0	1	5	0
Thos. Hughes	Earl of Powis .	Penyboncyn.										1	10	0	1	5	0
Empty House	E. Humphreys.	Bodwenni ...										2	10	0	2	2	6
Do.	Trusts. Chapel.	Pennebo.....										1	15	0	1	10	0
Ed. Jones.....	Earl of Powis .	Shop &tavern										6	0	0	5	2	6
Anne Hughes	T. Humphreys.	Tymawr.....										1	15	0	1	10	0
D. Rickett ...	Trusts. Chapel.	Penycapel ...										1	0	0	0	17	6
T. Williams...	T. Williams ...	Brookside ...										2	0	0	1	15	0
D. Jones	Hirnant Mining Company ...	Tynewydd ...										6	0	0	5	2	6
Elizh. Jones...	Ed. Williams...	Glanyrafon										1	15	0	1	8	0
Thos. Lewis .	Mr. C. R. Jones	P'nywernd'u										1	15	0	1	8	0
John Williams	Thos. Jones ...	Ty'nywern...										1	10	0	1	5	0
Rwld. Thomas	—	—										1	10	0	1	5	0
Empty House	T. Humphreys.	Ty'nycoed ...										1	15	0	1	8	0
			3889	3	15	973	10	0	2219	1	27	1737	11	6	1626	8	0

It is very unfair that the overseers and assessors of this parish should receive and return the acreage of the various farms as of less extent each time a new valuation is made; but this practice appears to be systematically adopted on this side of the county, and its promoters argue that it can be of no consequence, as all the assessments are based very much upon the annual rents. This might be true to a certain extent, but it is a very wrong basis to go upon, as the farms on one or two estates within this county are let very low, and their rents have remained unaltered for half a century at least, whereas others have been raised half a dozen times, and the amount has been more than doubled during that time; and, if rated accordingly, the latter are made to bear an unfair proportion of the heavy taxes laid upon farmers in these days. And, again, if the above system were carried on for another fifty-two years at the same rate as hitherto, all the area of the parish would vanish, and no means remain of recovering the rateable value of £1,626 8s.

Geology.—The general surface of the parish may be described as mountainous, and the position of the

valley, lying West and North-East, makes it cold and rather unproductive. The two ranges of mountains, running parallel with each other, are high, and composed of the Silurian formation, chiefly of those known as Bala rocks. There are several quarries, with excellent building stones; the one near Clochnant is considered the best; but the stone, composed of beds of blue granite, is hard, and difficult to be dressed. The repeated attempts made to discover lead ore at Craigddu and Clochnant have not, hitherto, been very successful. Some thirty-two years ago, a very spirited effort was made to form a company, with sufficient capital at command to give the Craigddu lodes a fair trial, but the promoters were only partially successful, after spending some hundreds of pounds, and the mine has not been developed to this day. Again, about fifteen years back, Captain Martin, a gentleman from Cornwall, who had spent most of his days under the Taylors, started a new company to work the lodes at Clochnant, under the title of Hirnant Lead Mining Company, which, after spending a certain amount per share with no great success, dissolved, leaving a house built for the Captain, and most of their plant still on the ground.

At present, a gentleman from Bilston has started to open up one of the lodes at Clochnant, and to all appearances purposes paying a great deal of attention to it, as he has brought over expensive machinery for crushing the stone, which is supposed to contain a certain quantity of gold and silver, and from which the promoter has most sanguine expectations.

Superphosphate of lime has also been latterly discovered on the other side of Cefnhirfynydd; but, from the inaccessibleness of the neighbourhood, and the cost of transhipment, the discovery cannot be attended with much success.

Population.—The inhabitants are composed of the agricultural class, and until very recently without a single resident mechanic of any kind; but, for the last

few years, the parish can boast of its local smithy, and we find that it is considered a great boon for the neighbourhood.

	Years.							
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
Total population	277	269	280	290	301	308	295	261
Houses inhabited	—	—	—	—	68	58	56	49
Houses uninhabited	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	*
Houses building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* And 49 families or separate occupiers.

The chief houses of the district are Cwmwr-mawr, Bache, and Tybrith, at each of which people of some note have lived in past ages, as we shall notice hereafter.

Archæological.—*Carnedd Illog.*—This parish, like most of the adjoining ones, contains several cairns and barrows, but even the tradition concerning them is meagre; and there appears some doubt in the minds of the local authorities as to which is the correct Carnedd Illog, or the cairn over the remains of the tutelar saint, and a few are inclined to believe that the one on the mountain above the Church must be Carnedd Illog, owing to its proximity to *Illog's Well*, and other names connected with his name; while others point to the one on the highest eminence on Croesforwyn, as the identical one. This is known as "Y garn", the cairn, the chief of the cairns, near which is a stone called "Carreg y tair Eglwys", the stone of the three churches, from which the old people of the neighbourhood were wont to assemble on a Sunday morning, to know which of the three church bells, Llanwddyn, Llanfihangel, or Hirnant, could be heard most distinctly on the occasion, and to obey the call of such a one, by attending Divine Service at that particular church.[1]

[1] It is customary, to this day, to ring the church bells of the

In proof of "the Cairn" on Croesforwyn being the identical *Carnedd Illog*, we find in the Terrier made A.D. 1685, the boundaries of the parish quoted thus :— "The boundaries of Hirn't p'sh are Bwlchdu, and so along the mountain down to and through Glascwn lands, and so to *Carnedd Illog*, Ffynon Beaver", etc. And again, according to Rees' *Welsh Saints*, Illog was one of the saints that lived from A.D. 664 to 700. And the Carnedd above referred to was opened on the 28th of March 1875, and found to have been built on a rock, having a cavity in the centre about three feet square, which contained a quantity of hard-burnt clay mixed with charcoal, and what appeared like ashes; the loose stones and the rock show evident signs of being burnt.[1] Judging from the above facts, we conclude that the identity of Carnedd Illog is established beyond any doubt.

Carnedd Wen.—This cairn is on the mountain called *Craig y Llan*, on the boundary of Tre'rllan and Minffrwd townships, and to all appearance has not been much disturbed, and is the one that is wrongly supposed to be Carnedd Illog by some of the parishioners.

Carnedd Gerrig, on the boundary line of Bwlchsych and Tycroes farms, was at one time an immense cairn, but at present it is only a large heap of small stones. The foundation shows it to have been about 82 feet in circumference, worked very regularly with stones pitched on edge in the inner course, while the outer one was evidently built of stone and mould intermixed for a certain height. Mr. Humphrey Humphrey, the present tenant of Bwlchsych farm, was engaged for some weeks carting the stones from this cairn for building purposes, and testifies that near the bottom he came across an old kettle, as he terms it, or an urn, containing a quantity of ashes, with something like

above parishes at 9 o'clock, an hour before commencement of the service, and formerly there were three ringings, at intervals of an hour.

[1] A portion of the charcoal found is in the possession of the writer.

cinders. One side of this cairn was opened about half a century ago, when a stone chest was discovered, which was robbed of its contents during the time that intervened between the first discovery and the time it was removed.

It was always believed in the neighbourhood that vast booty was stored up in this huge cairn; and treasure hunters, from time to time, had made fruitless attempts to discover the same, for the more they worked, and the nearer they went, as it was supposed, to the spoil, invariably, a most terrific thunderstorm came on, and this was also the case when the chest was discovered, which was the cause of its being partly exposed for several days, before the late Thomas Jones of Cwmfedw took a pair of horses, and with the aid of strong chains contrived to remove the slab, and had it taken to cover the culvert by the old Methodist Chapel, where it still lies, doing a most serviceable work under the main road.

Carnedd Bwlchygroeslwyd.—The cairn of the pass of the grey cross, is the one near the Bwlch, or Bwlch-groeslwyd, which is mentioned in the Terrier as forming one of the marks of parish boundary.

Carneddy Daseithin, on the boundary of Tre Llan and Minffrwd, on Taseithin mountain, is of the average size. It is traditionally related that a piece of brass kettle was discovered about 81 years ago, in the hollow beneath it, and some coins, the former of which is now in the possession of Mrs. Jones, the late tenant of Tanycaeau. Many years afterwards, pieces of armour were found near the same place.

Carneddau Croesyforwyn, are several small cairns or barrows, in two groups, about half a mile from Illog's Cairn, in an easterly direction, three of which are covered with white spar.

Gwely Illog is a group of stones on the hill above Cwmwrucha, forming the boundary line as shown above. The two trenches close by were, no doubt, made in bye-gone days by the credulous, in searching for hidden treasures.

Aber Illog, or *Aberffynon Illog*, is where the small stream running from Illog's well, empties itself to the Barrog, by *Pompren offeiriad.*

Clawdd Mawr.—This large entrenchment on the mountain, near Rhualgwm, which is 1777 feet above sea level, to the south-east of the church, and nearly on the border of the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, remains distinctly visible to this day. It is five hundred and twenty yards in length, lying E.N.E. by W., and its foss on the north side is of an average width of eleven feet, and about six feet wide at the top, having its precincts conforming with that of the hill, and terminating on the east at Bwlchdu (the black pass), and to the west at Bwlch-bychan (the little pass). The declivity of Bwlchdu is precipitous, while its height is about a thousand feet from the ravine below. This entrenchment commands a fine view of the lower part of the valley of Hirnant, as well as that of Cwm Nant Myllon, and a mere handful of soldiers could watch and guard their country from sudden invasion attempted by any hardy enemy. Llwybr-heulen or Llwybr-hilin passes this British post, over Bwlchdu.

There is another entrenchment placed within sight of the above, on the mountain to the north of the church and valley, adjoining the parish of Pennant Melangell, of about four hundred yards in length, but its dykes are almost filled in, and consequently it is less visible. This would serve as a station to guard the passes of Bwlch y Maen and Bwlch y goeslwyd, as well as a place of signal for the other path, in case of the approach of an invading army.

Moelygludfa (hill of the gathering).—This is lower down, and to the north-east of *Clawdd Mawr*, which tradition points out as the historic spot of a bloody contest at some remote time, and this probably accounts for the names of *Fforddgoch* and *Moelortho* (?) Moelorthrwm, in the same vicinity.

On the top of the heights on the Pennant side, and

not far from the other entrenchment, we find Bwlch-ymaen, and 'Y Twrgwyn',[1] the latter overlooking both earthworks and Moelygludfa. These names are the only mementoes that will always remain of the fierce struggles carried on in this locality; and we are glad to find that all traces of bye-gone days cannot be obliterated while these British place-names are retained.

Cerrig-irwellt is a row of pointed stones on the mountain between Taseithin and Craigyllan, being nothing more than projecting points of the rock, from two to three feet high, and cannot have any connection with Clawddmawr, as is often asserted in the neighbourhood.

Llwybrheulen, or *Llwybrhilin*, is the path which was formerly used for transhipment of lead ore on pack mules from Llangynog to Welshpool, and is considered the most direct way from the former place.

Chapter III.—Ecclesiastical.

History.—The date of the foundation of Hirnant Church is unknown, but it appears in the first class of foundations, as classified by Rees; and St. Illog, the patron saint to whom it is dedicated, is returned with the Welsh saints who lived from A.D. 664 to 700, and whose festival was wont to be observed on August 8th.[2] In the names of the parishes and parish churches of Wales, County of Montgomery, Commot Mechain in Mochnant, the parish church of Hirnant, was mentioned in the time of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, the last of the sovereign Princes of Wales, about the year A.D. 1262.

"Enwau Plwyvan Cymru,
Swydd Drefaldwyn
Cwmwd Mechain yn Mochnant,
Llan Hirnant."[3]

[1] Vide *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 73.
[2] Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 308.
[3] *Myf. Arch.*, p. 743.

In Pope Nicholas's *Taxation, circa* A.D. 1291, Hirnant appears in Decanatus de Mochnant, and, among others, it is thus quoted :—"Eccli'a de Hyrnant taxat. £4 6s. 6d. dec. 8s. 8d."[1]

In the first volume of Registers of Baptisms and Burials, bearing date 1566, we find the following entries made on the first three pages :—

"Taxatio Ecclesiæ de Hyrnant (*i.e.*, Longdale) 6 marc and demd., A.D. 1291, 18 Edwardi primi in S. Bibl. Cantabirga.

"From MSS. in Bennet College, Cantuar in Arch. B'p Parker's time, A.D. 1560.—Dominus Fulco ap Griffith, Presbyter, Rect'r de Hirnant Residens in B'p Richard Davies, 1560, in Queene Elizabeth's time. Translated p. DAVIES.

"Decanatus de Mochnant, Llanrhaiadr cum capellis Llangedwin, Llanarmon, Bettws, Llanwythin, Llangadwaladr.—Pennant and Hirnant Portio. Griffith Powel 7 marc and demd. Gwrgeneu item, Pennant Rector 15 marc. Vie. ejusdem 6 marc and 40l. Hirnant 6 marc and demd. Longdale."

We find, again, on the next page of the same Register :—

"Edwardus Mus. Rex, A.D. 1291.—Decanatus de Mochnant in com. Montg'ry, Llanrhaiadr cum capellis—Hirnant, Pennant, Llangynog and Llanwddyn, now annexed to Pool.

"Dominus Fulco ab Griffith, Presbyter Rect'r de Hirnant, Resident A.D. 1560. Found in a manuscript in Bennet College Library, in Cambridge, in a letter from B'p Richard Davies, to Arch B'p Parker, of the state of St. Asaph Diocese, in the 3rd year of Queen Elizabeth's reigne.

"Thomas Powel, Rector de Hirnant and Llanfechain, and last Archdeacon of St. Asaph A.D. 1589, in 32 year Queen Elizabeth's reigne." The above is evidently in Archdeacon Powel's own handwriting, as the following declaration, subjoined to the same, and made by him, will prove. "Enjoin I it till B'p Hughes took it from me, and had it annexed to his B'prick, with the Rectory of Llysfaen, in the County of Denbigh, to the value of 150 p. annum *in commendam*. T. P."

"E. MSS. A. WOOD.—ILLORUM."

"Tho. Powel, Archdeacon of St. Asaph, Rect'r de Hirnant and Llanfechain (over the latter is transcribed by a later

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 89.

writer 'et Llangedwin'); both Rectories he held till his death. He was admitted Archdeacon December ye first, 1566, and enjoyed the same till Dr. Wm. Hughes became B'p of St. Asaph, who, having gott possession thereof, procured, Anno D. 1573, a Faculty from ArchB'p Parker, to hold this Dignity and Rectory of Llysfaen and Bether Ben Rectory,[1] to the value of 190*l.* p. annum in King's Book, *in Commendam*, with the B'prick. The concession in ye Faculty Office Registered Lambeth, viz.:—Facultas concessa Doctori Hughes, Episcopo Assavensi, ut (cum) Episcopatu suo, Arch. Assav. et Rectoriam de Llysfaen et alia beneficia ad valorem 150*l.*, tenere possit."

"Tho. Powel was a monk's man, had a fame . . . . . Most as an Eddit' . . . . . to attend . . . . . " (The latter part not legible.)

The Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A., in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, at p. 237, says:—

"Thomas Powel, on the resignation of Bishop Rogers, was made Archdeacon of St. Asaph;" and again, "1573, a Faculty was granted by Archbishop Parker to Bishop Hughes, to hold the Archdeaconry, the Rectory of Llysfaen, and other beneficies, to the value of £150, together with his bishopric; and from that time, or rather from the next vacancy, *i.e.*, 1589, the office of Archdeacon was held *in commendam* with the bishopric till 1843-4."

Mr. Thomas, here, and at page 91, takes a most lenient view of the case of Bishop Hughes; and in the face of the above evidence, in Archdeacon Powel's own writing, it appears rather conflicting; but we feel we must withhold from making any further remarks at present.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, *tempore* Henry VIII, *circa* 1534-5, Hirnant appears:—

"Decanatus de Pola et Carynyon (*inter alia*).

"Rector' de Hirnant.

"Valet in grosso coibz annis p'Exami 'ac' et scrutin' commis' etc. . . . . Cs.

[1] Thomas's *Hist. of St. Asaph*, p. 739, has Barrington Keeting.

G. W. Hancock.

Mont. Coll. Vol XIII to face p. 59.

HIRNANT CHURCH & RECTORY.

Inde in rep'is, viz.:—

Lactual' epo 'o . .	viij*s.*	iiij*d.*
P'cur' annual' . .	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
P'cur' visit'		xvj*d.*
		xvj*s.* iiij*d.* q.

Ep valet clare coibz annis. . .	iiij*l.* iij*s.* x*d.*
Inde p'x'ma p'te d'no Regi debit .	viij*s.* iiij*d.* ob' q

The Church.—The Church is a small, plain building, consisting only of a nave; a portion of which has been cut off by a wall (about 7 feet high), thrown across to form a vestry-room, which is also known as "the school-room";[2] and resting upon the same is a small gallery, running parallel with the entrance door, having its winding staircase from the vestry-room, and a lath and plaster partition at the back, up to the ceiling, giving it, at present, the appearance of being the full extent of the nave.

There is a plastered ceiling, covering all the timber of the roof, which, we might presume, must be in a good state of preservation, as it was found about 17 or 18 years ago, when it was reslated.

The general quality of the rubble-work of the sacred edifice, with its bulging and battered appearance, well assures us of its very considerable antiquity.

The pulpit, reading-desk, high pews, as well as the other fittings of the Church are quite sound, and, comparatively speaking, modern, but very unsightly and badly arranged.[3] The space set apart for the Altar

[1] *Mont. Coll.* ii, p. 99.

[2] We regret to find no record whatever of the time when this place was used as a schoolroom, or by whom the school was kept, and therefore conclude it must be prior to the memory of anyone living at present in the parish. The churches, for the lack of any convenient buildings, were used during the last century, when an attempt was made by the Church to educate the parishioners of every age during the week, as well as on the Sunday. This was carried on, in the first instance, by the Incumbents, and afterwards by teachers employed and approved of by them.

[3] The present oak fittings will go very far towards refitting the church with seats at the next restoration, if it were considered desirable to use the same.

needs alteration, and it would be most desirable to see the sittings, pulpit, and reading-desk removed outside the same. The present Rector, we are aware, is quite alive to the much needed restoration, and would most gladly undertake to do the work, could he but hope to raise the required funds; but here he is peculiarly situated, not only without a large landowner or Squire residing in the neighbourhood, or taking an interest in the place, but the farms are nominally owned by the occupiers, who, as a rule, also could not, if they would, render very much assistance in restoring their parish church.

The Font is a plain, circular one, measuring 37 inches from its base, and 26 inches in diameter, while its basin is only 19 inches by 27 inches deep. From the old Terrier, in which it is mentioned, we find that it is of considerable antiquity; but beyond this it is not marked with any features of interest; through being half inserted into the wall built under the gallery, and its close proximity to the door, it is rendered almost useless, and is seldom used.

The iron chest of the parish, where the registers and other parochial documents are preserved, is placed inside the Church, behind the entrance door, while the other instruments belonging to the churchyard and parish are stored away in the vestry-room, already referred to above, under the bell turret.

Mural Tablets.—The brass tablet inserted in the south wall by the pulpit, near the east gable, is the most curious of all, of which the following is a verbatim copy, together with an attempt at translation :—

MONUMENTUM JOH'NIS HUGHES.

Esto fidelis usque ad mortem et dabo tibi coronam vitæ.
Apoc: 2. 10.
Subtus Jacet
Joh'nes Hughes Denbighensis
A. B.
Hujus parochiæ P XL Añ: Rect'r, Ita fidus
ut officii sui Pastoralis Pessima Aetate Fuit
Laudabiliter Tenax

Quipē non solum Publicis Ecclesiæ Precibus
Hic sum̃o cum periculo Interfuit
Sacros inter ipsos muros haud semel Fanaticō
Hoste circumdatus
Sed etiam in carcerem malevole conjectus
Vinculis exultabat Heros Christianus
Et cum non potuit usq. voluit suo Inservire
Populo Hirnantiano:
Donec tandem Animam suam Lubens efflavit
Añ Dm̃ 1683.
Post varios casus et Longæ Tedia Vitæ
Añ Etat: 83.
Sic apud posteros vivat Hueticus
Nepotibus suis (Da: Edw'd Cath: Hughes)
Et in Hac Ecclesia 'Successori (Rob't Lloyd)
Neutiquam Silendus
P: M: S: 1777.[1]

Monument of John Hughes.

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. ii, 10.

Underneath lieth
John Hughes of Denbigh
A. B.

For forty years Rector of this parish. He was so faithful, that in the worst age he laudably held stedfast to his pastoral office. Insomuch, that not only here did he attend to the public prayers of the Church amidst the greatest danger, having been surrounded, not once only, by a fanatical enemy within these very sacred walls themselves, but also having been maliciously cast into prison, he rejoiced in bonds, a Christian hero. And when he was no longer able to be serviceable to his own people of Hirnant as much as he wished, he at length willingly breathed out his soul, after the many vicissitudes and weariness of a long life, in his 83rd year, A.D. 1683.

Thus may Hughes live among future generations, a man in nowise to be forgotten by his descendants (Da: Edwards, Cath: Hughes), and Robert Lloyd, his successor in this church.

P: M: S: 1777.

[1] The date of the erection of this tablet might make 1727.

This Rector of Hirnant is referred to in *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part ii, p. 278, written 1714, which runs thus :—

"A list of some loyal and Episcopal Clergy, who were dispossessed of, driven from, or did otherwise lose, or were kept out of their preferments, etc., for their loyalty and affection to his Majesty and the Established Church during the time of the grand rebellion, etc.

"Hughes, John, Llansanfryd Vicarage.
"Hughes, John, Hyrnant."[1]

And in the old Register of the Baptisms, etc., kept for the parish, it is further stated of him :—

"Johannes Hughes, above forty years Rector of Hirnant, a true son of ye Church, kept his Rectory, and read ye Common Prayer, during Cromwell's usurpation, obit 1682."

"John Hughes, Rector, qui Librem precem communem duranter usurpatione Crumwelli constanter *Legit* 1682." 1680. This year I was oppressed and injured . . . . . Rectoris in 80 yr."

The above John Hughes was the son of Hugh Roberts,[2] who was Vicar of Llangwm for forty years, and died at a very great age.

Another brass tablet, on the side nearest to the window, by the reading desk and pulpit, and over the churchwardens' seat, is the following :—

"Underneath lyeth the Body of Lewis Jones of Cwmwr, gent. who died July the 4th, 1754, aged 61. He married Prudence (eldest daughter of John Morris of Cynon), who died June 29, 1759. By whom he had issue, four sons and two daughters (viz.), John, Robert, and Ellinor, died in their father's lifetime."[3]

[1] If these two were one and the same person, they are different as far as anything yet appears. In 1654 one Edmond Hall got Llansanfryd.

[2] Thomas's *History of St. Asaph*, pp. 557, 740. *Quære*, if this is the (Sir Huw) Roberts, mentioned in *Eminent Welshmen* as a poet and prose writer of note and a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, who took his B.A. 1577 and M.A. in 1585. He appears to us to be the same person, and this eminent man of letters, who was Vicar of Llangwm for forty years, was the father of the "Christian Hero" who held the Rectory of Hirnant for a similar term.

[3] In the churchyard opposite this tablet is a tombstone, erected to

And another, in a frame hung on the wall, below the above :—

"Underneath lieth the Remains of John Humphreys, late Rector of this Parish, who died the 19th day of June 1796, aged 40 years."

There are also ancient tables of the Ten Commandments, Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, hung up against the walls, as well as benefaction tables, which we shall notice hereafter.

There is only one bell in the turret, which is in the western gable, and is said to bear the same inscription as that of Llanwddyn, which is, "Come away; make no delay".

The windows and doorway are not marked with any features of interest, and appear to be of more modern date than the walls.

Benefactions.—The benefactions to this parish are the following :—

1. The sum of "Ten pounds left by Lewis Jones of Cwmwr, gent., charged upon his lands; the interest thereof to be paid to ye poor of Hirnant for ever at Christmas-eve".[1] "The sum of 10s. is annually paid by the tenant of a farm called Cwmwr, situate in the parish of Hirnant, belongs to Walter Jones, Esq. of Cefn Rug, but it is not known by whom this rent-charge was given."[2]

It will be seen that the above charity was left by Lewis Jones, Esq., the owner of Cwmwr, as stated in the Terrier; but the donor seems to have been unknown to the Charity Commissioners, when drawing up their Report in 1837-8. The present owners of the

the memory of one of the two above named sons, who was a student of Jesus Coll., Oxon. :—

Here lyeth the body
of John Jones, eldest son of Lewis Jones of Cwmwr,
gent., late student of Jesus Coll., Oxon., who departed
this life August 2, Anno Domini 1742, aged 22.

(near which are three other stones, with the inscriptions obliterated).

[1] Terrier, made April 28, 1730.

[2] *Charity Commissioners' Report*, vol. xxvii, pp. 183-8, 262.

farm pay it regularly to the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish, and it is annually distributed as above.

The above donor died July 4th, 1754, and was buried within the sacred edifice of Hirnant.

2. The sum of "Ten Pounds was likewise left by David Humphreys of Glascwm, Yeoman, laid out at interest in ye hands of John Evans of Cynon, John Edward, Morris Andrew, and Owen Edwards, ye three last of ye p'sh of Hirnant; the interest thereof to be paid for ever at Easter-eve to ye poor of ye p'sh of Hirnant."

According to the Commissioners' Report, this charity is mentioned as follows :—

"David Humphreys of Llanrhaiadr, in the County of Montgomery, by Will dated 3rd January 1721, gave to the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of this parish the sum of £10; the interest to be distributed by them, at Easter-Eve and Christmas-Eve, amongst the poorest and helpless of the parish."

"This money was expended by the parish, about thirty years ago, in the purchase of the Communion plate, and the interest has since been regularly paid by them from the rates, and distributed amongst the poor as above mentioned."

In this instance, again, the Commissioners were misled; for the silver chalice, given by the donor many years before his death, bears the date of 1718, which we shall give below. This charity was lost at death of the above persons.

On a stone tablet, placed in the front of the gallery in the Church, we find this quoted, thus :—

"Charities left to the poor of the parish of Hirnant: David Humphreys of Glascwm, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, left by Will the interest of Ten pounds, to be distributed yearly on Easter-Eve, amongst the poor of the parish for ever."

And again, on the same tablet, is the following :—

3. "Thomas Jones, of Rhiwsaeth in this parish, left, by Will bearing date May 21st 1787, the interest of £60, to be distributed monthly in white bread, amongst twelve of the poorest persons of this parish for ever." The Charity Commissioners' Report states that "this money was expended

about thirty or forty years ago by the parish, in payment of the poor's-rate, in lieu of an assessment; but the sum of £3 has been regularly paid for interest, which has been distributed every month in the purchase of five shillings' worth of bread, and given to twelve of the poorest people in the parish".

When the church-rate was abolished, the interest was lost. It would be but fair for the parishioners to levy a rate and make up this Charity, since it was expended in their behalf, and we doubt not they would be willing to do so if they were called upon, and trust some one will move in the matter without any further delay.

4. On another stone tablet, by the side of the one before mentioned we find the following :—

"Donation by Ellis Jones of Peniarth issa, in the parish of Pennant, bequeathed by his last Will and Testament the interest of £20, to be for ever annually distributed on Easter-Monday, by the Rector and Churchwardens, to the poor of this parish."

Of this, the Commissioners report as follows :—

"Ellis Jones of Pennant, by Will dated the 29th May 1802 (proved in the Diocesan Court of St. Asaph, 12th Feb. 1805), gave the sum of £50 to the following uses, viz.: £30 to the parish of Pennant, and £20 to the parish of Hirnant, to be severally paid and applied to the use of the poor parishioners of the lower division of the parish of Pennant, and the poor parishioners of the parish of Hirnant for ever; and he fully directed that the Vicars and Churchwardens of the several parishes, for the time being, should place out the several and respective sums at interest upon good security, and that they should from time to time call in and new place out the said money; and that they, the said Churchwardens and Ministers should fix on proper objects to receive the benefits of the Charity, and he appointed his nephew, Thomas Jones, to be Executor of his Will."

The above Executor sold his property and went to America, about eighteen years ago, without paying the legacy to the parish. The interest has been, subsequently, but not regularly, paid by the owner of Ty'n-y-fedw estate, which belonged to the Testator. It will

be seen that the £30 given to the parish of Pennant was placed by the Executor in the hands of the parish officers of that parish before his departure for America; perhaps some negligence may be imputed to the parish officers of Hirnant, for not securing the legacy to this parish before such departure. It is believed, however, that they were not aware of the legacy until after the Executor's departure.

"It has been usual, when this Charity has been received, to add it to the other money charities, and the Churchwardens distribute them on Easter-Monday to the poor indiscriminately, in sums varying from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d."

The above omission is scarcely known in the parish, as the interest is always paid and distributed regularly, and has, by some one or other, been made a rent-charge upon Ty'n-y-fedw farm.

Communion Service of Plate.—There is a *patten* of pewter, which appears to be very old, as mentioned in the Terriers; and a *Silver Chalice*, with the inscription, "Rhodd David Humphreys i Eglwys Blwyf Hirnant yn y flwyddyn 1718."—(The gift of David Humphreys to the parish church of Hirnant, in the year 1718.) It is an imperial pint measure, but not of much weight.

List of Rectors.

1537.—Thomas ap Madoc.

1542.—Ffoulk ap Griffith.

1580.—Vaughan, J., V. of Llanwyddelan, 1576-81.

1588.—Powel, Thomas, R. of Llanfechain, 1562; R. of Llysfaen; Archdeacon of St. Asaph, 1566, on the resignation of Bishop Rogers (the Bishop Suffragan of Dover), and became one of the proctors for the Clergy in the Convocation of 1562; and R. of Bether Ben, or, according to Thomas, R. of Barrington, diocese of Gloucester. He was deprived of the Archdeaconry by Bishop Wm. Hughes, who obtained, in 1573, a faculty from Archbishop Parker to hold this dignity, together with his bishopric, etc. He died in the year 1589.

1590.—Ellis, John.

1632.—Evans, Humphrey, A.M.

1637.—Spark, Archibald, B.D., of the University of Aberdeen; Vicar Choral, 1632; Canon, 1637; Rector of Hirnant,

1637-8; and Vicar of Corwen, 1637-9; Vicar of Northop, 1639. Deprived, but reinstated at the Restoration; and promoted to the Prebendary of Llannefydd, in St. Asaph Cathedral, 1662.

1638.—Lloyd, Hugh, D.D. In Williams's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, Dr. Hugh Lloyd is stated to have been "born in the county of Cardigan in 1589. He was entered at Oriel College, Oxford in 1607, where he took his degree in Arts; and he afterwards removed to Jesus College, of which he became a Fellow. He took his degree of D.D. in 1638, being at that time Rector of Llangadog, in Breconshire, and Archdeacon of St. David's". At the same time he was also Rector of this parish, and signed the Registers upon two occasions. "In the times of the Great Rebellion he suffered much for the King's cause, and was ejected from his preferment, being forced to remove from place to place for his own security. In consideration of his sufferings, and his eminent qualities for the episcopal office, he was consecrated to the Bishopric of Llandaff, December 2, 1660, by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester. He died in 1667."

1643.—Hughes, John, A.B. He was for forty years rector of this parish, suffered much persecution, was deprived and thrown into prison, and died in 1683 (see Epitaph above).

1683.—Edwards, Owen. He was Rector of this parish for two years and a-half only, for he was buried, according to an entry in the Register, on the 21st day of December 1685, within the church. After the entry of the burial, we find the following note:—"Owenus Edwardes, a great sticler to the Church's right." During this Rector's time, the first Terrier extant was drawn out, giving most minute details of all the Church property at that time.

1685.—Ffoulkes, John, A.M.

1717.—Lloyd, Robert, A.M. He was made Vicar of Eglwysfach, 1680, which he was forced, by Bishop Jones, to resign for a Vicar-choralship, to make way for John Humphreys, who had an estate in the parish; Vicar-choral, 1697. While at Hirnant, in 1730, he made many alterations and additions to the Rectory-house and outbuildings, and made a statement of the same in a memorandum at the end of the first Terrier, as will be seen *infra*.

1757.—Edwards, John, A.M., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

1765.—Lewis, John.

1782.—Jones, Thomas. He was Vicar of Pennant Melangell, 1757; Rector of Llangynog, 1762; he was an author

of some repute, and his short notes in the second Register are curious and interesting. He translated and published, in Welsh, Archbishop Secker's Lectures, a small volume, entitled, *Rheol o addoliad ac ymarfer duwioldeb i'r Hwsman.*

1790.—Humphreys, John, of Caerynwch.

1796.—Clough, Thomas, M.A., Rector of Halkin, and Vicar of Llangernyw, 1783; Canon of St. Asaph, 1794; Rector of Hirnant, 1796; Rector of Denbigh, 1797; Vicar of Nantglyn, 1806.

1807.—Williams, Henry James, he was translated to the Vicarage of Welshpool, 1808.

1808.—Hughes, David, M.A., Jesus College, Oxon. He was an excellent classical scholar, and appointed Public Examiner of his University, 1810-11; promoted to the Rectory of Llanfyllyn, 1813; Author of a Visitation Sermon. Died 1850.

1813.—Hamer, Ezekiel. He was Vicar of Pennant Melangell from 1788 to 1813. His memory is perpetuated in both parishes as a man who had received a most severe affliction in his family. He had 21 children, of whom 20 were imbeciles, and at his death, all being alive, the youngest only (a son) was able to assist and comfort their mother. The mother's death is noticed in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. iii, p. 122, which runs thus:—"At Oswestry, at an advanced age, Mary, Widow of the late Rev. E. Hamer, Rector of Hirnant, Montgomeryshire, and mother of 21 children."

1820.—Evans, Evan.

1823.—Williams, David.

1826.—Williams, David, son of preceding.

1847.—Pughe, Thomas, B.D., St. David's College, Lampeter, a native of the County of Cardigan, and a brother to the late Rev. Enoch Pughe, late Rector of Llanfair-caereinion. He was considered a most excellent Welsh preacher; he died young.

1850.—Williams, William Edmund, ordained d. 1834, p. 1835, and was instituted in this Rectory July 1850. From 1860 to 1867, owing to ill health, he engaged the following curates:—Thomas Owen, Literate, who died at Llandegla; Hugh Thomas Owen, Literate, present Incumbent of Trevor Chapel; and James Jones, Literate, Vicar of Llawrybettws at present, 1879. The above three Curates were of St. Thomas's School, Oxford. The Rev. W. E. Williams died in 1867, and was buried at Hirnant Churchyard, to the north of the Church, and this year (1879) the remains of his widow have been carried to the same resting-place.

1867.—The present Rector, Jones, Richard, Lampeter, Scholar and Tutor, d. 1839; p. 1841; Curate of Aberystwyth, Llanyblodwel; Rector of Llangynog, 1850-67.

Annual Value of the Rectory.—The Tithe Commutation Award, made July 2nd, 1839, assigned £246 tithe to the Rector, and £3 to the Parish Clerk. In 1855, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners transferred from Pennant Melangell the small township of Ffinffrwd (being a narrow strip running from Cwmllech, in Pennant, between the townships of Tre'rllan and Cwmwr, in Hirnant) to this parish, together with its tithe of £6 17s. 6d., containing a population of 10, according to the last census.

There was a Rectory-house of some sort in existence early in the sixteenth century; for we find, in the Terrier made in 1685, that the Rev. Owen Edwards rebuilt a portion of it, which was also repaired by the Rev. Robert Lloyd, who built the stable and coach-house; and again, about 1749, he entirely rebuilt the house, which was further improved in 1813. In addition to which the Rector has, of glebe land, 10a. 2r. 0p., and 37a. 3r. 3p. of common land for a sheep-walk, in Cefnhirfynydd, besides the garden and premises, which measure 0a. 2r. 2p. The rateable value of the Living, in 1840, was only £102, which, at the present day, putting a fair value upon the land in the holding of the Rector, would not be short of £300.

Registers and Extracts therefrom.—There are eight volumes of Registers, besides Churchwardens' account-books, from 1778 to 1855, and three volumes of Overseers' account-books.

Vol. I is a Register of Baptisms and Burials, commencing in 1566, and ending with the year 1720. In this volume the entries are made either in English or Latin, or intermixed; but it is not so in the others, for there are several made in Welsh.

First entry in Vol. I, is "Thomas, the son of Edward Jones, and Gra's Vr. Tho: was christened ye 5th day of

August 1566". The last in this thick folio is not legible, but bears date 1720.

In addition to the extracts we have already given from this Register respecting the Rev. J. Hughes, B.A., who faithfully performed his duties during Cromwell's usurpation, and those relating to Archdeacon Powel, etc., we find on the flyleaf some notice of David ap Yorwerth, which is only partly legible, and is as follows:—" . . . . . Da. ap Yorwerth Aboad Llanegwest or Valle Crucis nr. Llangollen, B'p of St. Assav: Annoq. Dom'. 1500, Obit 1503, buried at his Abbey."

Vol. II contains the Baptisms and Burials of the parish, the former from 1720 to 1780, and the latter till 1787. The first entry is the burial of "Thomas Jo'n Rhydderch de ty Cynrig Septus fuit Junei 21 die 1720—09*s.* 06*d.*" All the offerings for churchings, and at funerals, are entered as above; the first payment for the first baptism was 02*s.* 04*d.*, and for the second baptism 08*s.* 04*d.*; and, again, the second funeral, 14*s.* 00*d.*

There are few notices of Marriages, as well as entries of Marriages in this volume, and it may be the dates are worth preserving, besides being a curiosity, so that we venture to quote the following:—

"The Rev. Mr. Jones, Rect'r of Llangynog, married Elizabeth Roberts, of ye parish of Llanrhaiadr, April 23rd, 1735. Returned half a guinea, and 1*s.* and 6*d.* to ye Clerk, Oct. 12th, 18.00."

"Mr. Maurice Lloyd, *Cler'*, married Mrs. Anne Lewis of Llanfyllin, Aug't ye 17th 1740. Off: 15*s.* 6*d.*"

"John Jones ag Als Thomas eill dau o'r plwyf Yma, a briodwyd yn Eglwys Hirnant trwy ostegion gyda chydsyniad rhieni 11th Dachwedd, yn y flwyddyn 1754 Gennyf fi—Robert Lloyd Rr Hirn't.

"Cyflawnwyd y Briodas rhyngom ni marc v. John Jones ag Als Thomas marc v.

"Tystion { Hugh Jones, Edward Thomas."

"Sept. 6, 1741.—An Agreement made with Thomas Jones, innkeeper, at Hirnant, that he, ye said Thomas Jones, shall

keep ye covering of ye Church of Hirnant in good repair, finding moss only, and also ye repair of ye porch, ye rest on ye parish, at 15*s.* a year. Durante bene placito.

"Witness our hands, the mark of T. Jones,
"Wardens, Thomas Adams, Morris Andrews."

"May 12, 1781.—Memorandum quod Ego Tho. Jones, Rr. de Hirnant. Scandalum magna tum recepi ab internis amicis, viz.: Filia mea Jana, Gulielmo Του Ιοχρου et ejus Fenena Gainor uxor Davis Evan Eam et Clochnant. Quoque contra Jacobum Του' Lea Ton I ox De'd, Llangynog."

"1 May 1784.—Nomini Dei. Drych y Prif oesoedd Gan y Parchedig Theophilus Evans, yr ail agraphiad A.D. 1720.

"Wedi ei gyfieithu yn Saesnaeg gan Tho. Jones, Person Hirnant, A.D. 1784.

"Pen: i Cyff Cenedl y Cymru *a'u dyfodiad cyntaf i'r Ynys hon* Gwaith mawr ond gwaith *salw a chwith*, yw adrodd helynt y Cymry."

"In the name of God—

"The Mirror of Former Ages, Part I, Chap. i.

"The genealogical Heraldry of the Ancient British Nation, and their primitive advent to this Island.

"A great exploit, but a vile and deplorable work, is to relate the whole sojournies of the Welsh nation."

"9th May 1784.—I received, for churching the wife of Da. Morris of Gaufford, and the wife of Morgan Reynold, for ye King a Duty, £0 0*s.* 6*d.*; and before of Anne, wife of John Jones, mason, £0 0*s.* 3*d.*; and Tho. Morris's, £0 0*s.* 3*d.*"

"E. Registro Chriæ Prerogative Cantuar,
"This 21st day of Sept'r 1721.

"I, Thomas Roberts of Greenwich, in the County of Kent, late of Llangynog, in the County of Montgomery, where my ancestors, for several ages, and I were born, do make this my last Will and Testament, viz.: I give One hundred and twenty pounds, to be laid out in the purchase of Freehold Land, in or near ye P'sh of Llangynog aforesaid; the annual rent or income of the said land, and money till the said purchase can be made, to be applied to and pay a schoolmaster for teaching in or near the said p'sh church of Llangynog, twelve poor boys or girls born in and partly inhabit there, and of the age of seven years, and under fourteen years of age, to spell and read well and distinctly, write legibly and cast accompts, as far as

the Golden or Rule of Three included, and instructing them in ye principles of ye Christian Religion; causing them to learn ye Church of England Catechism, and to understand the same by explaining to them all and every sentence of ye said Catechism, and oblidging them to learn by heart and repeat frequently those texts of Scriptures which do and are now used in Charity-schools of this Kingdom for proofs thereof, and after the best method that are consonant to ye Doctrine, Canons, and Rubrick of ye said Church of England.

"I do hereby empower and desire ye Ministers of ye said P'shs of Llangynog, Pennant, and Hirnant (for ye time being), (if any one of them be incumbent, or officiate usually in two of ye s'd P'shes, the Minister of Llanrhaiadr, for the like time, to have an equal Pole)—All which P'shes are one, adjoining or adjacent, to nominate and appoint impartially, a master the most proper for ye school, and children ye greatest objects of charity, to be by him taught, that are in ye s'd P'sh of Llangynog, and belonging to it as aforesaid; the noblest and best sealed Benefactions is known being prevented by misapplications or dishonestment. The said ministers are humbly requested and entreated to regulate and order ye schools according to the best judgments their consciences can make, as shall be beneficial for ye spiritual good and welfare of those young members of our Lord and Saviour, for which and whose it is intended. I give my dear brother Owen Roberts, who I constitute my Executor, all my wearing apparel, books, papers, trunks, and ten pounds for his trouble, besides his charges and share with my sister. What I have given him, or them, or he, or they, are or were obligated or indebted to me on any account, as not to be reckoned to him, or any of them, as part of his or their share or shares; but I hereby give every one of them, whatever he, she, or they owe me at my decease, besides his, her, or their share of what I leave by permission of the Divine Providence. And in case ye said Minister do not, for ye space of one year or twelve calendar months, apply the income of ye said money or land to the use aforesaid (viz.): Education of Poor Children, I give my said brother and his heirs the said rent or income for ever. I give Miss Charlotte Louisa Pleydell, and Mrs. Barbara Raynes, each five pounds, to buy them rings (if they please to wear them).

"In witness whereof, instead of Publication I put my hand, being all my own handwriting.

"21*st Sept'r*, 1721. "Tho. Roberts."

"N.B.—The above writing is a copy of ye above Will, written this 29th day of April 1786, by me, Thomas Jones, Rector of Hirnant; Oliver Rector, Rector de Llangynog above mentioned, and Vicar Pennant predict."

The contents of the above Will were not made known by the Executor until the Legacy to the parish of Llangynog, for the education of twelve poor children, had lapsed into his hands, according to a clause therein to that effect.

"April 29th, 1786.—There is a very good book, translated by Dr. John Davies, Rector of Mallwyd, A.D. 1636, or thereabouts:—*Cui Titulus resolusionem—Hollawl ymroad.* The following lines being some part of ye Dedication of ye English original, by Edm. Bunny:—

"'Whereas, by their bookes that are of the Controversies, the readers of them that are before smitted with that kind of infections, are oftimes hereby the more entangled in their errors, and more kindled likewise with ordinary heate against all those that more sincerely hold the Christian Faith. By this kind of labour it may fall out, that coming thereby to the fear of God, though but after a corrupted manner, yet therein may they possible finde a readie way, first to draw them somewhat in, to be a better advisement of their waies; and then, after that, to spie their woonted errors likewise, and to join with us in the truth of Religion. In which cause the better to helpe them, I have added this other Treatise withal; so to bring before their eyes how the case for that matter doth stand betwixt us, and how little cause there is for them so much to be afraid of our profession, as some have borne them in hande, that they ought trusting with all, that as they do already agree with us on many points of great importance; for they can be content to condescend unto us in the rest likewise, if it may appear unto them that in so doing they shall none otherwise than of conscience and duty they ought.

"'Both which bookes, when I thought to have presented unto your Grace, I was for a time staied by this, for that I thought them not a present worthie enough, in respect of my labors herein. But when I did more deeply consider that I might very well hope of better acceptance than the strict worthiness of the thing should deserve, I was then fully resolved to be so bolde as to present your Grace with them, such as they be; and for whatsoever wanteth, either in them or me.'

"N.B.—I saw at Llanfair Caereinion, at ye Barber's House, ye above book complete and entire, and was told it belonged to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker, ye present Vicar of Llanfair, about two years ago now, A.D. 1789.

THO. JONES, R'r of Hirnant."

"Dr. Geo. Hickes, D.D.'s letter to ye author of Lay Baptism, made Episcopacy in ye Christian Church or Christian World for 1500, as that every form of Church Government, which all Christians thought was ordained to continue unto ye end of ye world. There never was, in all that time, any Church founded, but in and with Episcopacy, of course."

Between two baptismal entries in this folio, we find the following curious derivations entered by the Rector, and dated June 24th, 1786.

"*Keren-happuck,* the Horn, or Child of Beauty (Job xlii, 14).

"*Keziah,* as pleasant as Cassia, or Fine Spices (Job xlii, 14).

"*Keros,* Welsh equivalent, *Croes,* crooked, or crookedness (Ezra ii, 44).

"*Keturah,* smelling sweet—Cetura, perfuming, or contending for—Welsh, *Cyd-taro,* contending, or striking for a young lady, etc., etc.

"Staffordshire, anciently inhabited by ye Cornavii, called by Bede, *Angli Medi terranei.* Its extent, as I formerly learnt it, from S. to N., is about 40 miles, and from E. to W. ab't 22 miles. "J. JONES."

After the above, we again find the following entry:—

"Thomas Jones of Rhiwsaeth, died July 22nd, and was interred July 25th, 1787.

"N.B.—The above mentioned Thomas Jones of Rhiwsaeth, left Sixty pounds legacy to ye poor of ye parish of Hirnant; ye interest thereof to be monthly distributed to Twelve Paupers in wheat bread, at discretion of ye Rector or his Curate for ever, and ye Churchwardens yearly chosen one by ye Minister, and one by ye parishioners. Witness my hand, this 26th day of July 1787. THOMAS JONES, Rector of Hirnant."

It is evident the above Rector was a man of literary attainments, and we believe one that had done much good in his time, in his own parish, as well as elsewhere. He appears to have been careful to hand down to posterity everything that he noticed; and we cannot

help thinking he must have been rather indiscreet, if not eccentric, in entering his peculiarities in the Register of Baptisms and Burials.

Vol. III, of Baptisms and Burials, from 17 Oct. 1793.

The first entry is, "John, son of Robert Llywelyn, and Mary his wife, was baptized August 13th, 1780."

And the last entry is, "David Edward of Llangynog, was buried December 29, 1793."

We find in this volume a curious copy of a lease of some farms in the township of *Garthbwlch*, in the parish of Llanwddyn, but herein the township is said to have been in the parish of Llansantffraid. It appears that Garthbwlch was often called a township of Llansantffraid-yn-Mechain about the end of last century, perhaps for no other reason than that a part of its tithe belonged to the Vicar of that parish, for some consideration or other; but it seems very doubtful whether it was ever really within its spiritual cure, for we find, in the account-books of the parish officers of Llanwddyn, that the township in question joined the others in the repairs of the Church, and was otherwise assessed as the civil parish of Llanwddyn, at the end of the sixteenth century. The latter part of the document is blotted out, and we fail to see what connection it has with Hirnant.

Vol. IV contains entries of marriages from 1758 to 1812, and is in a good state of preservation, both as regards the parchment and writing. Vol. V is also a register of marriages from 1813 to 1837. Vol. VI, the same from 1838 to the present time in duplicate. Vol. VII, baptisms from 1780 to the present time. Vol. VIII, burials from 1793 to the present time. There are also two volumes of the churchwardens' account books, beginning with the year 1778, and also three volumes of overseers' account books.

Terriers.—The following are copies of the Terriers of 1685, 1730, 1749, *Modus Decimandi* of 1787, and the last Terrier of 1856.

"Parish of Hirnant.

"A Terrier of all the glebe lands, houses, gardens, meadows, woods, underwoods, and pastures, with appurtenances universally belonging and appertaining with the Rectory or Parsonage of the parish church of Hirnant, within the County of Montgomery (that is to say), One parcell of meadow ground or pasture, called by the name of Rhosy Bryn; one other parcell, Cae'r Yskybor, with a barn thereupon standing, called Skybor y Person, containing four bayes of building or thereabouts, being sixteen yards in length, and six yards in breadth within walls, the most part thereof lately erected and rebuilt by the present Incumbent; there is also, on the north side of the barn, a small building, goeing under the name of Cowhouse, and another less building on the north side of the barn, goeing under the name of a Stable: All which aforesaid two parcells of land, containe in themselves, by estimation, seaven acres of land, arable, meadow, and pasture (be it more or less), which sayd two parcells of land descendeth in length from the lands of one Maurice Jones, and another parcell of common or waste ground there, called Y Gydrose, at the upper end thereof westward, untill a little running streame, there called Aber Ffynon Illog, and a certaine little bridge, there called Pompren yr Offeiriad, at the lower end thereof eastward, and in breadth between the lands of one Robert Lloyd, Erq'r., now High Sheriffe of the County of Montgomery, now in the tenure of one John Edward, southward unto a river or running streame there called Barrog, and the lands of one Wm. Williams, Esq'r., now in the tenure of one Thomas Andrew; and another parcell of land of the said Wm. Williams, Esq., now in the tenure of the aforesaid Thomas Andrew, called Yr Erwfawr, there standing northward. One other parcell of land, called by the name of Erw'r Person, lyeing and being in a field there called Maesy Llan, containing in itself, by estimation, three hoope seedness of corne or thereabouts, extending in length from the highway there, at the upper end thereof northwards untill the lands of the said Wm. Williams, Esqr., at the lower end thereof southward, and in breadth between the lands of the aforesaid Wm. Williams, Esq., on the one side thereof westward, and another parcell of his lands on the other side eastward: All which aforesaid three parcells of lands and buildings, with the appurtenances, now are in the quiet possession of one Owen Edwards, Clrc', R'r of the said parish church of Hirnant. The Rector is to fence between him and the Com'ns called Y Gydrose westward, and between

him and the Highway eastward; And joynt fencing with the Owners on the bounding landes northward, but is not bound at all to fence southward. There is also a house of four bayes of building to the Rectorie, two bayes thereof, or thereabouts, being newly built, from the very foundation, by the present Incumbent; and a chimney of stone at the west end thereof, and an oven in it, and a fair outcast above; All which said new building is slated, the rest only thatched. The most part of the said house standeth within the meares of the churchyard, and part along without the meares and fensures thereof, and a backyard thereto. There is also a little garden adjoining to the east end of the said house, and standing on the outside of the churchyard northward. The which house and garden is now in the quiet possession of the aforesaid Owen Edwards, Clrc', R'r of Hirnant, without the claime, right, or title pretended thereto. The *modus decimandi* for corne and hay is to put out the tenth sheave of all the corne, and the tenth cock of hay throughout the whole parish. Item. The *modus decimandi* for wool and lambs is, that all the lambs in every family be brought to one house or coat, and there tythed, the Owner takeing up the first; then the Rector, or his agent, takes up the second, so tything for every ten the Owner hath; when they exceed ten, and come to thirteen, then the Rector shall receive no moneys for the odd lambs; so when the Rector takes a lamb out of seaven, he pays no moneys back to the Owner; where there is five lambs, or five odd lambs, the Owner takes one as formerly, and the Rector, or his agent, the second; then the Owner is to price it, and the Rector hath his choice whether he will give halfe the price, and receive the lamb, or take half the price from the owner for the lamb, and likewise the tenth fleece of all wool sheared. For every cow that calfed the Owner payes a penny; so for every mare with colt. Small tythes of all sorts are tythable. In witness whereof we the Churchwardens and Sidemen, together with our Rector, have hereunto put our seals and subscribed our names. Dated the Second day of September, in the first yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne, Lord James the Second, by the grace of G d, of England, Scotland, Ffrance, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., Annoque Domini 1685.

"Owen Edwards, Rector.

"John Ellis, and . . . .

. . . . . .

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, ffreeholders and other gent., inhabitants of the Parish *Church* of Hirnant, doe

declare our assent and consent to all particulars in this Terrier specified :—

"E. Vaughan.	Sign.	Will. Beavan.
"Mau. Jones.		Ellis Evans.
"Edward David.	Sign.	Morris + Thomas.
"Richard Evans.	Sign.	Morris Williams.
"Eavani E. Jones.		John Thomas."

"Addenda.—(The alterations and additions, and what was omitted in this Terrier, you'll find, turning over only 2 leafs.)"

"Mem'm.—That a New Terrier was made and delivered to ye Consistory Court of St. Asaph, held at Llanfyllin, Ayril ye 28th, 1730, with these following additions and alterations, viz. :—That most part of ye barn was 5 yards in breadth, erected and rebuilt by ye present Rector. Rhos y Bryn, now a Fallow, divided into three parcells, called by ye names of Rhos y Bryn ucha, and Rhos y Bryn issa, and Cae Bach. There is a house of four bayes of building belonging to ye Rectory, with a back isle to it, and also a backyard, att ye end thereof, north side; there is also two bayes of building, called a stable, built by ye present Incumbent. A garden within ye churchyard. The Church is in good repairs, having all its necessary ornaments, such as books, chalice, plate for ye bread, and a fair linen cloth, and a green cloth for ye Table, and another for ye Pulpit, etc. The Seven Foot belongs to ye Rector, with a seat upon it, northward, for his own family, and another for his servants, next ye Font. The Rector does not repair ye Seven Foot; durante bene placito—*Duties* and *Offerings* at Burials, Marriages, Churchings, etc.

"Libertys of Com'n, belonging to ye Rectory, are part of Bryn Hedydd, in Cefnhirfynydd and Hendrewen, in Fawnog Las; and also a Turbery in each mountain.

"The Charityes are Ten pounds, left by Lewis Jones of Cwmwr, Gent., charged upon his lands; ye interest thereof to be paid to ye poor of Hirnant for ever, at Christmas-Eve. And likewise Ten pounds left by David Humphreys of Glascwm, Yeoman; laid out att interest in ye hands of John Evans of Cynon, Jno. Edwd. Morris Andrew, and Olv'r Edwards, ye three last of ye p'sh of Hirn't; ye interest thereof to be pay'd for ever at Easter-Eve to ye poor of ye p'sh of Hirnant.

"The Boundarys of Hirn't p'sh are Bwlchdu, and so along ye mountain down to and through Glascwm lands and so to Carnedd Illog, Ffynon Beaver, Draenllwynygog, Blaen-Y-Siglenlas B'e wen a'r Hen Ffordd (Penygeuffordd) all along

quite to Bwlch y groeslwyd. From thence up ye mountain by ye Fawnogfawr to Llyngloyw, and so on to Gwely Illog, by ye back part of Peniarth ucha Barn, down to Gwernddu.

"Subscribed by ROBERT LLOYD, Rector, and sixteen inhabitants of the parish.

"N.B.—That part of Brynhedd belongs to ye s'd Rector, and part to Tynycoed."

——

"Another Terrier was made Aug't 24th, 1749, and delivered to Dr. Drummond, B'p of St. Asaph, with few additions, such as ye mansion-house, brewhouse, stable, barn, cowhouse, was entirely rebuilt by ye present Rector, at a vast expense; ye late Rect'r died poor.

"This Terrier was signed by me, ROBT. LLOYD, Rector, and by all the principal inhabitants of the parish, as follows:—

"DAVID JONES } Wardens.
"HUGH JONES }
etc., etc., etc."

"*Modus Decimandi*, or ye method of Tithing Lambs:—

"N.B.—1685 A.D. Owen Edwards, being then Rector of this parish, it was usual to have half a lamb from five. But since, in ye time of ye Rev. Mr. John Edwards, like custom prevailed to have half a lamb out of four lambs; ye same custom continued in ye time of ye Rev. Mr. John Lewis, successor to ye said Edwards: and it is now generally usual to take up half a lamb from four lambs, in time of Thos. Jones, Rector of Hirnant, and successor to ye said Jno. Lewis.

"Witness our hand . . . . . of 1787.

—— "THO. JONES, Rect'r."

"A new Terrier of the Glebe land and other Church property, in the parish of Hirnant, in the County of Montgomery, and Diocese of St. Asaph; or, it may be called, more properly, a Supplement to an old Terrier, made the 2nd day of September, in the year 1685. It appears, by a Memorandum appended to the said Terrier, that with a slight alteration, it was delivered to the Consistory Court of St. Asaph, held at Llanfyllin, on the 28th day of April 1730. The above mentioned Terrier is still in a good state of preservation. It describes, very accurately, the parish boundary, the glebe land, etc. The buildings thereon, as they then existed. The purport of this Supplement is to fill up the deficiency of the old Terrier, and describe the Church property in the manner it now exists, that is to say, the glebe land is about 11 acres, excluding the Sheep-walk, which contains about 37 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches. The Rectory-house is a modern building, consisting of four

rooms on the ground floor, four upstairs; the other buildings are a barn, stable, coach-house, and a small cowhouse. All the buildings, as well as the Church, were recently thoroughly repaired by the present Incumbent. The Church furniture—one bier, with a black cloth covering, one iron chest, one oak chest, one cushion, two Welsh folio Common-Prayer Books, one folio Welsh Bible, one surplice, one handsome brass chandelier, a neat Communion Table, with a blue cloth covering, two Sacramental napkins, one silver chalice, with this inscription, 'Rhodd David Humphreys i Eglwys Blwyf Hirnant, yn y flwyddyn 1818'; one plate of inferior metal. The Tithe Rentcharge is £246, and the net Income is £184.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do declare our assent and consent to the particulars in this Supplement to the old Terrier, this 5th day of August 1856.

"William Edmund Williams, Rector.
"John Evans, "Edward Jones } Churchwardens.
"Richard Vaughan, Evan Hughes,
"Edward Hughes, Evan Hughes."

Churchwardens' Account-books, from 1717 *to* 1855.—There are some very curious entries in the oldest book, which we shall quote, believing they might prove interesting to some of the readers of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, and will trace all mention of the various charities contained therein until they have become extinct.

1717.—The following Memorandum alone is intelligible in this year's account:—

"Procession or walking of ye Boundarys of ye P'ish of Hirnant, Annoq. Dmn. 1717. John Williams, and Thomas Edwards, Wardens."

1719.—"N.B.—That ye Pigeons came here ye first year after my Induction, and before Jackdoes used to be here."

1720.—We shall now proceed to give all the items of payments in full for three years, which will show the small price paid for various articles, as well as the value of labour.

"Richard Morris and Dai. Hughes' account, being Churchwardens for ye year 1720—Assess'd - - - - 06 01 10½

For Bread and Wine - - - - 00 07 07

For spars, latts, and nails - - -	00	14	09
For carriage of ye spars and latts	00	02	06
P'd ye slater for slates - - -	00	10	00
P'd Jo'n Andrew for ye carriage	00	05	00
The slater, for his work - - -	01	03	06
P'd for a Terrier - - - - - - -	00	04	06
P'd John Owen - - - - - -	00	01	00
For eight Briefs - - - - - -	00	08	00
For ye Clark, 2s.; and washing ye Surplice, 3s. - - - - - -	00	05	00
Allowed Thomas Edward - - -	00	02	03
Spent and paid att 3 Corrections	00	10	08
Ale at ye Vestry - - - - - -	00	02	00
For ye Register, writing out Accounts - - - - - - - -	00	01	06
Our expenses upon ye Acc't of ye Parish - - - - - - - -	00	03	00
Unpaid Jo'n Morris William - -	00	03	00
Unpaid Mary Rolant - - - -	00	01	01½
Remains in our hands - - - -	01	00	04
Received of ye old Wardens - -			00 08 00

1721.—Humphrey Jones and Thomas Andrew's Account, Churchwardens for ye year 1721, June 17 :—

Impr. Bread and Wine - - -	00	08	10
Two loads of Lime - - - -	00	02	06
Fourteen hundreds of Slates, and Carriage - - - - - - - -	00	10	06
Seven Spars, Latts, Nails, and Carriage - - - - - - - -	00	07	03
Crest Stones - - - - - -	01	06	04
Slater, for work - - - - -	00	15	06
Jo'n Owen, for work - - - -	00	01	00
The Church Key - - - - -	00	01	00
Ye Clark, and Washing ye Surplice - - - - - - - -	00	06	00
Hindering ye Pigeons from Dirting and disturbing the Church	00	06	00
Three Corrections, and Nine Briefs - - - - - - - -	00	14	08
Ale in ye Vestry - - - - -	00	02	00
Register, parchm'ts, and writing our Acc'ts - - - - - -	00	01	08
P'd towards a Procession, and for a Bottle - - - - - - -	00	00	09

A Levy of 3d. per Pound was made.

1722.—Robert Jones, and Pierce Morgan, Wardens, acct. for ye year 1722, Assessed £08 03s. 06d., and borrowed Five pounds.

1723.—P'd ye Interest of borrowed money - 00 05 00

1724.—P'd R. Lloyd, Rect'r, money borrowed, and Interest - - - - - - - - - - - 05 05 00

1726.—John Edward, and Morris Andrew's Acc't, Wardens for ye year 1726; Assessed Five pounds, Eight shillings, and Four pence, being 4d. per Pound.

	£	s.	d.
P'd for 3,000 and ½ Slates - -	00	16	03
For carrying ye same - - - -	00	08	09
For 700 Latts, and Carriage -	00	14	08
For nails, 07s. 03d., and Register, 08d., and Acc'ts, 01s. 00d. -	00	08	11
For Lime, six loads, and carriage	00	07	02
P'd John Owen - - - - -	00	05	00
P'd for a Tree, 1s., and ye Glazier, 3s. 3d. - - - - - - -	00	04	03
P'd ye Slater - - - - - - -	01	18	06
For Candles, 1s., and Ale att ye Vestry, 2s. - - - - - - -	00	03	00
P'd ye Clark - - - - - - -	00	05	00
For five days' work - - - -	00	02	06
Att three Corrections - - - -	00	13	08
Bread and Wine - - - - - -	00	10	06
For ye Smith - - - - - - -	00	01	03

The roof of the Church was re-slated during this year, and the slates were purchased, as will be seen above, for about 4s. 8d. per thousand; while the whole undertaking did not cost £6.

1729.—John Davydd, and Robert Jones, being Churchwardens, borrowed money, as the extract was too small - - - - - - 05 00 00

John Davydd received out of it - 02 13 00

Robert Jones received out of it - 02 07 00 05 00 00

1730.—P'd Interest of borrowed money to Mrs. Edds - - - - 00 05 00

Again, in the year 1731, we find another £3 borrowed from the same person, and the interest entered annually upon the £8, until 1735, which is discontinued, and another similar item carried on as follows:

1735.—P'd Interest of David Humphrey's money - - - - - - - - - - - - - 00 10 00
Which is continued to the end of the Account in 1748.

We find the Interest of Humphrey's Charity money next occurring in the Overseers' account, both beginning with the year 1778, and continued to be paid by them up to the year 1843, when it has entirely disappeared.

The following is the only account of its distribution:

David Humphrey's Legacy, being ye Interest of Ten pounds, left to ye Poor of Hirnant, to be distributed to ye poorest objects on Easter-Eve, for ever, A.D. 1790.

Ap.	s.	d.	Ap.	s.	d.
Dai. Hughes - - -	0	6	Wm. Jones, Miner -	0	6
Rees Jones' Wife - -	1	0	Robt. Llewelyn - -	0	6
Thos. Morgan - - -	1	0	Jane Morris - - -	0	6
Eliz. Owen Bras - -	1	0	Alice Simon - - -	0	6
Mag't Lloyd - - -	1	0	Rebecca Jones - - -	0	6
Cath. Jones, Harp'r -	0	6	Rowd Evans - - -	0	6
Gwen D. Harry - -	0	6	Hugh Evans - - -	0	6
Jo'n Evans, Ty'r M. -	0	6	John Lewis - - - -	0	6

1728.—Procession or walking of ye Boundarys of ye P'sh, in ye year 1728, on May 29. Hugh Prichard, and Andrew Griffith, Wardens. N.B.—We had ye Royal Oake in our hats. Robt. Lloyd, Rect'r.

Again, in the year 1747, we find another entry, that a Procession of the Boundaries of the Parish was performed on the 27th day of May 1747.

1733.—The Churchwardens paid for "squaring and making ye Dial post, and fixing it up" - 00 16 00
1734.—The Rural Dean paid a visit to ye parish, and was paid - - - - - - - - - - - - 00 03 04
1742.—Edward Thomas was publicly declared Clark, May 23, 1742.
1779.—The Churchwardens "paid for ye Stocks and Locke" - - - - - - - - - - - 00 05 00
" " for Here Cloth 02 02 11
1800. " " paid Ned Meredith for Prayer for his Majesty - - - - - - - 00 00 03
1813. " " The Iron Chest bought 07 07 00

In the Churchwardens' Return for 1851, we find that £40 was spent in repairing the Church by a rate levied (twice a year), at 7d. and 6d. in the pound respectively.

In 1853, the following entries occur, which refer to some plate, which is not known in the parish at the present time.

To Pool, for Prayer Book - - - - - -	0	5	0
To Oswestry, for Plate and Prayer Book -	0	5	0
Cost Price and Carriage home	2	1	0

1855.—Received of Mr. Ashford, the sum of One pound (being his first payment) of the Interest of Ellis Jones of Peniarth, Legacy to the Poor of the Parish of Hirnant.

W. E. Williams, Rector.
John Owen, Robert Jones } Churchwardens.

Overseers' Account Books.—There are very curious entries in these books, some of which we shall quote in the order they appear to have been entered. On the flyleaf of the oldest book we find the following, referring to the parish of Pennant Melangell :—[1]

An Extract, made towards the Relief of the Poor of the Parish of Pennant Moelangell, 1699—£2 17 02.

	£	s.	d.	2		£	s.	d.	2
Mr. Davies - -	0	3	4	0	Gwenferch, Thos.	0	1	3	0
Robert Thomas	0	3	4	0	The Occupiers of Owen Rees's				
Mrs. Margaret Thomas - -	0	7	0	0	Land - - -	0	1	3	0
Rhydderch Jones	0	3	9	0	Robert Evans -	0	1	3	0
Lowry Jones -	0	2	6	0	Thos. Morgan -	0	2	1	0
Y Ty tan y foel	0	0	10	0	The Occupiers of Tynygarreg -	0	2	1	0
Thomas Ellis -	0	0	7	0	The Occupiers of Nant - - -	0	0	9	0
John Rees - -	0	0	7	0	Thos. Jones -	0	1	3	0
Morris Jones -	0	3	9	0	John Cadwr -	0	1	3	0
Cadwr Roberts	0	2	6	0	Owen Jones -	0	0	9	0
Thomas Lloyd -	0	0	10	0					
James Roberts	0	2	6	0					

Evan Roberts, Robert Jones } Overseers.

[1] This extract might have been copied into the account-book of the Hirnant Overseers for the convenience of the few parishioners of

The following appears to be the first valuation quoted, and the first assessment regularly made for the parish; and as it will serve to show the rateable value a century ago, as well as the amount then expended by the Overseers, we shall quote it in full:—

A Rate made towards the Relief of the Poor, at 1s. 3d. per £., by every inhabitant of the Parish of Hirnant, for the year 1780.

	£	£	s.	d.
Rev. Mr. Lewis, Rector	37	2	6	3
Wm. Jones, gent.	12	0	15	0
Jno. Thomas	12	0	15	0
David Evans	12	0	15	0
Ed. Thomas, gent	18	1	2	6
Jno. Edward	5	0	6	3
Ed. Edward	21	1	6	3
Jno. Morris	3	0	3	9
Ellis Jones	3	0	3	9
Ty Coch	4	0	5	0
Cae Howel Bynion	2	0	2	6
Da. Thomas, Esq. Maes Mwswg	1	0	1	3
Jno. Thomas, Tynycoed	6	0	7	6
Llew. Hughes	10	0	12	6
Jno. Jones Moelortho, gent.	8	0	10	0
Richard Roberts, gent.	15	0	18	9
Thos. Jones, Rhiwsaeth	12	0	15	0
Jno. David	3	0	3	9
Rees, Jones	9	0	11	3
Thomas Williams	10	0	12	6
Tyn y twll	1	0	1	3
Evan, Edward	8	0	10	0
Y Fedw Thos. Williams	10	0	12	6
Evan, Reynold	6	0	7	6
Y Gelli	2	0	2	6
Wm. Dafydd	27	1	13	3
Jno. Gabriel	6	0	7	6
Llewelyn Jones	6	0	7	6
Widow Lloyd	18	1	2	6
Robert Jones	17	1	1	3
Tyn y Nant	1	0	1	3
Coed Cae Remark	3	0	3	9
Widow Hugh	2	0	2	6
	260	14	17	3

The parish could boast of having a Harper residing in it during the last century, in the person of a blind woman, who was also a native of the parish, as the Overseers' Returns show her to be an object of charity, and in receipt of parochial relief from 1778 to 1799, when she died.

1799.—Carrying turf for Catherine Jones, the blind Harper	£	s.	d.
	0	3	0

Pennant living in Minffrwd, in the centre of the former parish. It shows the very small sum required, and the amount of the entire valuation two centuries ago.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Llewelyn Hughes, for ditto	0	10	0
„ Shroud, for ditto	0	5	0
„ Biscuit, for ditto	0	2	6
„ Ale, for burial of ditto	0	4	0
„ Coffin for ditto	0	8	0

A true account of what Evan Reynold, Overseer of the Poor, paid for the use of the Poor of the parish of Hirnant, for latter part of the year 1787:—

	£	s.	d.
To allowance to Overseers of Highway	0	5	8
Paid the old Doctor Poeth	1	9	0
Lawyer's Bills	19	1	1
Sending a Soldier and his wife by pass to Llangynog, and relieving them with 2s.	0	3	0
1793.—Paid to the French Refugees	1	1	0
„ For a quart of ale, and bread and cheese to Thos. Humphreys, at Llanfyllin	0	0	7
1798.—Paid Relief for Sailors	0	2	6
„ „ second half year	0	3	0
1799.—Paid Relief for Sailors	0	6	0
„ For killing a Raven	0	0	4
„ „ four young Ravens	0	0	8
1801.—Paid for killing a destructive Raven	0	1	0
„ For carrying turf for John Cadwalad	0	0	6
1803.—Paid towards the Militia	19	4	6
„ Robert Jones, on account of his Militia lot	2	0	0
„ Llewelyn Hughes to Ed. Cawalad, on same account	1	10	0
1804.—Paid Robert Jones, April 27, Ballot in the Militia	2	0	0
1810.—Paid for subsisting Catherine Evans	0	16	6
„ To Doctor, for advice to ditto	0	10	6
„ To her Funeral Expenses, Coffin, and Shroud	0	18	0
„ To Ale at her Funeral	0	6	0
„ Laying out her body	0	2	6
„ Three days' lost time to Overseers in this case	0	4	6
„ Fuel for the fire	0	2	0
1813.—Nov. 10, paid for Volunteer Militia	6	9	7½
1822.—Paid Gainor Parry, for Doctoring William Jones	0	13	4
„ For repairing the Stox	0	7	4
„ Relief for Soldier	0	1	0
„ Jno. Davis, Cefn yr Odfa, for Doctoring	3	0	0

We have shown above, that Thomas Jones of Rhiwsaeth, in this parish, left by Will, bearing date May 21, 1787, the interest of £60, to be distributed monthly in white bread, amongst twelve of the poorest persons of this parish, for ever; and in the Overseers' Return for 1800, we find an entry of white bread having been bought, to the value of Seven shillings and sixpence, and distributed to the poor; and in 1801, the sum of One pound ten shillings is entered as Interest, which gradually increases to Three pounds and five shillings in 1809; but again, in the year 1826, we find it is reduced to Three pounds, payable in half-yearly instalments of Thirty shillings each. No further notice of it occurs until the year 1837, when it reappears in the Churchwardens' Return, and is shown to have been regularly paid, and the value distributed monthly up to the year 1844, when it is discontinued. The above Charity is now lost absolutely, and it is to be regretted that the Overseers cannot be called upon to refund what their predecessors in office had appropriated for the benefit of the parish generally; and, perhaps the Parishioners should be asked to consent to a voluntary assessment being made, so as to recover the amount lost, and once more enable the Overseers and Churchwardens to carry out the wishes of the noble Donor, not literally, perhaps, but in effect.

Churchyard.—The walls around the churchyard are kept in very good repair. There are three yew trees, of considerable age, but recently a good deal shattered by the high winds. Under the east window are the graves of several former Rectors of this parish, and the following are copies of the epitaphs:—

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. David Williams, late Rector of this Parish, who died on the 21st day of March, 1826, aged 60 years.

Blodeuyn ag eulun gwaele'—Yw dyn
Er dawn ae anrhyde;
Heddyw 'n llawen ddull hoewe'
Fory'n fud iw fwrw i fe'.

In Memory
of
Thomas Pughe, late Rector of this Parish, who died
14th day of May 1850, aged 41 years.

Opposite the middle of the Church, to the north, is the resting-place of another Rector, and his wife, which is surrounded by strong iron railings, and hence isolated from all the other graves in this churchyard. The following is a copy of the inscription made upon their tombstone :—

Er cof am
Y Parch. William Edmund Williams,
Person Hirnant: Bu farw Medi y 29'ain
1866 yn 72 mlwydd oed

Er cof am
Anne Williams, gweddw y diweddar Barch.
W. E. Williams, yr hon fu farw Tachwedd y 23'ain
1877, yn 74 mlwydd oed
Cyffyrddodd bys Duw a hon, a hi a hunodd.

On the north wall of the Church, covered over with ivy, is a blue slate, partly inserted into the wall, containing the following inscription, which doubtless refers to the rebuilding of that part of the north wall which presents a different appearance to the other parts :—

E. R. a'i gwnaeth
1702.
L. E: A. E: Wardens.

In Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitation of Wales* (vol. i, p. 322), the following Pedigree is given:—

Hirnant.—John ap Evan ap John ap Evan Vaughan married Lowry Vrch. Einion ap Dai. Robt. ap Evan. Marg't married Thomas Griffith ap Evan ap David. Their mother was Catherine, verch. David ap Howell ap Madock; her mother was Loury, Vrch. Thomas ap Evan ap John, and is . . .

The latter part of the above Pedigree is slightly different in the *Harl. MS.*, 1969.

Catherine (married to Howel of Rhiwargor) *dau.* of Llewelyn Ab y Dai of Hirnant ab Madog Lloyd ab David Fain ab

David Wolw ab David ab Madog Heddwch ab Meilir ab Tangno ab Tudor ab Ithel ab Idris ab Llewelyn Audorchog, Lord of Yale.

The chief houses, as we have stated above, were *Bache doethion*, and *Cwmw mawr*, at which gentlemen of note lived at some remote period; but, owing to the inaccessibleness and remoteness of the district, it was seldom visited by men of letters, and we are deprived of any written record of them, although tradition points to both places as residences of two rival Squires of the parish.

The following is a list of the Curates who have been in sole charge of the parish, or otherwise :—

1757 to 1764.—David Davies.
1773 to 1781.—Thomas Thomas.
1795 to 1808.—William Davies.
1809 to 1811.—George Griffiths.
1812 to 1813.—John Owen.
1862 to 1864.—Thomas Owen, St. Thomas, Oxon.
1864 to 1866.—Hugh Thomas Owen, Do. V. Trevor Traian, 1866.
1866 to 1868.—James Jones, Do. V. Llanrybettws, 1872.

Nonconformity.

The Independents.—The Independents commenced their religious services in the old barn of the mason, "hen ysgubor y Masiwn", as the place was called, about the year A.D. 1781. In the year 1782, David Jones of Foelortho granted a lease on the house of one David Jones the weaver of this parish, and this house was known in after years as "Capelbach", the little chapel. It was served by Mr. Jenkin Lewis of Llanfyllyn up to his death, and afterwards by the Rev. John Lewis of Bala, until the year 1809, when the charge of it was handed over to the Rev. Morris Hughes, the active and faithful minister of Llanwddyn, who was the means of building a more suitable and convenient chapel at Penybontfawr. This new building was opened on the 17th and 18th days of

November 1823, which rendered "Capel bach" unnecessary, after serving as a kind of chief temple for the connection in this district for nearly forty years.

We find, from the "Record of the Congregational Fund Board", that the Rev. Jenkin Lewis wrote to the managers of the Board on the 6th day of January 1795 (addressing his letter to Burton Wilbie, Esq., Walthamstow, Essex), saying that "the people among whom he was serving were few in number, and of low degree, and that they were not able to pay him more than *five pounds* a year, and that there were two sums left to support the cause. One of *six pounds*, and the other of *two pounds* and *ten shillings* a year; and that he was receiving *six pounds* annually for preaching monthly at Pantmawr, a place about eight miles from the town where he was residing. That he was receiving besides, *four pounds* per annum from the Presbyterian Fund, making a total of *twenty-three pounds* and *ten shillings*, exclusive of the *four pounds* which he received on the previous year from the Congregational Fund Board". He then adds that "that was not much for the support of himself and his wife, as he was compelled also to keep a horse, in order to be able to attend to a small place" (meaning "Capel bach") "about seven miles from the town, near the Bala road, where he had to preach on three Sunday mornings in each month, and thence return to town by the afternoon".

The Rev. Mr. Lewis died November 5, 1805.

For the next four years after the death of Mr. Lewis, the services were conducted at this place by occasional visitors, together with the monthly aid of the Rev. John Lewis of Bala, until Mr. M. Hughes of Sardis, Llanwddyn, was appointed its regular minister, who continued to serve and superintend the religious meetings at the "Capel bach" and Penybont up to the year 1829.

The occasional preachers who came to the "Capel bach", together with some of the members, very

zealously and conscientiously determined to go as far as Llanrhaiadr, about the year 1808, and hold their services as it was wont by their connection. It was not long before a resting-place was found in the outlying districts of Llanrhaiadr, and we hear that the worshippers were in the habit of walking every Sunday from Maengwynedd, and other remote parts of the parish, to the religious meetings at "Capel bach".

It appears that Mr. Azariah Shadrack, a native of Aberystwyth, a plain, old-fashioned, but faithful minister of the Welsh Presbyterians, made a noble attempt to educate the children of this parish at "Capel bach", about the beginning of this century; and it is said that he succeeded in teaching a good many children to read and write, the Bible being the standard reading-book, while writing was taught by means of dictation lessons in home geography, such as the names of mountains and rivers, as well as the place names of local fame. The oracle who gave us the above information says that his brief stay at Hirnant was looked upon as one of the greatest blessings that befel the parishioners during the early part of the present century.

It is evident that one of the Rectors of this parish, at some time or another, made preparations in the church for educating the young; but, whether or not the portion called the schoolroom was ever used as a day-school, we are not in a position to state.

It is somewhat strange that no effort was made later on in this century to establish a day-school in the parish, until after the passing of the Education Act. It is now under a School Board.

Calvinistic Methodists.—In the year 1810, the Calvinistic Methodists commenced their labours in this parish. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Humphrey Gwalchmai of Llanidloes, near the door of Tymawr (a farmstead adjoining the churchyard), to about half a dozen people, who were too timid to go nearer to the preacher than the entrance to the farmyard. At the end of the discourse, William Jones,

the tenant, called out that they should not come there another time to hold their novel services; thereupon the preacher appealed to the rest of the congregation, if any of them would receive the Ark, and Robert Hughes of Llidiart-y-Rhôs, shouted from behind the fence, that his house would always be opened to them whenever they chose to come.

The second service was held at Llidiart-y-Rhôs, by the Rev. John Evans of New Inn, who took for his text 1 Kings vii, 23, 24, and 25, remarking that the *molten sea* was emblematic of the "Fountain" which God has "opened for sin and for uncleanness", and which the ministers of Christ were to convey to every part of the earth.

For some reason or other, the services were not long continued at Llidiart-y-Rhôs, and we find their place of meeting at a distant farmhouse called *Foelortho*, where the farmer and his wife had become members of the connection at Llangynog; who afterwards built, in 1846, the old chapel, which is now converted into a schoolroom, and invited the Rev. Humphrey Gwalchmai to the opening meetings, who was the first to minister in the parish.

In the year 1861 the old chapel was restored, which was again replaced, in 1878, by a very handsome building, so as to keep pace with the rising generation.

In the year 1832, Thomas Davies and Evan Griffiths, both of the parish of Llanwddyn, laboured very faithfully to establish a Sunday-school in this parish, which was carried on successively at Llidiart-y-Rhôs, Foelortho, Fronlas, and Tynyfedw.

The Rev. Mr. Charles of Bala sent over Thomas Meredith, and afterwards Robert Evans, to the neighbourhood of Llangynog, who also did much good in establishing Sunday-schools at various places, and for some time at Hirnant. When Robert Evans was staying at Llangynog, he made his way over to Hirnant, to a Gwylmabsant (feast of the patron Saint), which occurred on a Sunday, and found the dancing

most vigorously carried on, whereupon he made his way through the crowd to the *Fiddler*, whom he took by the collar, and commanded him to prepare to meet his God in judgment, for such conduct on the Sabbath-day. This bold stroke of the young schoolmaster came upon the players so suddenly, and with an air of authority such as they had not seen the like, that the company soon dispersed, and the old *Fiddler* was made to promise not to join in such revelries on the Lord's-day after that; and it is said he kept to his promise.

Wesleyan Methodists.—The Wesleyans were the last of the Nonconformists who established themselves in this parish; they commenced at the *Foel*, some fifty-three years ago. The chief promoters were the much respected local preacher, Mr. Humphrey Humphreys of Cynorion, who still survives, and continues very active and diligent in his ministerial labours, together with an elder brother of his, since deceased. In about ten years later they succeeded in building a small chapel, which is known as Pennebo, and is now included in the district or *circuit* of Llanrhaiadr.

Glossary of Place Names, and their Meaning, within this Parish.

Bachau, a farm.

Bachau doethion, f.

Barrog, r.; *Blaenhirnant*, f.; *Bronhilin*, an old ruin on Blaenhirnant farm, at the upper end of the valley.

Bronheulog, f.; *Brwynen*, f.; *Bryncecru*, c., otherwise called Clochnant bach and Plough. It is said to receive the former name, meaning *the wrangling mount*, from the occupiers of both houses on each side of the road not being able to live neighbourly.

Brynhedydd, f. This and Penycefn farm were allotted to the Lord of the Manor, in allotting Cefnhir fynydd common.

Bryntirion, f.; *Buchesllas*, an old ruin on Brwynen f., opposite Blaenhirnant.

Buches y Foelortho, a small plateau, on the mountain to the south of Cefnhirfynydd.

Bwlchsych, f., and a pass, meaning the dry pass.

Bwlchdu, the black pass, near Clawdd Mawr.

Bwlchcreglef, the hoarse sound pass.

Bwlchuchaf, and *Bwlchisaf*, the upper and lower passes; also names of farms placed at the foot of the passes above Cwmwrmawr.

Bwlch y maen, the pass of the stone, on the Llangynog side of the parish, and to the north of the entrenchment.

Caecrimor, f., the great rough field, for it is probably a corruption of *Cae cri mawr*. How far Welsh place-names will bear correction, or whether or not we are justified in making any alteration in their present mode of spelling, may be open to grave doubt, for many of the words might convey a meaning from a pre-historic period of which we are ignorant.

Cefnhirfynydd, m., the long mountain ridge. This was a common at the beginning of this century, and has since been allotted.

Clawdd Mawr, the large entrenchment to the south-east of the church.

Ceunant Clochnant, the ravine above the farm of that name, where the old abandoned lead mine is situated, and also the present trial for gold and silver ore is carried on.

Clochnant, f. r., the sounding brook.

Craig y llan, m., the village rock; the rock and mountain above the church.

Craig ddu, m., the black rock, which is the high and rocky mountain above Cwmwr Mawr.

Croesforwyn, m., the Maid's Cross. The mountain upon which is *Carreg y tair Eglwys*, and a cross known as the Maid's Cross, said to be erected over the remains of a young woman who lost her life in attempting to cross the mountain one winter's night. The stone of the cross is the boundary of certain sheepwalks, as well as that of the parishes of Hirnant and Llanwddyn.

Cwmfedw, f. t., the birch dale, being the name of a farm, as well as the townships, which is also written Cwmbedw, with the radical consonant, b.

Cwmwr ucha, and *Cwmwr isaf*, fs. t., called also *Cwmwr*, and *Cwmwr Mawr*, respectively. Perhaps the correct and original spelling of this word was Cwmhir—the long dale, giving its name to the township of that name, as well as the principal farms in it.

Cerrigcwn, m. *Cwmtrwyngam*, the crooked dale, in Tycroes farm.

Fawnog, the bog above Bwlchsych.

Fedwfawr, f. *Felin gwmwr*, the Cwmwr mill.

Foelddafad, m., the sheep's knoll.

Foelfawr, m., *Foel y Myneich*, m., *Foel yr Oen*, m.

Foelortho, m. f. *Fronlas*, f. *Ffynonbeaver*, the beaver's well, which is a beautiful spring on the top of Croesforwyn mountain.

Gelli, f., the grove.

Henfrynllethr, m., the old steep hill, on Tycroes farm.

Hirnant, the long dale, or brook.

Llan, the church, or village.

Llidiart y Rhôs, f. *Llwybyr heulen*, or *Llwybyr hilin*, is the path over the pass of Bwlchdu.

Maesmwswg, f. *Minffrwd*, f. It is also the name of the township transferred from Pennant Melangell to this parish, containing only two houses, with a population of ten souls at the last census.

Moelygludfa, m., the hill of the gathering, near Clawdd Mawr.

Nant y brithill, f. r., the trout stream, running through the township of Cwmbedw.

Pant cae hir, f. *Peny geuffordd*, f. *Pen y cefn*, f.

Pwllywrach, a dingle, meaning literally, according to present spelling, the pit of the ague.

Pwllglas, the great marsh on the mountain above Clochnant.

Plough, c., the cottage at Bryncecru.

Pandy y gelli, an old ruin, near Park yr Ewig, or Gelli farm.

Pen Nebo, c., and chapel, in Cwmbedw township.

Rhualgwm, m., a high mountain, on which there is an Ordnance Survey point, marked 1,777 feet above sea level.

Rhiwsaeth, f. *Siambrwen*, f., the white chamber.

Taseithin, m., on the boundary of Tre'r llan township.

Tanllan, c. *Tymawr*, f. *Ty'n y llan*, f. *Tyisaf*, f. c. *Tybrith*, f. *Tycanol*, c. *Tycroes*, f. *Tynant*, f. *Ty'nyfedw*, f.

Ty'n y coed, f., and an old ruin. *Ty'n y twll*, an old ruin on Tybrith farm. *Ty'n y wern*, a small tenement, near Wernddu.

Waenllestri, a large tract of mountain meadow, above Bwlchsych farm.

Wernddu, f. *Wernddufach*, a small tenement, near Wernddu.

The parishioners of Hirnant, like some of their neighbours, have to be thankful for very small mercies by way of Postal arrangements; for, in the year 1879, for the first time, they have come within the limits of the jurisdiction of the General Post Office of Great Britain, and they have, at present, three deliveries a week. How far the Government is justified in treating some of Her Majesty's subjects, who are as loyal as any in the kingdom, and bear their proportion of the taxes without grudging, in such a way as this, we are not prepared to say; but we hope the day is not far distant when all villages will have the convenience of a daily post, whether it can be made a paying concern or not.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS.

(*Continued from Vol.* xii, *p.* 204.)

Jones, Rev. Robert, B.A., for thirty-seven years Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe, was a distinguished Welsh scholar and author. He was born at Llanfyllin, January the 6th, 1810, his parents holding a respectable middle-class position in that town. He received his early education at the Oswestry Grammar School, under Dr. Donne. In the year 1834 he entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. On leaving the University, he was licensed to a curacy at Connah's Quay, Flintshire. Subsequently, he was curate at Barmouth, and in the year 1842 he was appointed to the district parish church of All Saints, Rotherhithe, where, for thirty-seven years, that is to say, up to his death, he was indefatigable in the pursuit of his sacred calling. During the severe visitation of cholera, in the years 1853-4, he worked hard, fearless of danger, administering medicine to the poor, and visiting the dying. He was, himself, stricken by the malady, but recovered. Mr. Jones, during his incumbency, did much for the improvement and adornment of his church—the stained glass windows, the organ, and the new pewing, having been carried out by his exertions. Mr. Jones was at one time Welsh tutor to Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, and it was he that taught Welsh to Dr. Siegfried, whose keen and unconcealed disappointment he well remembered on the occasion of his seeing, for the first time, the results of Zeuss's industry, put into the tangible form

of the *Grammatica Celtica*, and the field he had destined for himself occupied by another. In his earlier days he had been an occasional contributor to several of the Welsh Magazines, and in his later years he wrote several valuable papers for the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. In 1864, he published a reprint of that rare work by Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd, *Flores Poetarum Britannicorum:* sef *Blodeuog waith y Prydyddion Brytannaidd*. In 1876, he brought out an excellent edition of the *Poetical Works, Life, etc., of Goronwy Owen*, enriched with valuable notes from his own pen. He also, about the same time, edited another most rare and curious work, Salesbury's *Welsh-English Dictionary*, being a reprint of the original edition of 1547. In that year also (1876) he accepted the post of Editor of *Y Cymmrodor*, being the transactions of the new Society of Cymmrodorion. That periodical contains many abundant proofs of his scholarship, and wide and varied acquaintance with the literature and language of his native land. He had, indeed, a colossal memory for poetry, both Welsh and English; and he was, moreover, a great collector of books. His collection of Welsh printed books was one of the most complete in the kingdom, and comprised some unique copies not to be found elsewhere. His hospitable board was the meeting point of numbers of the Welsh *literati* who visited the metropolis, and he himself was ever foremost in promoting every movement set on foot for the social and moral well-being of his fellow countrymen, regardless of creed or sect. His genial presence and cheering words will long be missed and lamented at many gatherings of his countrymen. He died of bronchitis, after three weeks' illness, on Friday, the 28th of March 1879, in his seventieth year.

Langford, Rev. William, M.A., was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. He became Head Master of Ruthin School in 1626, which appointment he held for about two years. Subsequently, he became rector of Heneglwys in 1630, vicar of Welshpool in 1632, rector

of Llanerfyl 1637, Canon of St. Asaph 1639, and sinecure rector of Llanfor 1644. He was, however, deprived, by the Committee of Sequestrators, of all these preferments, save Llanfor, which he appears to have retained through the influence of Mr. Edward Meyrick. Upon the restoration of Charles II, he was restored to Welshpool in 1660, and he obtained the rectory of Castlecaereinion in 1664. In his will, dated 1668 (shortly before his death), he gives a short autobiography.—(Thomas's *Hist. St. Asaph*, pp. 260, 795.)

The *Autobiography* of Richard Davies, the Quaker, contains many allusions to Mr. Langford, "the priest of Welshpool". Having had a dispute with him as to "Easter reckonings", which was amicably settled, R. Davies adds, "He was very friendly afterwards, and never sent to me more for Easter reckonings. And as for the Tithe, in time of harvest, he charged his servants to take from me no more than their due, nor so much. I was informed he should say, he knew not why he should take anything from me, seeing I had nothing from him. He lived here among us many years, a good neighbour; and though in the time of great persecution, yet he had no hand in persecuting any of us".

Lawrence, Rev. William, Vicar (?) of Churchstoke, was, for his loyalty to King Charles I, dispossessed of his living by the Long Parliament, but lived to be restored with the Restoration of Charles II.—(Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy.*)

Lewis, Rev. Eubulus, M.A., Rector of Newtown. For his loyalty to the King, he was deprived of his living in 1646, by the Parliamentary Committee of Sequestration, "after which the place lay vacant six years".—(*Ibid.*)

Lewis, Lodowick, of Dolgwenith, was one of the Commissioners appointed, in 1650, for Montgomeryshire, for raising money for the maintenance of the forces raised for the service of the Commonwealth. He married Mary, daughter of John Pryce of Park,

and sister of Matthew Pryce, M.P. for the Boroughs, by whom he had three daughters.—(*Mont. Coll.* ii, 348, and vii, 224.)

Lloyd, Charles, of Garth, was Member of Parliament for the Montgomeryshire Boroughs, from 3rd September 1654, to April 1660. He had previously, in 1650, served as one of the Commissioners appointed for raising money for the maintenance of the forces raised for the service of the Commonwealth.—(*Mont. Coll.* ii, 313, 348; *Cam. Qu. Mag.*, iv, 336.

Lloyd, Sir Charles, Knt., son and heir of Brochwel Lloyd of Leighton, was a distinguished and loyal soldier of Charles I. In the early part of that king's reign, he held command as "Colon'll of a Regim'nt of ffoott", and for his services received an augmentation of arms. On the 6th April 1639, the king by letters patent, granted to him the important command of General-in-Chief of Engineers, and Quartermaster-General of all fortifications in England, Scotland, and Ireland, "with ye sallary and entertainment of 13*s.* 4*d.* per diem". In these capacities he distinguished himself by his activity, faithfulness, and personal courage, during the whole period of the civil war. After the death of the king, he followed the banner and fortunes of his exiled son. Upon the Restoration, although he had cheerfully sacrificed all for his royal master's sake, he, like many others, experienced nothing but neglect and ingratitude from King Charles II, who was too much occupied in gratifying his own selfish and sensual desires, to bestow a thought upon those brave and noble men who had endured so much for his cause. In September 1660, a few months before his death, Sir Charles Lloyd petitioned in vain for the continuance of his salary; and although he had sustained great losses, and spent not only his own fortune, "but all that ever could be raysed by creditt of friends", for the king's interest, he was suffered to die, after a lingering illness, in want, it would seem, almost of the ordinary requirements of life.—(*Mont. Coll.* v, 470.)

LLOYD, CHARLES, the intimate friend of CHARLES LAMB, the essayist, and so often mentioned in his early letters, and also the friend of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Southey, and Professor John Wilson of Edinburgh (Christopher North), was the eldest son of Charles Lloyd, a wealthy banker of Birmingham, and was the great-great-grandson of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, the Quaker (*supra*, vol. xii, p. 189). He was born February 12, 1775. In Lamb's Life, it is mentioned that "while Lamb was enjoying habits of the closest intimacy with Coleridge in London, he was introduced by him to a young poet, whose name has often been associated with his—Charles Lloyd, the son of a wealthy banker at Birmingham, who had recently cast off the trammels of the Society of Friends, and, smitten with the love of poetry, had become a student at the University of Cambridge. There he had been attracted to Coleridge by the fascination of his discourse; and having been admitted to his regard, was introduced by him to Lamb. Lloyd was endeared both to Lamb and Coleridge by a very amiable disposition, and a pensive cast of thought; but his intellect bore little resemblance to that of either".

In one of Lamb's letters to Coleridge, he writes that "Robert Lloyd (a younger brother of Charles), has written me a masterly letter, containing a character of his father; see how different from Charles he views the old man! (*Literatim.*) 'My father smokes, repeats Homer in Greek, and Virgil, and is learning, when from business, with all the vigour of a young man, Italian. He is, really, a wonderful man. He mixes public and private business, the intricacies of disordering life with his religion and devotion. No one more rationally enjoys the romantic scenes of nature, and the chit-chat and little vagaries of his children; and though surrounded with an ocean of affairs, the very neatness of his most obscure cupboard in the house passes not unnoticed. I never knew any one view with such clearness, nor so well satisfied

with things as they are, and make such allowances for things which must appear Syriac to him.' By the last he means the Lloydisms of the younger branches. His portrait of Charles (exact, as far as he has had opportunities of noting him), is most exquisite. 'Charles is become (year 1803) steady as a church, and as straightforward as a Roman road. It would distract him to mention anything that was not as plain as sense; he seems to have run the whole scenery of life, and now rests on the formal precision of non-existence.' Here is genius, I think; and 'tis seldom a young man, a Lloyd, looks at a father (so differing) with such good nature while he is alive." Cottle (of Bristol), in his *Early Recollections of Coleridge*, says that the acquaintance of the latter with Lloyd commenced at Birmingham. In the year 1796, "in consequence of Mr. Coleridge's journey to the North, to collect subscribers for the *Watchman*, an incident occurred which produced a considerable effect on his after life. During Mr. C.'s visit to Birmingham, an accident had introduced him to the eldest son of Mr. Lloyd, the eminent banker of that town. Mr. Lloyd had intended his son Charles to unite with him in the bank, but the monotonous business of the establishment ill accorded with the young man's taste, which had taken a decided literary turn. If the object of Charles Lloyd had been to accumulate wealth, his disposition might have been gratified to the utmost; but the tedious and unintellectual occupation of adjusting pounds, shillings, and pence, suited, he thought, those alone who had never, eagle-like, gazed at the sun, or bathed their temples in the dews of Parnassus. The feelings of this young man were ardent; his reading and information extensive; and his genius, though of a peculiar cast, considerable. His mind appeared, however, subject to something of that morbid sensibility which distinguished Cowper. The admiration excited in Mr. L. by Mr. Coleridge's pre-eminent talents, induced him to relinquish his connexion with the bank; and he had

now arrived in Bristol to seek Mr. C. out, and to improve his acquaintance with him. To enjoy the enviable privilege of Mr. Coleridge's conversation, Mr. Charles Lloyd proposed even to domesticate with him; and made him such a pecuniary offer, that Mr. C. immediately acceded to the proposal; and to effect this, as an essential preliminary, removed from Radcliffe Hill to a house on Kingsdown. In this his new abode, Mr. Coleridge appeared settled and comfortable. Friends were kind and numerous. Books, of all kinds, were at his command. Of the literary society now found in Bristol, he expressed himself in terms of warm approval and thought, in this feature, that it was surpassed by no city in the kingdom. His son Hartley, also, was now born; and no small accession to his comfort arose from his young and intelligent domestic associate, Charles Lloyd. This looked like permanence; but the promise was fallacious, for Mr. Coleridge now experienced another removal." His friend, Mr. Thomas Poole of Nether Stowey, near Bridgewater, offered such inducements, as determined Coleridge to remove there. Thither Charles Lloyd accompanied him. About this time occurs the first notice of the mental malady which forms such a distressing feature in the life of Mr. Lloyd. It occurs in a letter dated 1796, from Stowey, from Coleridge to Cottle. "Dear Cottle, I write under great agony of mind, Charles Lloyd being very ill. He has been seized with his fits three times in the space of seven days; and, just as I was in bed last night, I was called up again; and, from twelve o'clock at night to five this morning, he remained in one continued state of agonized delirium. What with bodily toil, exerted in repressing his frantic struggle, and what with the feelings of agony for his sufferings, you may suppose that I have forced myself from bed with aching temples and a feeble frame." In another letter, written shortly before the above, Coleridge writes that "On the Saturday, the Sunday, and ten days after my arrival at Stowey, I felt a depression too dreadful to

be described. . . . . Even now, I am not the man I have been, and I think never shall. A sort of calm hopelessness diffuses itself over my heart. Indeed, every mode of life which promised me bread and cheese, has been, one after another, torn away from me, but God remains. I have no immediate pecuniary distress, having received ten pounds from Lloyd". In 1796 appeared the *Poems of Charles Lloyd*, in 8vo., followed by a *Poem* in a quarto volume in the same year. It was proposed to publish another volume of the joint poetical productions of Coleridge, Lamb, and Lloyd, and the former, writing to Cottle from Stowey, in 1797, says "Charles Lloyd has given me his Poems, which I give to you, on condition that you print them in this volume, after Charles Lamb's poems; the title page, 'Poems, by S. T. Coleridge, second edition; to which are added Poems by C. Lamb, and C. Lloyd'. C. Lamb's poems will occupy about forty pages; C. Lloyd's at least one hundred, although only his choice fish". After the appearance of the volume, it is thus referred to by Coleridge: "The volume (second edition, Coleridge, Lloyd, and Lamb) is a most beautiful one. You have determined that the three Bards shall walk up Parnassus, in their best bib and tucker." In answer to a letter from Coleridge, respecting the publication of their poems, Lamb writes: "I could not but smile at the compromise you make with me for printing Lloyd's poems first; but there is in nature, I fear, too many tendencies to envy and jealousy not to justify you in your apology. Yet, if anyone is welcome to pre-eminence from me, it is Lloyd, for he would be the last to desire it. So pray let his name *uniformly* precede mine, for it would be treating me like a child, to suppose it would give me pain. Yet, alas! I am not insusceptible of the bad passions. Thank God, I have the ingenuousness to be ashamed of them. I am dearly fond of Charles Lloyd; he is all goodness, and I have too much of the world in my composition to feel myself thoroughly deserving of his friendship." Coleridge

wrote a Poem for the Bristol paper, which was entitled "To a Friend (Charles Lloyd) who had declared his intention of writing no more Poetry". Burns had died the year before; and, with the view of adding to the fund for the assistance of his family, Cottle had inserted an advertisement in the same journal. The Poem addressed to C. Lloyd commenced thus:—"Is thy Burns dead? and shall he die unwept, and sink to earth, without the meed of one melodious tear," etc., etc.

In the summer of 1797 Lamb made a visit to Stowey, much to the delight of Coleridge and the group of friends he had gathered around him. Cottle was not able to join them at that time, but he made the acquaintance of Lamb a few years after, presenting him with his epic poem of the *Fall of Cambria* in twenty-four books! In the latter part of the year 1797, Coleridge writes to Cottle that "I sent to the *Monthly Magazine* three mock sonnets, in ridicule of my own Poems and Charles Lloyd's and Lamb's, etc., exposing that affectation of unaffectedness, of jumping and misplaced accent, in commonplace epithets, flat lines forced into poetry by italics (signifying how well and mouthishly the author would read them), puny pathos, etc.; the instances were almost all taken from myself, and Lloyd and Lamb. I signed them 'Nehemiah Higginbotham'. I think they may do good to our young bards." The "young bards" took serious offence at the publication of the three sonnets, and it resulted in the withdrawal of Lloyd from Coleridge's household, and his return to London, "in some perplexity as to his future course". In the year 1798, the blank verse of Lloyd and Lamb, which had been contained in the volume published in conjunction with Coleridge, was, with some addition by Lloyd, published in a thin duodecimo, under the title of "Blank verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb". This unpretending book was honoured by a brief and scornful notice in the catalogue of the *Monthly Review* in the small print of which the works of the poets who are now recognised

as the greatest ornaments of their age, and who have impressed it most deeply by their genius, were usually named to be dismissed with a sneer. After a contemptuous notice of "The Mournful Muse" of Lloyd, Lamb receives his *quietus* in a line: "Mr. Lamb, the joint author of this little volume, seems to be very properly associated with his plaintive companion."

Lamb had been introduced to Southey by Coleridge, as early as the year 1795, but no intimacy ensued until he accompanied Lloyd in the summer of 1797 to the little village of Burton, near Christchurch in Hampshire, where Southey was then residing, and where they spent a fortnight, as the poet's guests. Lamb, smarting under the treatment they had both received from Coleridge, commenced active retaliatory operations, and sent him the following letter. Coleridge gave the letter to Cottle remarking, "These young visionaries will do each other no good".

"Theses quædam theologicæ."

1st. Whether God loves a lying Angel better than a true man?

2nd. Whether the Archangel Uriel could affirm an untruth, and if he could, whether he would?

3rd. Whether honesty be an angelic virtue, or not rather to be reckoned among those qualities which the schoolmen term "Virtutes minus splendidæ"?

4th. Whether the higher order of Seraphim illuminati ever sneer?

5th. Whether pure intelligences can love?

6th. Whether the Seraphim ardentes do not manifest their virtues by way of vision and theory; and whether practice be not sub-celestial and merely human virtue?

7th. Whether the vision beatific be anything more or less than a perpetual representment, to each individual angel, of his own present attainments and future capabilities, somehow in the manner of mortal looking-glasses, reflecting a perpetual complacency and self-satisfaction?

8th, and last. Whether an immortal and amenable soul may not come to be condemned at last, and the man never suspect it beforehand?

Learned Sir, my Friend.—Presuming on our long habits of friendship, and emboldened further by your late liberal permission to avail myself of your correspondence, in case I want any knowledge (which I intend to do when I have no Encyclopedia or Ladies' Magazine at hand to refer to in any matter of science), I now submit to your

inquiries the above theological propositions, to be by you defended or oppugned (or both) in the schools of Germany, whither I am told you are departing, to the utter dissatisfaction of your native Devonshire, and regret of universal England, but to my own individual consolation, if through the channel of your wished return, learned sir, my friend, may be transmitted to this our island from the famous theological wits of Leipsic and Gottingen, any rays of illumination, in vain to be derived from the home growth of our English halls and colleges. Finally wishing, learned sir, that you may see Schiller and swing in a wood (*vide* poems) and sit upon a tun and eat fat hams of Westphalia,

I remain your friend and docile pupil to instruct,

CHARLES LAMB.

Cottle remarks, "that Coleridge at first appeared greatly hurt at this letter". This he endeavoured to counteract. "I felt concern, also," he says, "not only that there should be a dissension between old friends, but that, arising out of the withdrawment of C. Lloyd from Mr. Coleridge's domestic roof, an inconvenience might accrue to Mr. C. in a pecuniary light. To restore and heal, therefore, I wrote a conciliatory letter to Charles Lloyd, to which he thus replied."

BIRMINGHAM, *June 7th*, 1798.

MY DEAR COTTLE.—I thank you many times for your pleasing intelligence respecting Coleridge. I cannot think that I have acted with, or from passion towards him. Even my solitary night-thoughts have been easy and calm when they have dwelt on him. * * * * * I love Coleridge, and can forget all that has happened. At present I could not well go to Stowey, I could scarcely excuse so sudden a removal from my parents. Lamb quitted me yesterday, after a fortnight's visit. I have been much interested in his society. I never knew him so happy in my life. I shall write to Coleridge to-day.

God bless you, my dear friend,

C. LLOYD, JR.

On Lloyd's return to London from Stowey, Lamb, who had many anxieties at this time (1797), felt greatly cheered and solaced by the company of his friend, and wrote the following verses, which very fitly express the feelings of the writer.

TO CHARLES LLOYD, AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.

Alone, obscure, without a friend,
A cheerless, solitary thing,
Why seeks my Lloyd the stranger out?
What offering can the stranger bring

Of social scenes, home-bred delights
That him in aught compensate may
For Stowey's pleasant winter nights,
For loves and friendships far away,

In brief oblivion to forego
Friends, such as thine, so justly dear
And be awhile with me content,
To stay a kindly loiterer, here?

For this a gleam of random joy
Hath flush'd my unaccustom'd cheek:
And, with an air-charg'd bursting heart,
I feel the thanks I cannot speak.

O! sweet are all the Muse's lays,
And sweet the charm of matin bird—
'Twas long, since these estranged ears
The sweeter voice of friend had heard.

The voice hath spoke; the pleasant sounds
In memory's ear in after time
Shall live, to sometimes rouse a tear,
And sometimes prompt an honest rhyme.

For when the transient charm is fled,
And when the little week is o'er
To cheerless, friendless solitude
When I return, as heretofore.

Long, long, within my aching heart
The grateful sense shall cherish'd be;
I'll think less meanly of myself,
That Lloyd will sometimes think on me.

After Lloyd's return to Birmingham, Lamb thus expresses himself to Coleridge (April 15, 1797):—

Poor, dear Lloyd! I had a letter from him yesterday; his state of mind is truly alarming. He has, by his own confession, kept a letter of mine unopened three weeks, afraid, he says, to open it, lest I should speak upbraidingly to him; and yet this very letter of mine was in answer to one, wherein he informed me that an alarming illness had alone prevented him from writing. You will pray with me, I know, for his recovery, for surely, Coleridge, an exquisiteness of feeling like this must border on derangement. But I love him more and more, and will not give up the hope of his speedy recovery, as he tells me he is under Dr. Darwin's regimen.

In another letter to Coleridge after his return

from visiting Southey in company with Lloyd, Lamb writes:—

The following I wrote when I had returned from C. Lloyd, leaving him behind in Burton, with Southey. To understand some of it, you must remember that at this time he was very much perplexed in mind.

A stranger and alone, I part those scenes
We past so late together; and my heart
Felt something like desertion, as I looked
Around me, and the pleasant voice of friend
Was absent, and the cordial look was there
No more, to smile on me. I thought on Lloyd—
All he had been to me! And now I go
Again to mingle with a world impure;
With men who make a mock of holy things,
Mistaken, and of man's best hope think scorn.
The world does much to warp the heart of man;
And I may sometimes join its idiot laugh;
Of this I now complain not. Deal with me,
Omniscient Father, as thou judgest best,
And in thy season soften thou my heart.
I pray not for myself; I pray for him
Whose soul is sore perplexed. Shine thou on him,
Father of lights! and in the difficult paths,
Make plain his way before him; his own thoughts,
May he not think—his own ends not pursue—
So shall he best perform Thy will on earth.
Greatest and Best, Thy will be ever ours?

"You use Lloyd very ill, never writing to him. I tell you again, that his is not a mind with which you should play tricks. He deserves more tenderness from you." The above extract from Lamb's letter, it may be as well to mention, was written some time before they knew the authorship of the three sonnets. After the departure of Lloyd from Stowey, Cottle mentions that "Mr. Coleridge determined, in his third projected edition (1798), that the productions of his two late friends should be excluded." Coleridge writes (March 8, 1798), "Times change, and people change; but let us keep our souls in quietness! I have no objection to any disposal of Lloyd's poems, except that of their being republished with mine." Happily, the difference between the friends was of short continuance. Early this year (1798)

Lamb's letters show the pressure of domestic trouble on his mind. To Coleridge he thus unburdens himself, "These last afflictions, Coleridge, have failed to soften and bend my will. They found me unprepared. My former calamities produced in me a spirit of humility, and a spirit of prayer. I thought they had sufficiently disciplined me; but the event ought to humble me; if God's judgments now fail to take away from me the heart of stone, what more grievous trials ought I not to expect? I have been very querulous, impatient under the rod—full of little jealousies and heart burnings. I had well-nigh quarrelled with Charles Lloyd, and for no other reason, I believe, than that the good creature did all he could to make me happy. The truth is, I thought he tried to force my mind from its natural and proper bent; he continually wished me to be from home, he was drawing me *from* the consideration of my poor dear Mary's situation [his sister had then one of her periodical fits of insanity] rather than assisting me to gain a proper view of it with religious consolations. I wanted to be left to the tendency of my own mind, in a solitary state, which, in times past, I knew had led to quietness and a patient bearing of the yoke. He was hurt that I was not more constantly with him, but he was living with White, a man to whom I had never been accustomed to impart my *dearest feelings*, though from long habits of friendship, and many a social and good quality, I loved him very much. I met company there sometimes—indiscriminate company. Any society almost, when I am in affliction, is sorely painful to me. I seem to breathe more freely, to think more collectedly, to feel more properly and calmly, when alone. All these things the good creature did with the kindest intention in the world, but they produced in me nothing but soreness and discontent. I became, as he complained, 'jaundiced' towards him—but he has forgiven me—and his smile, I hope, will draw all such humours from me."

In a postscript of a letter to Southey, Lamb adds,

"when you write to Lloyd, he wishes his Jacobin correspondent to address him as *Mr.* C. L." At this time Lamb's most intimate associates were Lloyd and Jem White, the author of the *Falstaff Letters.* When Lloyd was in town, he and White lodged in the same house, and were fast friends, though no two men could be more unlike, Lloyd having no drollery in his nature, and White nothing else.

"You will easily understand," observes Southey in a letter with which he favoured the publisher (Moxon), "how Lamb could sympathise with both." Allusion has been made by Lamb to Lloyd's Jacobin political sentiments. Through his literary association with Southey, Lamb, and Coleridge, he found himself caricatured by Gilray "in the very first number of the *Anti-Jacobin Magazine and Review,* in which Coleridge and Southey were introduced with asses' heads, and Lloyd and Lamb as toad and frog. In the July number appeared the well-known poem of the 'New Morality', in which all the prominent objects of the hatred of these champions of religion and order were introduced as offering homage to Lepaux, a French charlatan, of whose existence Lloyd had never heard". . . . Talfourd, in his description of Lamb's famous supper, and his distinguished guests, at No. 4, Inner Temple Lane, gives us this glimpse of Lloyd: "In one corner of the room you may see the pale, earnest countenance of Charles Lloyd, who is discoursing 'of fate, free-will, free knowledge absolute' with Leigh Hunt; and if you choose to listen, you will scarcely know which most to admire—the severe logic of the melancholy reasoner, or its graceful evasion by the tricksome fantasy of the joyous poet." In the autumn of 1799, "Lamb's choice list of friends received a most important addition in Mr. Thomas Manning, then a mathematical tutor at Cambridge; of whom he became a frequent correspondent, and to whom he remained strongly attached through life. Lloyd had become a graduate of the university, and to his introduction Lamb was indebted for Manning's friendship".

On the 24th of April 1799, Charles Lloyd married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Pemberton, Esq., of Birmingham, and shortly after removed to Brathay, in Westmoreland. By this lady he had nine children. De Quincey, than whom there was no better judge of literary excellence, in his *Recollections of the Lake Poets*, thus notices Charles Lloyd:—"At Keswick lived Southey; at Grassmere, about eight miles from Calgarth, were to be found Wordsworth and Coleridge; at Brathay, about four miles from Calgarth, lived Charles Lloyd, and he, far as he might be behind the others I have mentioned, could not in candour be considered a common man. Common! He was a man never to be forgotten! He was somewhat too 'Rousseauish'; but he had in conversation the most extraordinary power for analysis of a certain kind applied to philosophy of manners and the most delicate *nuances* of social life; and his translation of 'Alfieri', together with his own poems, show him to have been an accomplished scholar. Then, not much above a mile from Calgarth, at his beautiful creation of Elleray, lived Professor Wilson, of whom I need not speak. He, in fact, and Mr. Lloyd were on the most intimate terms with the Bishop's (Whittaker) family. The meanest of these persons was able to have 'taken the conceit' out of Dr. Whittaker and all his tribe."

Besides his "Poems", Charles Lloyd published in 1798 *Edmund Oliver*, a novel in 2 vols., in which the adventures of Coleridge (then a mere youth) are humorously treated when in a cavalry regiment, in which he had enlisted under the name of Silas Comberbatch, after an unsuccessful love affair. "A Letter to the Anti-Jacobin Reviewers in 1799; *Duke of Ormond*, a tragedy; and *Beritola*, a tale; *Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope;* the tragedies of Vittorio Alfieri translated from the Italian, 13 vols.; *Nugæ Canoræ*, poems, 1819, and *Desultory Thoughts in London; Titus and Gisippus*, with other poems, 1821. About 1823 Mr. Macready, who had just eman-

cipated himself from the drudgery of representing the villains of tragedy, by his splendid performance of Richard, was introduced to Lamb by his old friend Charles Lloyd, who had visited London for change of scene, under great depression of spirits. Lloyd owed a debt of gratitude to Macready, who exemplified the true uses of the acted drama, with a force which it would take many sermons of its stoutest opponents to reason away. A deep gloom had gradually overcast his mind, and threatened wholly to encircle it, when he was induced to look in at Covent Garden Theatre, and witness the performance of Rob Roy. The touches of manly pathos and irresistible cordiality, which Macready threw into the character, delighted and melted him, won him from his painful introspections, and brought to him the unwonted relief of tears. He went home 'a gayer and a wiser man'; returned again to the theatre whenever the healing enjoyments could be renewed there, and sought the acquaintance of the actor who had broken the melancholy spell in which he was enthralled, and had restored the pulses of his nature to their healthful beatings." Lamb writes to Manning, not long after, that "Robert Lloyd is come to town. Priscilla meditates going to see Pizarro at Drury Lane to-night (from her uncle's) under cover of coming to dine with me (heu! tempora! heu! mores!) I have barely time to finish, as I expect her and Robin every minute." .... Charles Lloyd died January 16, 1828. "Delusions of the most melancholy kind thickened over his latter days, yet left his admirable intellect free for the finest processes of severe reasoning. At a time when, like Cowper, he believed himself the especial subject of Divine wrath, he could bear his part in the most subtle disquisition on questions of religion, morals, and poetry, with the nicest accuracy of perception and the most exemplary candour; and, after an argument of hours, revert, with a faint smile, to his own despair!"

Talfourd thus sums up his merits as a poet:—"He

wrote, indeed, pleasing verses, and with great facility —a facility fatal to excellence; but his mind was chiefly remarkable for the fine power of analysis which distinguishes his *London*, and other of his later compositions. In this power of discriminating and distinguishing—carried to a pitch almost of painfulness—Lloyd has scarcely been equalled; and his poems, though rugged in point of versification, will be found by those who will read them with the calm attention they require, replete with critical and moral suggestions of the highest value. He and Coleridge were devoted wholly to literary pursuits; while Lamb's days were given to accounts, and only at snatches of time was he able to cultivate the faculty of which the society of Coleridge had made him imperfectly conscious."

Lloyd, Rev. David, D.C.L., Dean of St. Asaph, was born at Berthlwyd, near Llanidloes, about 1598. When he was but fourteen years of age—that is, in Michaelmas Term 1612— he became Clerk or Chorister of All Souls College, Oxford, where he was elected Probationary Fellow in 1615, perpetual Fellow the next year, and in 1628 he "proceeded" in the Civil Law. Afterwards he became Chaplain and Comptroller of the Household to the Earl of Derby. On the 2nd December 1641 he was instituted to the Rectory of Trefdraeth, Anglesey, which he resigned on being instituted to Llangynhafal, Denbighshire, in July 1642. On the 21st of December following he obtained the Vicarage of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and the Wardenship of Ruthin. He was an ardent and active Royalist, on account of which he was ejected out of all his preferments by the Long Parliament, and endured a long confinement. Upon the Restoration he was promoted to the Deanery of St. Asaph, being installed September 24, 1660, and was soon afterwards presented to one of the comportions of Llansannan. About the same time he had a Prebendship of Chester bestowed upon him. He died September 7th, 1663,

at Ruthin, where he was buried without any inscription or monument. Having by his generosity and loyalty run himself deeply into debt, some wag, or, as some say, he himself, wrote the following "Epitaph" on him:—

> "This is the Epitaph
> Of the Dean of St. Asaph,
> Who, by keeping a table
> Better than he was able,
> Ran into debt,
> Which is not paid yet."

He was esteemed "an ingenious man, of great spirit, and well beloved of the gentry", and was a good poet. His best known work was *The Legend of Captain Jones*, in two parts, 8vo., first published in London in 1656, and frequently afterwards reprinted. This work was a good burlesque written in imitation of a Welsh poem called *Awdl Richard Sion Greulon*. He was also the author of many songs, sonnets, and elegies, some of which are printed in several books.—(Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis;* Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy;* Williams' *Eminent Welshmen.*)

Lloyd, Sir Edward, Knt., of Berthlwyd, Llanidloes, was the son and heir of Jenkin Lloyd, Esq. (Sheriff 1588 and 1606), by Dorothy his wife (daughter of Edmund Walter, Esq., Chief Justice of South Wales). He was in 1606 Deputy Sheriff to his father, whom he succeeded in his estates in 1627-8. He was admitted of the Inner Temple in 1619, and in 1629 served the office of Sheriff, when he had the Assizes held at Llanidloes. The following year—1630—he received the honour of knighthood. He was an ardent Royalist, and upon the Restoration in 1660 was one of the eight Montgomeryshire gentlemen "deemed fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak"—an Order intended (but never established) to reward those who had suffered in the royal cause. His estate was valued at £1,200. He died and was buried at Llanidloes in 1666.—(Hamer's *Par. Acct. of Llanidloes,*

Mont. Coll. viii, 189; Gwallter Mechain's *Works*, iii, 193.)

Lloyd, Oliver, LL.D., a younger brother of Dr. David Lloyd (*supra*) was some time Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, out of which he was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648, but restored in 1660, and afterwards made Warden of Manchester College. He died near Doctors' Commons in London, about the 17th March 1662, and was buried there.—(Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*; Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy.*)

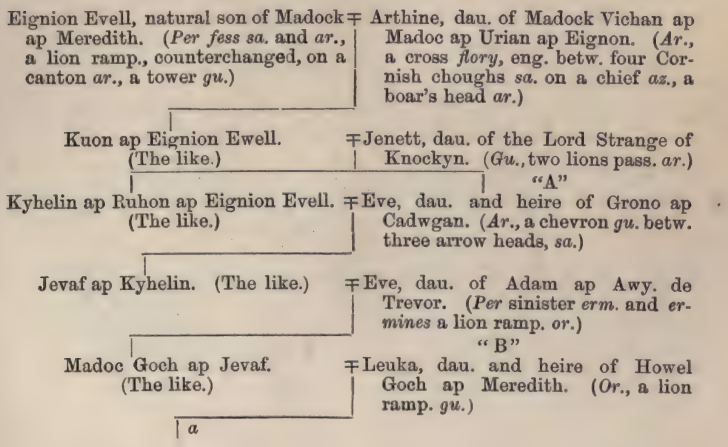
Lloyd, Rev. Robert, M.A., Rector of Hirnant.—The earliest account we have of him is that in 1680 he was preferred to the living of Eglwysfach, near Conway, but which he was forced by Bishop Jones to resign for a vicar choralship in 1697, to make way for the Rev. John Humphreys, who had an estate in the parish. The following year (1698) he published a translation into Welsh of a small work on the keeping of the Sabbath (*Trefn am dduwioldeb ar ddydd yr Arglwydd*) by Dr. William Ashton, of Beckenham, a second edition of which also appeared in 1768. In 1717 he was preferred by Bishop Wynn to the rectory of Hirnant, which he held for many years. The parish register contains the following curious entry in his handwriting:—"1730.—A memorable year, wherein I am oppressed and injured by certaine persons, whom I freely forgive. However, I made of this Parish this y^{r} 4 Score pounds. All Glory to God alone.—R. Lloyd." He lived to a great age, but the exact date and place of his death are unknown. He was succeeded in the Rectory of Hirnant in 1757 by the Rev. John Edwards.—(*Llyfr. y Cymry*, 201; Thomas's *Hist. of St. Asaph*, 538, 740.)

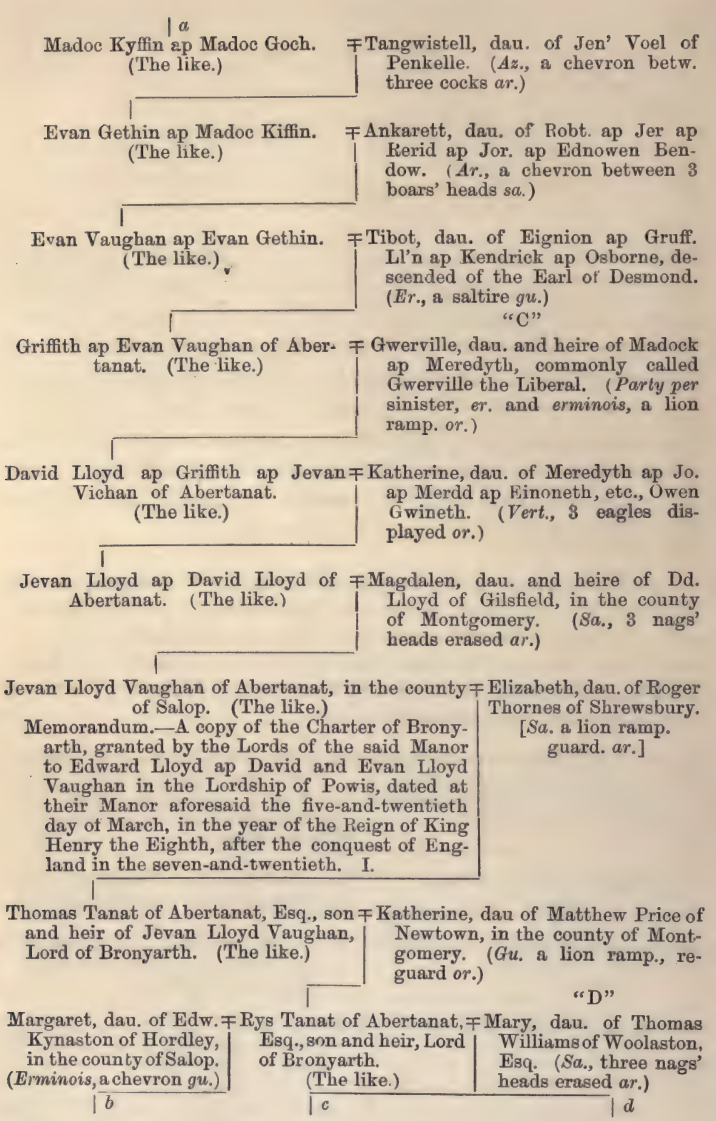
Lloyd, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Llanbrynmair in the time of Charles I. On account of his Royalist principles "he was totally dispossessed for the space of three years; after which he recovered it, and made a shift to keep it, but with much trouble."—(Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy.*)

THE TANAT PEDIGREE.

THE Tanat pedigree, of which the following is a copy, was lent by the late J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., the representative of the family, afterwards created Baron Harlech. The arms of each match are beautifully emblazoned, the husbands on the dexter, and the wives on the sinister side. There are no less than ninety-six emblazoned shields, besides the last shield of eighteen quarterings printed at the end of the pedigree. The last page of the pedigree seems to have been added by a later hand, and part is in pencil.

THE GENEALOGY of the family of TANAT of Abertanat, in the county of Salop, with the arms of the several heires, coheires, and alliances thereof properly blazoned, faithfully collected from the Records in the Library of the College of Arms, London, and other authentic evidences, by Charles Townley York Herald of Arms, Anno 1749.


Eignion Evell, natural son of Madock ap Meredith. (*Per fess sa.* and *ar.*, a lion ramp., counterchanged, on a canton *ar.*, a tower *gu.*)
∓ Arthine, dau. of Madock Vichan ap Madoc ap Urian ap Eignon. (*Ar.*, a cross *flory*, eng. betw. four Cornish choughs *sa.* on a chief *az.*, a boar's head *ar.*)
Kuon ap Eignion Ewell. (The like.)
∓ Jenett, dau. of the Lord Strange of Knockyn. (*Gu.*, two lions pass. *ar.*)
"A"
Kyhelin ap Ruhon ap Eignion Evell. (The like.)
∓ Eve, dau. and heire of Grono ap Cadwgan. (*Ar.*, a chevron *gu.* betw. three arrow heads, *sa.*)
Jevaf ap Kyhelin. (The like.)
∓ Eve, dau. of Adam ap Awy. de Trevor. (*Per* sinister *erm.* and *ermines* a lion ramp. *or.*)
"B"
Madoc Goch ap Jevaf. (The like.)
∓ Leuka, dau. and heire of Howel Goch ap Meredith. (*Or.*, a lion ramp. *gu.*)
a


a
Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Goch. (The like.)
Tangwistell, dau. of Jen' Voel of Penkelle. (Az., a chevron betw. three cocks ar.)
Evan Gethin ap Madoc Kiffin. (The like.)
Ankarett, dau. of Robt. ap Jer ap Rerid ap Jor. ap Ednowen Bendow. (Ar., a chevron between 3 boars' heads sa.)
Evan Vaughan ap Evan Gethin. (The like.)
Tibot, dau. of Eignion ap Gruff. Ll'n ap Kendrick ap Osborne, descended of the Earl of Desmond. (Er., a saltire gu.)
"C"
Griffith ap Evan Vaughan of Abertanat. (The like.)
Gwerville, dau. and heire of Madock ap Meredyth, commonly called Gwerville the Liberal. (Party per sinister, er. and erminois, a lion ramp. or.)
David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Jevan Vichan of Abertanat. (The like.)
Katherine, dau. of Meredyth ap Jo. ap Merdd ap Einoneth, etc., Owen Gwineth. (Vert., 3 eagles displayed or.)
Jevan Lloyd ap David Lloyd of Abertanat. (The like.)
Magdalen, dau. and heire of Dd. Lloyd of Gilsfield, in the county of Montgomery. (Sa., 3 nags' heads erased ar.)
Jevan Lloyd Vaughan of Abertanat, in the county of Salop. (The like.)
Memorandum.—A copy of the Charter of Bronyarth, granted by the Lords of the said Manor to Edward Lloyd ap David and Evan Lloyd Vaughan in the Lordship of Powis, dated at their Manor aforesaid the five-and-twentieth day of March, in the year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, after the conquest of England in the seven-and-twentieth. I.
Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Thornes of Shrewsbury. [Sa. a lion ramp. guard. ar.]
Thomas Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., son and heir of Jevan Lloyd Vaughan, Lord of Bronyarth. (The like.)
Katherine, dau of Matthew Price of Newtown, in the county of Montgomery. (Gu. a lion ramp., reguard or.)
"D"
Margaret, dau. of Edw. Kynaston of Hordley, in the county of Salop. (Erminois, a chevron gu.)
Rys Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., son and heir, Lord of Bronyarth. (The like.)
Mary, dau. of Thomas Williams of Woolaston, Esq. (Sa., three nags' heads erased ar.)
b
c
d

b

Edward Tanat of Broxton, Esq., d. about the year 1647. Eldest son. ∓ Amye, dau. and sole heir of Thomas Dodd of Broxton in the county of Chester. (*Ar.* on a fess. *gu.*, between two cotises wavy *sa.*, 3 crescents *or*.)

c

Thomas Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., 2nd son, Lord of Bronyarth. ∓ Margaret, dau. of Roger Kynaston of Hordley, son of Edwd. Kynaston of the same place. (*Ermines*, a chevron *gu.*)

II. "Thomas Tanat purchased half of the Lordship of Bronyarth of Humphrey Lloyd, son and heir of Edward Lloyd, late of Byrgeding in the co. of Montg., his well-beloved cousin, by which it appears the Lordship was granted to their ancestors by the Right Hon. Edward Charlton, Kt., late Lord Powis, at his castle at Pool in the said co., the 10th day of May, in the eighth year of the reign of the late king of famous memory. Henry the Fifth."

d

Katherine, only dau., was 6 months old A° 1584, aftwd. m. unto Edwd. Onslow of Onslow, in the county of Salop, son of Richard Onslow of Onslow afsd. (*Ar.*, a fess. *gu.* between six choughs *sa.*)

Rys Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., Lord of Bronyarth. (The like.) ∓ Margaret, dau. of John Owen, by Ellen his wife, of Clonenney in Carnarvonshire. (*Gu.* a chevr. betw. three lions ramp. *or*.)

Thomas Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., Lord of Bronyarth eldest son had issue 5 children, who all died infants. (The like.)

∓ . . . . dau. of Sir Rice Thomas of . . . . wife and widow to three men in one year and three quarters.

John Tanat, 2nd son, died before his brother Thomas, unm.

Wm. Tanat, 3rd son, died before his brother Thomas, unm.

Owen Tanat, 4th son, heir to his brother Thomas, inherited the estate and was the last heir male of this family, but died unmarried.

Ellen, eldest dau., died unm. Margaret, 2nd dau., died unm.

Mary, 3rd dau., m. unto Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidrist, Bart.

Penelope, 4th dau., wife of Richard Carew of . . . . . in the county of Cornwall.

Col. Sidney Godolphin, born A° 1651, Govr. of the Isle of Scilley in Cornwall, auditor of Wales and Lord of Bronyarth. (*Gu.*, a double-headed eagle betw. three *fleurs de lis*, *ar.*) ∓ Susannah, fifth and youngest dau.

Tanat Godolphin, son and heir apparent, died in the lifetime of his parents, unm. (The like.)

Margaret Godolphin, eldest dau., Lady of Bronyarth.

Henry Godolphin, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, and Provost of Eton Coll. He died 29 Jan. 1732, aged 85 years, and was buried in Eton College. ∓ Mary, 2nd dau.

e f g *

Frances Hoblyn of Nanswiden in the county of Cornwall. 1st husband. = Penelope, 3rd dau. = Sir Wm. Pendarves of ..... in the county of Cornwall, Knt. 2nd husband. | Ellen Godolphin, 4th dau. | Frances Godolphin, 5th dau., died an infant.

Robert Hoblyn, son of Francis Hoblin. = Jane, dau. of Thomas Coster, Esq. | Susannah Hoblyn, died an infant.

e Henry Godolphin, eldest son, died A° 1722, aged 17 years, unm.

f Mary, only dau., married unto William Owen of Porkington, near Oswestry, in the county of Salop, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert Owen, Knt. He died 14 Feb. 1768. She died A° 1784. (Quarterly 1 & 4 *gu.*, a chevron betw. 3 lions ramp. *or.*, 2 & 3 *ermines* a saltire *gu.* impaling *gu.* an eagle with two heads displ. betw. 3 *fleurs-de-lys*, *ar.*)

Lady Barbara, youngest dau. of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. Died 1 April, 1736. 1st wife. = Francis Godolphin, Esq., 2nd son living A° 1749, succeeded as Baron Godolphin of Helston, upon the death of his cousin, Francis Earl of Godolphin, A° 1766. Died 25 May 1785, *s.p.* = Lady Anne, dau. of John Earl of Fitzwilliam. Born 1732. Died abt. 1802. 2nd wife.

Robert Godolphin Owen, eldest son and heir. Died unm. A° 1792, buried at Llangollen, aged about 59.

Francis Owen, 2nd son, died unm., A° 1774, buried at Sclatin, co. Salop, aged about 27.

Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, co. Sligo, and of Porkington, co. Salop, Esq., only son of Wm. Ormsby, Esq., M.P. for Sligo. Died 24 Aug. 1804. (*Gu*, a bend betw. 6 cross crosslets.) = Margaret, eldest dau., and at length sole heir, married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 17 Feb. 1777. Died 2nd March 1806, aged 68. (On an escutcheon of pretence. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Owen; 2 & 3, Godolphin.)

Ellen Owen, 2nd dau., died unm., 7 July, 1802, buried at Selatin, co. Salop.

William Gore assumed the name of Ormsby Gore upon his marriage in 1815, died 4 January 1860, aged 81, buried at Selatin. (Quarterly, 1 & 4, *gu.* a fess betw. 3 crosses fitchee, *or.*) = Mary Jane Ormsby, only child, born in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, 17 Sept. 1781, married 1815, died 1870. (On an escutcheon of pretence, 1st and 4th Ormsby, 2nd & 3rd Owen.)

"A"—*Appendix to Tanat Pedigree.*

Cadwgan ap Ryrid, Lord of Barchey (*Ar.*, a chevron *gu.*, between 3 arrow heads *sa.*) = Angharad, dau. and heire of Griffith ap Maylor, a nobleman of Bromfield. (*Ermine*, a lion ramp. *sa.*)

Grono ap Cadwgan of Henbach in Mochnant, Lord of Barchey. (The like.) = Gwerville, dau. and co-heire of David ap Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Jevan. (*Ar.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*, crowned *or.*)

A

Kyhelin ap Ruhon ap Eignion Efell. (*See* Tanat pedigree.) = Eve, dau. and heir of Grono ap Cadwgan.

"B"—*Appendix to Tanat Pedigree.*

Meredyth, descended of the Princes of Powis. (*Or.*, a lion ramp. *gu.*) = Angharad, descended from the Prince of North Wales. (*Gu.*, two lions pass. *ar.*)

Howel Goch ap Meredyth Vichan ap Ynyshon, etc., Meredith ap Blethin ap Conan. (The like.) = Mali, dau. of Grono ap Ierworth. (*Vert.*, a lion ramp. *or.*)

B

Madoc Goch ap Jevaf. (*See* Tanat pedigree.) = Leuka, dau. and heir.

"C"—*Appendix to Tanat Pedigree.*

Owen, eldest son of Blethin. (*Party per* sinister, *ermine* and *erminois* a lion ramp. *or.*) = Eve, dau. of Madoc ap Gwen-win-win. (*Or.* a lion ramp., *gu.*)

Ierworth Hen, son and heir of Owen ap Blethin. (The like.) = Ankarett, dau. and heire of Griff. ap Melior ap Ellider, by Ankarett, dau. and heire of Ll'n ap Merich ap Karedoc ap Jestyn ap Gwrgant. (1 and 4, *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *az.*, 2 and 3 *gu.*, three chevronels *ar.*)

Llewellyn, son of Ierwerth, Prince of North Wales, began to rule A° 1194, dyed 1241, when he had ruled 56 years, and was buried in the Abbey of Conway. (Quarterly *az.* *ar.*, four lions pass. guard., *ar.* counterchanged.) = Tangwistell, dau. to Lowarch goch, a nobleman of Denbighshire, concubine to Llewelyn. (*Vert*, a stag statant *ar.*)

Griffith, base son to Llewelin ap Ierworth, broke his neck to escape out of the Tower of London in the time of King Henry the Third, and was interred at Conway. (Quarterly *gu.* & *or.*, 4 lions pass. gard. counterchanged.) = Senana, dau. of Rynarth, King of Man. (*Gu.*, three man's legs mailed.)

a *b* *c*

a
Ierworth Vychan ap Ierworth Hen. (The like.) = b Katherine, dau. of Griffith ap Llewelyn Ierworth. (The like.)

c
Llewelin ap Griffith was slain by Adam Frauclon, 12 King Ed. I. He was Prince of North Wales. (The like.) = Eleanor, dau. to Simon Mountford, Earl of Leicester. (*Gu.*, a lion ramp. *ar.*)

See Appendix "D".

Ierworth Voel, son of Ierworth Vychan. (The like) = Gwladys, dau. and one of the heires of Ierworth ap Griffith, etc., Brochwell. (*Sa.*, three nags' heads *ar.*)

Griffith, 2nd son of Ierworth Voel of Yssecoed. (The like.) = Gwervyl, dau. and heire of Owen Vaughan, son of Owen ap Madoc, Lord of Meghein. (*Ar.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*)

Llewelyn Dd., 2nd son of Griffith. (The like.) = Marrett, dau. of Madoc Vaghan ap Madoc of Trevor. (*Party per* sinister, *er.* and *erminois*, a lion ramp. *or.*

Meredyth, son of Llewellyn Dd. (The like.) = Ankarett, dau. and heir of Griff. ap Jer. ap David ap Grono ap Holl ap Meredith ap Sandiff of Burton. (*Vert.*, a lion ramp *or.*)

Madoc, son of Meredyth (The like.) = Margaret, dau. and heire of Jenkin Ddocka ap Madocke Dd^{o} ap Griff. ap Jer. Vychan ap Kendrick ap Ruallon. (*Ar.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*)

Griffith ap Evan Vaughan of Abertanat. (*See* Tanat pedigree.) = Gwervill, dau. and heire of Madoc ap Meredyth, commonly called Gwervill the liberal. (The like.)

"D"—*Appendix to Tanat Pedigree.*

Griffith, surnamed Barwynywyn of Glyndowrdwy, he died in the time of king Edward I. (Paly of eight *ar.* and *gu.* a lion ramp. *sa.*) = Margaret, dau. to Griffith ap Kadwgan. (*Ar.*, a chevron *gu.* betw. three arrow heads *sa.*)

Rys Gryce, 2nd son of Rys, died at Llande Lowanor, A^{o} 1233, and was buried at St. David's. (*Gu.*, within a bordure *or.* a lion ramp. of the last.) = Joane, dau. to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, A^{o} 1219. (*Or.*, three chevronels *gu.*)

Griffith, Lord of Dynasbran and Glyndowrdwy, 3rd son of Griffith. (The like.) = Eme, dau. to James Lord Audley of High-leigh Castle. (*Gu.*, a frette *or.*)

Rys Mechell, son of Rys Gryce. (The like.) = Maud, dau. of Wm. Brewse, Lord of Brecon. (*Az.*, semée de cross-crosslets, over all a lion ramp. *or.*

Gwenwys (*Sa.*, 3 nags' heads erased *ar.*) = Madoc Crupl., son to Griffith Glyndowrdwy. (Party per pale *ar.* and *gu.* a lion ramp. *sa.*) = Margaret, dau. to Rys Mechell. (The like.)

a b

a

Madoc ap Wenwys = (The like.)

Kadwgan ap Wenwys. = (The like.)

III.
Ririd Melas, son of = Madoc ap Wenwys. (The like.)

Jevan ap Ririd, 10 = King Rich. II (the like), m. Jane, dau. of Madoc Kynaston of the Stocks, co. Salop, Esq. (*Ar.*, a chev. eng. betw. 3 mullets *sa.*)

Griffith ap Jevan of Willaston. (The like.) = Margaret, d. and heir of Richard Fairford of Willaston.

David ap Griffith of Willaston. (The like.) = Katherine, dau. of Cadwaladr ap Owen. (*Sa.*, 3 nags' heads erased *ar.*

William ap David of Willaston. (The like.) = Gwenheuer, dau. of David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vychan of Dyther. (*Sa.*, 3 nags' heads erased *ar.*)

Reginald Williams Sheriff of Montgomery, 36 H. VIII, was of Willaston. (The like.) = Margaret, dau. of Foulk Lee of Langley.

b

Madoc Vychan ap Madoc Crupl, died, 29 K. Edw. 3rd. (Paly of 8 *ar.* and *gu.* a lion ramp. *sa*) = Gwelian, dau. to Ithell Vichan of Englefield. (*Az.*, a lion ramp. *ar.*)

Griffith ap Madoc Vychan of Ruddalt, died A° 1370, and was buried at Vale Crucis. (The like.) = Elizabeth, dau. of Enbald, Lord Strange of Knockyn. (*Gu.*, two lions pass. *ar.*)

"E"

Griffith Vychan ap Griffith ap Kuddall. (The like.) = Ellen, dau. and coheir of Thomas ap Llewellin. (*Gu.*, within a bordure *or*, a lion ramp. of the last.)

Robert Puleston of Emrall, in the co. of Flint. (*Sa.*, three mullets *or*.) = Lowry, dau. of Griffith. (Paly of 8 *ar.* and *gu.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*)

Madoc Puleston of Havolywerne, 2nd son. (The like diff. with a crescent.) = Ankarett, dau. and coheir of David ap Grono ap Ierwerth. (*Vert*, a lion ramp. *or.*)

Ellify Eyton of Ruabon. (*Er.*, a lion ramp. *az.*) = Margaret, dau. of Madoc Puleston. (*Sa.*, three mullets *ar.*)

John Edwards of Chirk, Esq., died A° 1498. (*Per* sinister *er.*, and *ermines* a lion ramp. *or.*) = Gwenheuer, dau. of Ellify Eyton of Ruabon, died A° 1520. (The like.)

Thomas Powell of Whittington Park, near Oswaldstre, co, Salop, Esq. (*Per fess or*, and *ar.* a lion ramp. *gu.*) = Katherine, dau. of John Edwards, Esq.

Thomas Williams of Willaston, in the co. of Montgomery, 1st Q. Elizabeth, and in the 14th of the said reign was Sheriff of Salop. (The like.) = Blanch, dau. of Thomas Powell of Whittington Park, co. Salop, Esq. (The like.)

D

Rys Tanat of Abertanat, Esq., son and heir, Lord of Bronyarth. (*See* Tanat pedigree.) = Mary, dau. of Thomas Williams of Willaston, Esq., 2nd wife.

(*A Beautifully Emblazoned Shield.*)

The Quarterings to which the descendants of Collonel Sydney Godolphin, by Susannah his wife, youngest sister and coheir of Owen Tanat of Abertanat are legally entituled.

18 Quarters :—

1. Godolphin—*Gu.*, an eagle with two heads displ. bet. three *fleurs-de-lis ar.*

2[1]. Tanat—*Per fess sa.*, and *ar.* a lion ramp. counterchanged—a canton *ar.* with a tower *gu.*

3[1]. Cadwgan—*Ar.*, a *fess gu.* bet. three arrow heads *sa.*

4. Teichvalch of Kredigian—blank.

5. Inyr Ddkin of Gwent—*Per pale az.* and *sa.*, three *fleurs-de-lis or.*

6. Cadell ap Brochwell Yscedroke—*Sa.*, three nags' heads erased *ar.*

7. Gruffith ap Maylor—*Ermine*, a lion ramp. *sa.*

8. Dav'd ap Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap Jevan—*Ar.*, a lion ramp. *sa.* crowned *or.*

9[1]. Howell Goch ap Meredyth—*Or.*, a lion ramp. *gu.*

10[1]. Madock ap Meredyth—*Party per* sinister *erm.* and *erminois*, a lion ramp *or.*

11. Griffith ap Melior ap Elider—*Ermines*, a lion ramp. *az.*

12. Jestin ap Gwrgant—*Gules*, three chevronels *ar.*

13. Jerworth ap Griffith and Brochwen—Same as 6.

14. Vaughan ap Owen ap Madoc—*Ar.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*

15. Sandiff of Burton—*Vert*, a lion ramp. *or.*

16. Jenk'n Ddecka ap Med'k ap Kend'k Ruallon—*Ermines*, a lion ramp. *sa.*

17[1]. Lloyd of Guilsfield—Same as 6.

18. Godolphin—Same as 1.

(Signed) CHARLES TOWNLEY YORK,
3 *March* 1749.

Those marked (1) are immediate heires or heiresses.

NOTES.

I.—Edward Lloyd ap David and Evan Lloyd Vaughan were joint-lords, not tenants, of the lordship of Bronyarth. They conjointly granted this charter to *their* tenants (see Lloyd's "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire", Thomas Tanat, A.D. 1570. *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 362, et seq.). The *memorandum* in the pedigree makes the joint-lords appear as tenants.

II.—It was not this Thomas Tanat, but his grandfather Thomas, who purchased Sir Griffith Vaughan's half of Bronyarth from Humphrey Lloyd, "son and heir of Edward Lloyd" (ap David), the joint-lord of 27 Henry VIII.

III.—Madoc ap Wenwys and Kadwyan ap Wenwys were brothers, not father and son.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANYMYNECH.

By JOHN FEWTRELL.

(*Continued from Vol.* xii, *p.* 412.)

Chapter V.—Superstitions, Games, etc.

Bewitched Land.—Until recent years, there was a general belief among the inhabitants that a portion of the glebe land, known as the "Pigeon House Field", was bewitched. During the harvest it was supposed that a copious shower of rain would fall, as soon as the mowers commenced work in this field. Many people were superstitious enough to delay their hay harvest until the field was mowed.

Omens of Death.—In all ages certain peculiar occurrences, or unaccountable appearances, were supposed to presage death. The following are some of the common omens known in this parish:—If the church clock should chance to strike the hour, especially at noon, during the singing of a hymn in the service, a death will take place during the week. It will also occur if the clock strikes while Holy Communion is administered. In a certain state of the weather, the sound of the striking is heard much plainer than usual, and seems to proceed from a clock close at hand; this is a token of death. There is a saying much credited, that "if one dies, there will be three; if four die, there will be six". This signifies that whenever a funeral takes place, there is generally two more within a short time; and should there happen to be four, there will be two more. Should a funeral procession rest opposite to a house, for the purpose of replacing the bearers, the death of some one connected

with the house is supposed to follow. The loss of articles of common use, or even the dropping of them accidentally, is thought to be a token. The dread of hearing the howl of a dog during the night is well known. For some strange reason, these animals have been observed to sit, sometimes beneath a window, or on a door-step, and express their feelings with that plaintive cry, termed the "death-howl". Birds play their part as omens. If a robin happens to enter a house, and cannot free itself again, or is seen fluttering against the window-pane, it is considered a fatal sign. Even crows and magpies are thought to be the bearers of the death-message. If four of them chance to alight upon a plot of ground, it is a sign that some one, related to the person who sees them, will shortly be numbered with the departed. The following rhyme is recited as referring to these birds :—

"One for bad luck,
Two for good luck,
Three for a weddin',
Four for a buryin'."

Omens of Ill Luck.—If a person's hat should fall from his head while walking along the road, it portends ill luck. The same is said of the person who may chance to go upstairs with the hat on. To meet a funeral unexpectedly is unfortunate. When the harbinger of Spring, the cuckoo, is first heard, money should be in the hearer's pocket; otherwise he will be unfortunate in money matters the whole year. The cuckoo's note should not be heard by a sluggard, while in bed. If the head of the first lamb we see be turned towards us, our path will be smooth; if turned away, it will be otherwise during the year. It is unlucky for the house in which a woman enters, who has not been churched after the birth of her child.

Village Amusements.—In bye-gone days, the churchyard was the usual recreation ground. Before the present church was built, on the north side was a level

plot of ground, of moderate size, with only a few graves. This was the rendezvous of the village youths and school-children. No doubt the circumstance had its origin at the wakes, when booths, etc., were allowed to be erected. The common game played was that known as "ball". A line was chalked horizontally on the church wall, against which the game was played.

Races.—During the last century, races were held annually on a course constructed, strangely enough, upon the summit of Llanymynech Hill. Though long disused, it can still be traced, as well as the remains of booths, formed with earth; these are generally regarded as remains of "giant's graves", which, it is fancied, they resemble. A copy of the hand-bill relating to the races, held in 1796, is still extant.

Morris Dance.—This seems to have been a favourite amusement here in bye-gone days.

Hunt Day.—In the year 1770 occurred the first annual hunt with the Tanat-side harriers. The village has ever since been the centre for the hunt, which takes place on some day in February, and is followed by a hunt dinner.

Pant Wakes.—These wakes were formerly held at the Cross Guns Inn, in the portion of the parish known as the Pant. The origin of the wakes is unknown, as it is certainly not connected with the Church dedication, which is dated February 5, while this was held in August.

Chapter VI.—Biographical.

Baugh, Robert, was born in 1748. He was a member of a family which had long settled in this parish and neighbourhood, it is supposed of Welsh extraction. The family name Baugh is said to be derived from "bach", little. Robert Baugh became well known as a man of genius, and well practised in the art of copper-plate engraving. The large and small maps of North Wales,

published by John Evans, Esq., of Llwynygroes, and his own large and small maps of Shropshire, with the elegant and well-finished vignettes which are attached to them, bear testimony to his skill. Having acquired much knowledge of land surveying, he made actual surveys before commencing the above work. The large map promised to be a good specimen of his skill, and was properly termed "accurate and perspicuous". He undertook to insert correctly all market towns, villages, castles, gentlemen's seats, parks, roads, canals, pools, hills, woods, rivers, and all places of note. It could not be completed in the proposed time, and he then issued an apology stating that "more considerable parts of the adjoining counties" were to be inserted. In the year 1805, it was published as a "Nine-Sheet Map of Shropshire", the dimensions being 4 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 7 inches, and on a scale of 1 inch to a mile. A copy was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Arts, and Mr. Baugh received a silver medal, and a purse of money. The medal,[1] which is still preserved in the family, is inscribed, *Obv.* "Arts and commerce promoted; *Rev.* "To Mr. R. Baugh, MDCCCIX, for a map of Shropshire". The purse is inscribed, "1809, Society of Arts, fifteen guineas to Mr. R. Baugh."

Telford and Stephenson, the distinguished engineers, found out the great powers of his mind, and both of them sought his advice upon several occasions. He gave assistance in the surveys for the new Holyhead Road, and the Pontycysylltau aqueduct across the Dee.[2] Music was to him a source of great delight, and for many years he conducted the church choir, accompanying the singing upon the bassoon. He also held the office of parish clerk. A friend of his[3] writes, "the

[1] It was exhibited at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club.—See *Mont. Coll.*, v, p. 37.

[2] It is to be regretted that all the papers belonging to Mr. Baugh have been entirely lost. A few years ago there were a large number in existence. Some of the plates and engraving instruments are still in the possession of his grandson, Mr. L. J. Baugh, Llanymynech.

[3] J. F. Dovaston, Esq., West Felton.

sensitive affections of the heart and mind of this truly good man were at all times singularly alive to the playful and pathetic, and with such rapid alternations, that he had seen him both laugh and weep at the same moment, at passages of Shakespeare, when read by their venerable friend the poet, Dr. Evans". He also speaks of him as the " unassuming and merry-hearted Robert Baugh". He died December 27, 1832, and was buried at Llanymynech.

Baugh, Edward, was a nephew to the above. He entered the Navy and served as a midshipman in the *Podargus* at the destruction of the Danish frigate *Nayrden;* and at the destruction of three brigs on the coast of Norway in 1812. He was serving on the *Bellerophon* when the Emperor Napoleon surrendered to the commander of that vessel. From thence he was promoted to be lieutenant of the *Thetis,* and was present when that ship was wrecked upon Cape Frio in 1830.

Bouchery, Rev. Gilbert, M.A., was the son of the Rev. Weyman Bouchery, Rector of Little Blakenham, Suffolk. In 1736 he became Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed to a curacy at Northolt, by Dr. Lisle. On the latter being promoted to the Bishopric of St. Asaph, he presented the Rev. G. Bouchery to the rectory of this parish. According to his preface and entries in the MS. account of the parish, he does not seem to have taken much interest in the living, generally leaving it in charge of a curate. At this time he was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop, and also Prebendary of Melinden. He held the sinecure Rectory of Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain. He resigned these on the translation of Bishop Lisle to Norwich, and his own collation to the Vicarage of Swaffham, Norfolk.

Prebendary Bouchery left by his will, dated 11th February 1783, in trust to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, the sums of £1,000 Three per Cents., for the improvement of the stipend of the Curate of Melinden, and £1,400 Three per Cents., the interest to be equally

divided between four poor beneficed clergymen of the Diocese nominated by the Bishop.—(*Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas.)

Crowe, Rev. William Saxton, was a fellow of New College, Oxford, and became Public Orator in 1784, receiving the degrees B.C.L., and LL.B. He was presented to this rectory in 1788, and held it during forty-one years. In his latter days he was nearly blind, so that his son, the Rev. H. Crowe, was obliged to officiate for him. Several of the older inhabitants can remember him. He is said to have been a great smoker, and was generally seen on his way to church with a long clay pipe which he relinquished at the church-door, placing it usually in his hat, both being placed on the communion-table. He died in 1829.

Cuthbert, Rev. John, was appointed to the living of this parish in 1552, during the reign of Edward VI. At the accession of Queen Mary the clergy were required to conform to the Romish Religion, and Cuthbert apostatised in order to retain his living. It appears that he was deprived before the death of Mary; a note in the rectory MSS. says that his successor was appointed in 1557, "per deprivationem John Cuthbert monachi". He became a Canon Prim. of this Diocese in 1547.

Dovaston, Milward Edward, son of Milward Dovaston, was born at Vyrnwy Bank, in this parish, in 1800. He was sent in his early years to the Grammar School of Oswestry, where he received an education preparatory to entering the medical profession. The usual course was afterwards completed at the Middlesex Hospital. He spent many years as a surgeon in his native village, residing at the house in which he was born. His ability gained him much success and esteem, and he was noted for his kind, genial, and convivial character. Wherever his presence was necessary, either in his professional duties or to enliven a social meeting, he was prompt in attendance. He is said to have been an accomplished ornithologist, botanist, and antiquary, a fair musician,

and a poet. His rooms were well filled with specimens collected in his rambles, and he possessed a good museum of anatomy. His eccentricity went so far as to suspend from the ceiling of his surgery a human skeleton, said to have been that of Phipps who was executed at Shrewsbury. To his old friends he was ever expatiating upon the beauties of nature. One of these friends, visiting him early one morning, found him sleeping on a bed of boards; of which the doctor remarked, that a feather bed was well, but better for health when placed as his was, underneath the boards. His later years were spent at Llandrinio, where he died in 1852, and was interred in the churchyard of his native village.—(*Border County Worthies*, and original information.)

Edwards, Rev. John, LL.D., was preferred to the rectory of Llanymynech in 1666. He married Frances, daughter of Dr. Griffith, Bishop of St. Asaph, who survived him. One of his acts, after commencing his duties here, was to commence a parish register, the birth and baptism of his eldest son being the first entry. In 1683 he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese. The Quakers had about this time spread their doctrines in the district, chiefly through the preaching of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and Richard Davies of Welshpool. Chancellor Edwards combated their doctrines. When Lloyd became Bishop of the diocese, he sent for several of the Nonconformists to Llanfyllin and kindly listened to the explanation of their views. He was accompanied by Dr. Edwards, who had issued several writs for their apprehension. The result of the discussion was that the Bishop advised the Chancellor to cancel the writs, and to cease from persecuting those whom he found so inoffensive and civil. The Bishop at the same time sent a letter to obtain the dismissal of the Friends who were imprisoned.—(*Autobiography of Richard Davies.*)

Evans, John, was born in the year 1723, but his birth-place is unknown. He resided at the mansion of Llwynygroes, in this parish, and was owner of the estate. He is well known as the publisher of a Map

of North Wales, the plates for which were engraved by his intimate friend, Mr. Robert Baugh. The result of his labours obtained a wide circulation. He took much interest in the numerous antiquities with which the neighbourhood of his residence abounded. Pennant, on his tour through North Wales, stayed a short time at Llwynygroes, and appears to have been pleased with the great kindness and hospitality of the host. In his work he mentions "the public-spirited Mr. Evans, who, in a most disinterested manner, at his own hazard, is undertaking a beautiful Map of North Wales". During the survey he met with much kindness from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The map was published in 1795. He was also the publisher of some prints, from sketches taken by himself. There is a large engraving of Pistyll Rhaidr, a good specimen of his powers as a draughtsman. Beneath it is a description of the Waterfall, with derivation of names, etc. It is inscribed—

"To the Right Honourable Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, and Baron Herbert of Chirbury, and Richard Myddleton, Esq., Member of Parliament for Denbigh, this plate is most humbly inscribed by their dutiful and obedient servant, John Evans."

He appears to have been acquainted with the writings of the Welsh poets, as the following interesting extract from a letter to his friend, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, will show :—

"May 17, 1786.—We rode on to Sycharth, where the fuller's house and mill made a picturesque appearance, from the ruinous and shattered state they are in. I made a sketch of the former, but had not time to carry off the latter, which I longed to do, and will do, the first favourable opportunity. We then visited the house, which stands pleasantly upon a round green knoll, and corresponds exactly with the site of Owain Glyndwr's habitation, as described in a poem of a British Bard of that time, called Iolo Goch, previous to his higher advancement in life, and residence at Glyndwrdwy. The name of this place was Sycharth, and had a park or high ground adjoining. This is exactly the case; and what still

confirms the opinion is, a high keep or castelet just above the house, surrounded by a deep ditch and high mound, similar to that at his subsequent place of residence. The court of the manor of Cynllaith Owain (so called from him, I suppose) was kept in the parlour of this house till within these few years. The roof is now in ruins, and the spars and timbers exposed to the weather."[1]

John Evans died in 1795, leaving the property to his son, Dr. Evans.

Evans, John, son of the above, was born at Llwynygroes, July 4th, 1756, and was educated at Westminster School. He afterwards went to Oxford, finishing his education at Edinburgh, where he obtained his degree, M.D. In a short time he obtained an extensive practice in Shrewsbury, the Council House being his residence. Upon his father's death he became owner of the Llwynygroes estate, and, resigning his profession as surgeon, went to reside at Llwynygroes. He married a Miss Wilson, of a Cheshire family, who lived at the Held in that county. Five sons and four daughters were born; three of the sons became clergymen, one entered the army, and another the navy. He spent much time in the study of bees and bee culture, and wrote a poem in didactic verse, entitled "The Bee". This publication is illustrated with valuable notes, philosophical and botanical, and has been much admired. He published, in 1802, an improved copy of his father's Map of North Wales, and received a prize for it from the Society of Arts. In his latter days he went to reside with his son, at Heversham, where he died in the autumn of 1846.—(Letters of the family.)

Evans, Rev. Robert Wilson, was the second son of the above. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1811. In that year he appears as seventh wrangler, and second Chancellor's medallist. He became a tutor of Trinity College, and in 1836 was presented by the Bishop of Lichfield to Tarvine, in Cheshire. This he resigned, in 1842, for the living ot

[1] *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1829.

Heversham, in Westmoreland, presented to him by his College. He was afterwards appointed Archdeacon of Westmoreland. His death took place March 10th, 1866. Possessing great ability, he laboured hard, both as tutor and clergyman, and as Archdeacon he found a wide field open, in which he diligently strove to perform his duty faithfully. Many of his published works are well known in the literary world. Among them are the following:—*The Rectory of Valehead;* a well-written book, descriptive of a country rectory, the scene of which is said to have been at Llanyblodwel, a neighbouring parish to Llanymynech; *The Church of God; Scripture Biography; Biography of the Early Church; The Bishopric of Souls; The Ministry of the Body; Parochial Sermons; Tales of the Ancient British Church; Parochial Sketches, in verse; England under God.*" In addition to these, several reviews have been published.[1]—(Letters of the family.)

Evans, Rev. William Edward, youngest son of Dr. Evans, born in 1801, was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, when it was under the distinguished mastership of Dr. Butler. He proceeded thence to Clare College, Cambridge, and having chosen the Church for his profession, he was ordained to the ministry, and served for some time as curate of this parish. We meet with him, subsequently, at Criggion, Montgomeryshire; and Monkland, in Herefordshire; and in each of these places he did good service to the Church. While curate of Llanymynech, the National School was built, mainly through his instrumentality. When at Monkland, he was made Precentor of Hereford Cathedral, and soon after vicar of Medley, with Tiberton, in that county. In 1860, he was appointed Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral. His principal publications were:—*Songs of the Birds, Sermons on Genesis,* and *Family Prayers.* He died in November 1869.—(*Border County Worthies.*)

[1] See introductory memoir in *Bishopric of Souls*, 1877 edition.

Evans, Thomas, a distinguished naval officer, the third son of Dr. Evans, was born October 5, 1791. He entered the Navy May 23, 1805. His first service was on board the *Leda* of 38 guns, as a first-class volunteer, under Captain Robert Honyman. It was in this frigate he assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, in January 1806. He next served as midshipman, with the troops engaged at the storming of Monte Video, in February 1807. The same year he proceeded to join the fleet despatched to the Baltic, under the command of Admiral Gambier, for the purpose of taking possession of the Danish fleet. He was present at the subsequent bombardment of Copenhagen, in September 1807. When the fleet returned to England in 1808, he had the misfortune to be wrecked near the entrance of Milford Haven, on January 31st. In the same year he was again called to active service in the West Indies, in consequence of the Danes having declared war against England. He was occupied, during a year and eight months, on board the *Cherub* and *Epervier* sloops, under Capts. Ravenshaw, Nesbit, Barclay, and Stewart. While on board the *Epervier*, as master's mate, he assisted in the capture and destruction of *Le Cygne*, corvette of 18 guns. Two schooners also shared the same fate, in an engagement with his vessel, on December 12 and 13, 1808, near St. Pierre, Martinique. Several of the Danish West India Islands, too, were captured about the same time. From September 1809, until the year 1811, he was employed, under Sir John Poo Beresford, in the *Theseus* and *Poictiers*, ships of 74, and in the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, these vessels being stationed along the coast of Portugal. Here he found an opportunity for distinguishing himself in the boats of the *Poictiers*, which were sent up the Tagus to harass the lines of the French. During the years 1812-13, he served in the *Impétueux*, *Stately*, and *Rodney*, flag ships of Vice-Admiral Geo. Martin, stationed off Lisbon. From 1814, until the end of the war, he returned to the

ships under the command of Beresford. He obtained his commission as lieutenant February 2, 1815, having received full pay since 1810. A short period was spent in the *Caledonia* of 120 guns, commanded at Plymouth, by Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson. In August 1815, he was placed on the half-pay list, and was not afterwards employed upon active service. He received, some years later, the honorary rank of captain. Upon his retirement from the Navy, he returned to his native place, where he was much respected, and resided in the village a few years. His death took place November 28th, 1854, in the sixty-third year of his age.—(*Memoirs of Naval Officers.*)

Evans, Rev. David, D.D., was born at Llangynw. He had the rectory of Llanerfyl in 1737, and was vicar-choral of St. Asaph. In 1767 he exchanged Llanerfyl for Llanymynech, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 1788. He was buried here, and a marble tablet was erected to his memory. As an excellent scholar, and a good Welsh critic, he was well known. He assisted Dr. Burney in writing his *History of Music,* and Mr. Edward Jones in making his compilation of Welsh melodies.—(*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 6.)

Griffith, Rev. George, D.D., was born at Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, in 1601. He was educated at Westminster School, and proceeding to Oxford, was elected student of Christ Church College in 1619. There he displayed his ability as an eminent tutor and preacher. When Dr. John Owen became bishop of St. Asaph, George Griffith was made his chaplain, and in 1631 he became Canon, his patron presenting him to the rectory of Newtown the same year, Llandrinio in 1632, and Llanfechain in 1633. Two years later he received his degrees, B.D., and D.D. He soon exchanged the living of Llanfechain for that of Llanymynech, where he chiefly resided. During the Commonwealth, he was one of the few Montgomeryshire clergy who were not ejected.[1] Unhappily, he was drawn into a contro-

[1] Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*

versy with the Puritans of that period, but, apparently, did not play the part of persecutor. He held a public disputation with Vavasor Powell at New Chapel, Penrhos, situated near Deythur, Llansantffraid. Vavasor Powell was authorised, by the "Assembly of Divines", in September 1646, to preach in Wales, and he afterwards superintended the Independent Churches of Montgomeryshire. The discussion appears to have excited much interest at the time. Three pamphlets were printed, giving different versions of the disputation and its results. These are to be found in the library of the British Museum, among the "King's Pamphlets". The first was printed by Dr. Griffith, or some of his friends, and is entitled :—

"A bold challenge of an itinerant preacher (V. P.), modestly answered by a local minister (G. G.), to whom was sent and delivered; and several letters thereupon. Printed in year 1652."

The challenge sent to Dr. Griffith by Vavasor Powell, was the following :—

"June 11, 1652. The questions underneath (or underwritten) are humbly offered to any minister or scholar that oppose us, or the way we walk in :—1. Qu. Whether your calling or ours, which you so much speak against, be most warrantable and nearest the word of God? 2. Qu. Whether your mixed ways, or our ways of separation be nearest the word of God? This I, or some of my brethren, will be content, in the spirit of love, to dispute publicly or privately.—Vavasor Powell."

The latter is a small tract of eight pages, containing the above challenge, two Latin letters by Dr. Griffith, and one by Mr. Powell. The former dates his letter from "Llanymynech, Agri., Salop"; and the latter from "Red Castle", in the month of June 1652. In Powell's *Relation*, he states that the Doctor's invective sermons against the godly ministers and people, was his reason for sending the challenge. A report of the discussion appeared in the *Perfect Diurnal*, the organ of the Parliamentarian party, written by Vavasor Powell or his

friends. Dr. Griffith considered this an unfair report, and the second pamphlet was consequently published, with the following title :—

"A Welsh narrative, corrected and taught to speak true English and some Latin; or Animadversions on an Imperfect Relation in the *Perfect Diurnall*, number 138, Aug. 2, 1652, containing a narration of the disputation between Dr. Griffith and Mr. Vavasor Powell, near New Chappell, in Montgomeryshire, July 23, 1652. London: Printed by A. M., for John Browne, at the Guilded Acorn in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1653."

The "New Chappell" is now known as Penrhos Church, Deythur. The chairman was a Mr. Hildersham, a Presbyterian, in the unavoidable absence of a well-known orthodox divine, who desired to fill the post. The Doctor concludes his defence as follows :—

"This, for a truth, I apprehend,
Whilst, with a T——, I do contend;
Prevail I, or prevail I not,
I am sure to take a spot.

"So, farewell Mr. Narrative, and learn to be more faithful and exact in your next relation of the next dispute."

The third pamphlet has the following title-page :—

"A relation of a disputation between Dr. Griffith and Mr. Vavasor Powell. And since some false observations, made thereon by Dr. Griffith (or one of his symonicall brethren), to keep up the crack't credit of their bad calling and cause. Also to reflect upon Mr. Moston[1] (whom they suppose to be the author of that relation), Mr. Powell, and others. This, therefore, is to show briefly the falsitie of these Animadversions, and withall to justify that syllogism (objected against by him) by good Author's examples and arguments, 1 Tim. iv, 2. 'They speak lies in hypocrisie, having their conscience seared with a hot iron.' London: 1652-3."

The disputation became warm and personal, Vavasor Powell saying that Dr. Griffith had not the gift

[1] Ambrose Moston or Mostyn, the son of Dr. Henry Moston of Callcot, Flintshire. He was minister of the Independent Church at Wrexham in 1659. After leaving the University of Oxford, he preached some time with Vavasor Powell at "Red Castle", Montgomeryshire.—Rees' *Nonconformity in Wales*, p. 63.

of engaging in prayer, without a set form; to this the Doctor answered that he had one more gift than his opponents had amongst them all, to wit, the gift of praying in true Latin. He opened the discussion with a prayer in Latin, and commenced his remarks in the same language, but this was objected to by the large concourse of people present. The Doctor is charged with introducing into his parish a scandalous interlude or play, the parts being taken by the children of some ejected clergy, and with setting up the Communion table altar-wise, as it remained throughout the Commonwealth in Llandrinio church. To these were added several so-called Popish practices.

In 1640, Dr. Griffith had received the appointment of Proctor for the clergy in Convocation. Here he put forward a motion for a new edition of the Welsh Bible, but none appeared till 1654. He also, about this time, undertook a translation of the Book of Common Prayer into Welsh, but it is not known whether he completed it. At the restoration he was rewarded for his loyalty to the Church and his King by being raised to the Bishopric, and was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, October 28th, 1660, in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster. After this promotion he took an active part in the last revision of the Prayer Book, and, according to Wood, had "the chief hand in composing the form for 'the Public Baptism of such as are of riper years'", the necessity of such a service having been rendered imperative by the tenets and practice of the Baptists and Quakers. In 1662 he assisted in drawing up the "Act of Uniformity". His name is attached to the *Sealed Book*, and it is stated in the Act that he, with four other bishops,[1] should order it to be translated into Welsh before May 1st, 1665, and should see that a copy be placed in each cathedral, collegiate, and parish church, and chapel of ease, in the Welsh dioceses. In 1662 he renewed the scheme of sermons drawn up by Bishop Morgan in 1601, only substituting May 29th

[1] St. David's, Bangor, Hereford, and Llandaff.

for November 17th, being the day of thanksgiving for the end of the Great Rebellion ; he also added the 30th of January, which had been set apart as a day of fasting in memory of the martyrdom of the late king. Many of his writings have been published, amongst which are the well-known *Short Sermons on the Lord's Prayer*, and in 1684 appeared, *Some Plain Discourses on the Lord's Supper*. His wife Jane, and one of their daughters are buried at Llanymynech, the tomb being near the present vestry, but was formerly within the precincts of the church. Dr. Griffith died November 28th, 1666, and was buried in the choir of the Cathedral, with an inscription quaintly ending "*Qui plura desiderat, facile investiget*". He had issue one son and five daughters ; one of the latter married John Middleton, Esq., of Gwaenynog, where a portrait of the Bishop is still preserved. Their daughter Jane married John Davies of Trefwylan, Llansantffraid—the descendants of whom still reside there ; and Frances married Chancellor Edwards of Llanymynech.—(*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv ; *Thomas's History of the Diocese.*)

Howell, Rev. Griffith, was curate of this parish from 1784 to 1816. He was a good mechanician, and paid much attention to lathe-turning. At his lathe in the rectory, it is said that Richard Roberts, "the inventor", received his first lessons in mechanics. He took much interest in agriculture, being resident in a parish where he had ample opportunities for studying under different aspects. Among other things, he invented[1] a small drill for sowing any kind of grain, or seed, two rows at a time, adapted either for broad intervals upon the Tullian system, or for equidistant rows of any breadth. The same machine is also contrived so as to scuffle and hoe between the rows. From the frequent occurrence of his name in different records, he appears to have taken an active part in the affairs of the parish. In 1816 he was presented to the living of Llangadvan, Montgomeryshire. Here, too, he paid much attention

[1] Davies' *Agricultural Survey*, p. 177.

to the parish, and rebuilt the rectory house, which had been burnt down by the Parliamentarians in the days of Vavasor Powell.[1] He erected a National School in 1830, which was one of the first in that part of the country. He died in April 1830, and was buried at Llangadvan.

Jones, Sir Thomas, Knt., the son of Edward Jones, Esq., of Sandford, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Powell, Esq., of the Park, was born in 1614. He was sent to the Grammar School of Shrewsbury, and afterwards entered the legal profession, taking up his residence at Carreghova Hall. He married Jane, daughter of Daniel Barnard, Esq., of Chester. He represented Shrewsbury in 1660. Possessing good abilities and being a devoted Royalist, he soon gained Court favour, and was made a judge of the King's Bench, April 13th, 1676. While Senior Puisne Judge he distinguished himself in the famous *Quo Warranto* case. James II wished to put an end to, or to curtail the opposition to his despotism by the citizens of London. Their charters granted them power to elect their own magistrates, and to hold public meetings. In any case of trial brought on by the Government, they could always obtain impartial justice with their own juries. No fair plea could be found for the forfeiture of these charters of freedom, and thus do away with the obstacles. Chief Justice Saunders was appealed to, and he decided that a bye-law imposing a small tax for the improvements in the City, after the great fire, was illegal. Another illegality was found in a petition from the Corporation to the King, against a prolonged prorogation of Parliament. The above formed a ground for prosecution. It fell to the lot of Mr. Justice Jones to deliver judgment in the case, who said :—[1]

"Upon deliberation, we are unanimously of opinion that a corporation aggregate, such as the City of London, may be forfeited and seised into the King's hands, on a breach of the

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, 1869, p. 317.
[2] Campbell's *Lives of the Chief Justices*, vol. ii, p. 68.

trust reposed in it for the good government of the King's subjects; that to assume the power of making bye-laws to levy money, is a just cause of forfeiture; and that the Petition in the pleadings mentioned is so scandalous to the King and his Government, that it is a just cause of forfeiture. Therefore this Court doth award that the liberties and franchises of the City of London be seised into the King's hands."

This judgment was considered a prodigious triumph, but it led directly to the misgovernment which in little more than ten years brought about the Revolution, and the establishment of a new dynasty. As a reward for the services thus rendered to the King, Sir Thomas was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, September 29th, 1683. Here, we find, he came in contact with the notorious Judge Jeffreys. The latter preferred to take the appointment himself, in preference to becoming the Premier of the King's Bench which had been promised him. Could he have had his will, his ambition for power would have been more easily gratified, though the stipend was less. This disappointment appears to have caused a slight degree of enmity between the two Chief Justices, and Sir Thomas soon had reason to feel the power which was above him. A case came to be heard at the bar of the Common Pleas, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict with the approbation of the presiding judge. The defendant asked for a new trial, pleading that some of the jury had been tampered with. This was refused, and he applied to Jeffreys, from whom he gained a different reception. The judgment of Jeffreys seems to have been bitterly directed against Sir Thomas, and amounted to an insult, being full of personalities, describing the former verdict as "scandalous carelessness in the distribution of justice".[1]

One of Sir Thomas's notable trials was that of the famous Mr. Dare for seditious words. It is said that Dare presented one of the most violent petitions to the King, and that when his Majesty asked him how he dared present it, "Sir", said the man, "my name is Dare".

[1] *Life of Judge Jeffreys*, p. 268. [2] *Ibid.*, 104.

He was afterwards engaged in the trial of Elizabeth Gaunt, and treated that unhappy lady with unnecessary severity. She was accused of assisting in the escape of a man named Burton, who was concerned in the Rye House plot. The villain afterwards delivered himself up, and obtained his pardon by betraying his benevolent friend, who was convicted and sentenced, by Sir Thomas, to be burnt alive at Tyburn. Her last words were, "My fault was one that a prince might have forgiven: I did but relieve a poor family, and lo! I must die for it."

About the same time, Alderman Cornish was brought to trial at the Old Bailey, on a charge of being an accomplice in the Rye House plot. After a hurried trial he was condemned, and in a week hanged almost before his own door. On this occasion Sir Thomas was also harsh.[1]

As regards his character, one of his biographers says,[2] "He was choleric, but on the whole a very tolerable judge for these times"; and another says[3] he frequently indulged in wine. However, he was certainly honest in his official capacity, and his advice was frequently sought by the judges of the day. He finally sacrificed his position for his integrity, being dismissed by James on account of his refusing to proclaim the dispensing power. The King wished to dispense with the Test Act whenever he thought fit to do so, but Jones and three of his fellow-judges declared "that the King had not power to dispense with a statute which Parliament had enacted for the preservation of the established religion of the country". They were immediately sent for, but no impression could be made upon them either by soft or angry language. "Jones, a man who had never before shrunk from any drudgery, however cruel or servile, now held, in the royal closet, language which might have become the lips of the purest magistrates in our history." Being told that he must either give up his

[1] *Life of Jeffreys*, p. 164. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 105. [3] *Ibid.*, pp. 105-6.

opinion or his place, "For my place", he answered, "I care little; I am old and worn out in the service of the Crown; but I am mortified to find that your Majesty thinks me capable of giving a judgment which none but an ignorant or a dishonest man could give." To which the King responded, "I am determined to have twelve lawyers for judges who will be all of my mind as to this matter." Jones replied, "Your Majesty may find twelve *judges* of your mind, but hardly twelve *lawyers*."[1] James always piqued himself upon being a man of his word, and Sir Thomas had his dismissal the next morning. With him were dismissed Montague, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and two puisnes, Neville and Charlton. Four new judges were appointed, who had taken the royal test by declaring their belief in the unlimited, illimitable, and eternal nature of the dispensing power.

Sir Thomas Jones now retired to his mansion, Carreghova Hall, and died May 31st, 1692, aged 78. The family vault is in St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, over which, on a marble tablet, is the following inscription :—

"In a vault near this place lies deposited the body of Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, to whose memory Alice, his fourth daughter and executrix, caused this monument to be erected, having lived with him to his death, which happened in the seventy-eighth year of his age, A.D. 1692."

He had issue one son, William Jones of Carreghova, who had issue, by Grace his wife, daughter of Sir Peter Pyndar, of Chester, Thomas Jones. Thomas Jones married, as his first wife, Mary, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Russell, of Shenstone, Worcestershire. He married secondly Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., of Wattlesborough Hall, Salop, and died without issue 1715. He was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Jones, Esq., of Carreghova and Sandford Hall, who married Eleanor Meyrick, and died in 1737; and his son, Thomas Jones, Esq., of Carreg-

[1] Macaulay's *History of England.*

hova and Sandford Hall, dying without issue in 1745, his estates were inherited by his cousin Edward Jones, of Stanley Hall, near Bridgenorth, Salop. The Stanley Hall property came into possession of the Jones family, by the marriage of Edward Jones with Mary Huxley, in 1730. He died in 1753. By Mary he had issue one son, Sir Thomas Jones, of Stanley Hall, Knight, High Sheriff of Shropshire 1760, who died without issue in 1782, aged forty-eight. He devised his estates to his cousin Thomas, son of John Tyrwhitt, Esq., of Netherclay House, Somerset; he married Katherine, only daughter and heiress of Penyston Booth, D.D., Dean of Windsor, and grandson of Francis Clinton, sixth Earl of Lincoln; he died in 1812.[1] John Tyrwhitt assumed the surname and arms of Jones, and was created a baronet, 3rd October 1808. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., who was born July 12th, 1793, and was M.P. for Bridgenorth, and died October 5th, 1839. He was succeeded by the present baronet, Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, now residing at Stanley Hall, who has discontinued the surname of Jones.

The present baronet married, in 1853, Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, now Baroness Berners in her own right. An elaborate pedigree of this family forms part of the MS. Collection of Pedigrees of Shropshire Families, by the late well known antiquary and genealogist, William Hardwick, Esq., of Diamond Hall, Bridgenorth.

Over the family vault, above mentioned, are the following tablets:—

"Beneath this monument is deposited the body of Thomas Jones, Esq., son and heir of William Jones, Esq., and grandson and heir to Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., some time Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster. A worthy patriot of his country. He lived deservedly beloved,

[1] The third son of Sir John Tyrwhitt resided on his property, Nantyr Hall, near Llangollen, and was recorder of Chester. He died in 1836. His eldest son, Robert Phillip Tyrwhitt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and formerly one of the Metropolitan magistrates, is still living.

and died a Representative in Parliament of this ancient Borough of Shrewsbury, whose strictest piety, exemplary virtue, and extensive charity will consign him to a joyful resurrection. Obijt 31° Die Julij, A.D. 1715. Ætatis suæ 48."

"In memory of Mary, the wife of Thomas Jones, Esq.; second daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Russell of Strensham, in the county of Worcester, Bart., by Dame Ann his wife, second daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton of Knibworth, in the county of Hertford, Bart., whose virtues she inherited and adorned, by a true conjugal affection, sweetness of manners, and undissembled piety. She died November 1, Anno 1712, Ætat forty-three.

Beneath these tablets is an old Gothic tomb, within iron railings. The architecture appears to be that of the time of James I. Two full length figures, reclining, are on the tomb, in the dress of the period, apparently intended to represent William Jones, Esq., and Eleanor his wife. On the frieze of the tomb is the following inscription :—

"Gulielmus Jones, Aldermanus Salopiæ, et Ælianora uxor ejus jacent sub hoc monumento."

On the other side :—

"Gulielmus Jones. Obijt July 13, A.D. 1612."

In the north-east corner is another vault; the stone being injured was removed to the Abbey Church; the following inscription was on the brass plate :—

"In a vault near this place is deposited the body of Thomas Jones, Esq., who was six times bailiff of this town, the first Mayor of Shrewsbury, and once High Sheriff of the county. He was buried the third day of May, Anno Dom. 1642. Who, out of a godly zeal and charitable devotion, did give and bequeath Fifty pounds, the profit whereof to remain for ever unto the poor of this parish."

(*Private Letters.*)

Luxmoore, Rev. John, M.A., the second son of the late Thomas Bridgeman Luxmoore, Esq., of Fair Place, Okehampton, Devonshire, was born in 1802. He received his early education at Bath Grammar School, and then proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge. Here he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1829.

Preferring the ministry of the Church, he was ordained deacon in 1825, and priest in the following year. In 1827 he was presented to the vicarage of Berriew, by his uncle, Bishop Luxmoore of St. Asaph, and two years later, by the same prelate, to the rectory of Llanymynech. In 1834 his uncle died, and the family estates in Devonshire came into his possession, together with the lordship of the manors of Halstock and Meldon. He married, first, in 1828, Isabella, daughter of William Scott, Esq.; second, in 1850, Anne, daughter of Jonathan Steele, Esq., of Poole, Dorset, belonging to a family attached to the Quakers. Third, in 1857, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Felix Boylan, Esq., of Dublin, who survives him. He left issue, three daughters. During his residence in this parish, for the space of nearly fifty years, he became very popular, and was well-known for his great benevolence. He took much interest in the affairs of his parish, and so much was his influence felt, that he was generally appealed to for his judgment upon any proposed undertaking, his word being usually decisive. Several great improvements were made in the parish during his lifetime, and through his exertions. He found the village filthy and undrained, but soon succeeded in remedying the defects, a good drain being extended to all parts of it. He caused many of the old buildings to be demolished or restored, so as to be more fit for habitation. The Church, too, was rebuilt by his aid. The friendly societies he took an especial interest in, and did all he could to further their aims. There is no doubt he had much to contend with, seeing that the morals and manners of the parish were then very low, and no one had formerly taken much interest in them, but he endeavoured to extend the right hand of fellowship to all. For many years he discharged the duty as a Director of the Oswestry Incorporation. Mr. Luxmoore was the last pluralist in the diocese; and in the Archbishop's dispensation, granted to him to hold the two livings, it required "that thirteen sermons should be

preached by him every year where he does not reside; that he reside two months yearly in the one where he does not usually do so, and that he exercise hospitality and charity to the poor". He died July 12, 1876, and was interred in Llanymynech churchyard.—(*Oswestry Advertiser;* Thomas' *History of the Diocese.*)

Roberts, Richard, the son of William and Mary Roberts, was born at Llanymynech, April 22nd, 1789. His father was a shoemaker, and kept the toll-gate upon the Oswestry Road. Being poor, he could ill-afford to spend much upon his son's education, a fact which was noticed by Mr. Robert Baugh, who for some time gave the boy gratuitous lessons, and apparently felt an interest in him. In his early years, Richard was considered a dull, stupid boy, and it is probable he had but little inclination for study, except that of mechanics, which seems to have engaged his attention even while a child. He spent a short time at the village school, then kept in a room in the belfry of the church. Here the Rev. Griffith Howell, curate of the parish, one day found him carving the handle of a walking-stick during school hours, his tasks being laid aside. This gentleman was a good mechanician, and instead of awarding a punishment to Richard, kindly offered him a situation in his own private workshop at the rectory, where he had opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the lathe. While engaged in this work he succeeded in making his mother a spinning-wheel, and though a rough one it showed he had a good taste for mechanics. Some of his friends, seeing the result of his labours, presented him with tools, and he immediately set to work to make another upon an improved plan. This wheel was a substantial one, and presented an artistic appearance, so that he took the opportunity of enriching himself by raffling it at the Cross Guns Inn, Pant. It is still preserved at the Pentref. After being in the service of a boatman on the then newly-opened canal, he was sent to the limestone quarries to assist in "jigging", or drawing the waggons, and to note the number of

loads carted away daily. One day he accompanied a load of stone to Sweeney, a short distance from the village, and there formed the acquaintance of an old man who had a lathe. Something was wrong with the lathe. Roberts ventured to repair it and was successful; this led him to become assistant to his friend at Sweeney. Not finding there sufficient scope for his energies, he set out for the Staffordshire ironworks, and entered the service of John Wilkinson of the Bradley Ironworks, Bilston, as a pattern-maker. Roberts here first became acquainted with the art of iron-casting. He next tried Birmingham, where he became acquainted with pattern-making, iron-casting, mill work, and even laboured as a wheelwright.

We next find him at work in the Horsley Ironfoundry, Bilston, as a pattern-maker. Roberts having been drawn for the militia of his native county, Montgomeryshire, left his work and returned once more to Llanymynech. To escape the press-gang, however, he left for Liverpool, and here he found work for a time as a cabinet maker. But his wonderful mind was still restless, hence he determined to go to Manchester and seek employment there. It was late one evening when he arrived in Manchester, the roads being then in a fearful state for pedestrians. He relates that, not knowing a person in the town, he went up to an apple-stall, ostensibly to buy a pennyworth of apples, but really to ask the stall keeper if he knew of any person in want of a hand. "Was there any turner in the neighbourhood?" "Yes, round the corner." Thither he went at once, found the wood turner in, and was promised a job on the following morning. A friend of his relates the account differently, though it is substantially the same. He did not stay long in this situation, and for some time worked in Salford at lathe and tool-making. But Roberts found he had not entirely escaped the Government warrant, therefore he determined to quit Manchester and try to screen himself in London. There he obtained work under Maudesley, the founder of the

engineer and shipbuilding firm of Maudesley and Co., and who began life as foreman to Bramah, the celebrated lockmaker.

In 1816 he felt inclined to again turn his attention to Manchester, where several large works were in operation. He hired a small house in Water Street, Manchester, and fitted up one of the bedrooms as a workshop. He then publicly announced[1] that "he was prepared to execute mechanical work and screw-cutting upon reasonable terms. His fly-wheel was in the cellar, and his lathe upstairs in the bedroom. The strap passed through the living room of the ground-floor, and the power that turned the wheel was his wife." Roberts found his business required larger rooms and more efficient machinery, he therefore removed to New Market Buildings. The cotton spinners of Manchester had now discovered a man of genius was amongst them, and to him they came for help to assist them in applying new machinery, or making improvements in the old ones. We, at this period of his life, first gain an insight into his wonderful skill in bringing out new inventions "to order", though each of them may be of entirely different machines and involving principles which he had not formerly studied. He invented this year the sector used for taking the size of wheels, and certain improvements in the lathe which he used for screw-cutting.

He turned his attention in 1817 to a new invention which was destined to make a revolution in the methods of public lighting—viz., coal-gas. Murdoch had been employed in applying this new light to illuminate the workshops of Messrs. Boulton and Watts at Birmingham. He was then employed to light up the works of Messrs. Phillip and Lees, Salford, and afterwards to arrange the gasworks for the city of Manchester. The question of measuring the consumption of gas arose, and Roberts was applied to by the borough-reeve to

[1] Paper by W. H. Bailey, Esq.

furnish them with a meter which would correctly measure the gas. The result was the production of the wet-meter, worked by a water-lute, but he does not appear to have patented the machine though he was a claimant to the invention.

This year he also produced the improved slide-lathe, the slotting machine, and the planing machine.

"The title of Roberts to be considered as the inventor of the planing machine has been very warmly contested; but, perhaps, on the whole, it may be said by a remarkable coincidence, the same happy thought occurred both to Roberts and to Fox of Derby, and that the machine was simultaneously invented by both of them."[1]

To the above may be added the wheel-cutting engine, the broaching machine, and the scale beam, capable of indicating the fifteen hundredth part of a grain.

He does not appear to have ventured upon a patent until 1822. In that year he constructed different pieces of machinery to be used with the looms, for weaving "plain or figured cloths". The looms were, at the same time, to be improved, and the patent specifies the improved method of "working looms either by hand, steam, or other power".

The following year, 1823, was an eventful one in the life of Richard Roberts. Mr. Sharp commenced the manufacture of machinery, and had taken up the reed-making machine, first brought to this country by an American. This wanted much improvement before it could meet the demand of the country, and Mr. Sharp applied to Roberts for the purpose. He said he could not bring the machine to perfection, in the form in which it was desired, but he could make another to do the work instead. Mr. Sharp immediately saw the great advantage of having such a genius in his works, and proposed partnership with him. From this time business was carried on in the name of Sharp and Roberts, Atlas works, as machinists, tool-makers, and

[1] Paper by W. H. Bailey, Esq.

engineers. "The capital introduced by Sharp gave full employment to the inventive faculties of Roberts, and then commenced the production of tools and locomotives, wheel-cutting engines, and turret-clocks, the mere description of which would fill volumes." He appears to have paid special attention to the construction of turret-clocks, the first being placed over the Atlas Works in 1825. Many of the churches and public buildings were afterwards supplied by the firm. In 1845, he presented the exquisitely made clock to his native parish of Llanymynech. A great peculiarity in it is the absence of brass fittings, the whole of the pivots moving on pieces of bell metal. It has two large dials, of eight feet diameter, and constructed so as to be seen from the quarries.

In the first year of his partnership he became interested in the construction of locomotives, and patented many improvements. It was this particular branch of manufacture that has gained the firm such notoriety; and the locomotives of our great railways all bear, more or less, some mark of his great inventive genius, and the beautiful proportions of the different parts of the machinery, which he always insisted upon.

We now come to his greatest invention, and one with which his name will be ever connected; the "Self-Acting Mule". Our country doubtless owes her great success in cotton manufacture to this wonderful production of the old mechanician. Smiles gives an interesting account of its origin. He says:—[1]

"It is the most elaborate and beautiful piece of machinery ever contrived. Before its invention, the working of the entire machinery of the cotton mill, as well as the employment of the piecers, cleaners, and other classes of operatives, depended upon the spinners, who, though receiving the highest rates of pay, were by much the most given to strikes; and they were frequently accustomed to turn out in times when trade was brisk, thereby bringing the whole operations

[1] *Industrial Biography*, p. 269.

of the manufactories to a standstill, and throwing all the other operatives out of employment. A long continued strike of this sort took place in 1824, when the idea occurred to the masters that it might be possible to make the spinning-mules run out and in at the proper speed by means of self-acting machinery, and thus render them in some means independent of the more refractory class of their workmen. It seemed, however, to be so very difficult a problem, that they were by no means sanguine of success in its solution. Some time passed before they could find any mechanic willing so much as to consider the subject. Mr. Ashton, of Stalybridge, made every effort with this object, but the answer he got was uniformly the same. The thing was declared to be impracticable and impossible. Mr. Ashton, accompanied by two other leading spinners, called on Sharp, Roberts, and Co., to seek an interview with Mr. Roberts. They introduced the subject to him, but he would scarcely listen to their explanations, cutting them short with the remark that he knew nothing whatever about cotton-spinning. They insisted, nevertheless, on explaining to him what they required, but they went away without obtaining from him any promise of assistance in bringing out the required machine.

"The strike continued, and the manufacturers again called upon Mr. Roberts, but with no better result. A third time they called, and appealed to Mr. Sharp, the capitalist of the firm, who promised to use his best endeavours to induce his mechanical partner to take the matter in hand. But Roberts, notwithstanding his reticence, had been occupied in carefully pondering the subject since Mr. Ashton's first interview with him. The very difficulty of the problem to be solved had tempted him boldly to grapple with it, though he would not hold out the slightest expectation to the cotton-spinners of his being able to help them in their emergency, until he saw his way perfectly clear. That time had now come; and when Mr. Sharp introduced the subject, he said he had turned the matter over, and thought he could construct the required self-acting machinery. He directed one of Crompton's hand-mules to be erected in the works, that he might familiarize himself with its motions, and study how to construct the one that should work automatically. In four months he brought out the machine, now so extensively known as the self-acting mule. The invention was patented in 1825, and was perfected by subsequent additions, which were also patented. Like so many other inventions, the idea of the self-acting mule was not new. Thus, Mr. William Strutt, of Derby, the father of Lord

Belper, invented a machine of this sort at an early period; Mr. William Kelly, of the New Lanark Mills, invented a second; and various other projectors tried their skill in the same direction; but none of these inventions came into practical use. In such cases, it has become generally admitted that the real inventor is not the person who suggests the idea of the invention; but he who first works it out into a practical process, and so makes it of practical and commercial value. This was accomplished by Roberts, who, working out the idea after his own independent methods, succeeded in making the first self-acting mule that would really act as such, and he is, therefore, fairly entitled to be regarded as its inventor."

It was in 1830 that he obtained a patent for making his machinery self-acting, and in 1847 he again made certain improvements.

Roberts's great success with the self-acting mule led to his being often appealed to for help in the mechanics of manufacturing. In 1826—the year after his patent was taken out—he was sent for to Mulhouse, in Alsace, to design and arrange the machine establishment of André Koechlin and Co.; and in that and the two subsequent years he fairly set the works agoing, instructing the workmen in the manufacture of spinning machinery, and thus contributing largely to the success of the French cotton manufacture.[1]

His next patent was in 1834, and was obtained for machinery required in "spinning and doubling cotton, silk, flax", etc. About the same time the attention of Roberts was directed to machinery for grinding corn, and a patent was taken out for it.

Mr. Sharp died in 1843, and Roberts removed from the Atlas to the Globe Works, and commenced as the firm of "Richard Roberts and Co." This arrangement did not last long, and the firm became "Roberts, Fothergill, and Dobinson". In 1844 patents were obtained for "spinning and preparation machines", and in 1847 "for punching and perforating metal", and for "beetling and mangling machines". The same year two patents were taken out for different kinds of spinning machines to complete his self-acting mule.

[1] *Industrial Biography*, p. 270.

In 1848 he invented the Jacquard punching machine —a self-acting tool of great power, used for punching any required number of holes, of any pitch and to any pattern, with mathematical accuracy, in bridge or boiler plates.

"The origin[1] of this invention was similar to that of the self-acting mule. The contractors for the Conway Tubular Bridge were greatly hampered by combinations amongst the workmen, and they despaired of being able to finish the girders within the time specified in the contract. The punching of the iron plates by hand was a tedious and expensive, as well as an inaccurate process; and the work was proceeding so slowly, that the contractors found it absolutely necessary to adopt some new method of punching if they were to finish the work in time. In their emergency they appealed to Roberts, and endeavoured to persuade him to take the matter up. He at length consented to do so, and evolved the machine in question during his evenings' leisure—for the most part while quietly sipping his tea. The machine was produced, and the contractors were enabled to proceed with the punching of the plates independent of the refractory men, and the work was executed with a despatch, accuracy, and excellence that would not otherwise have been possible. This machine punched the plates for the Menai bridge, the bridge erected over the St. Lawrence, and also the bridges of the Victor Emmanuel railway, in Italy. A few years later he added a useful companion to the Jacquard machine, in his combined self-acting machine for shearing iron and punching both webs of angle or T iron simultaneously to any required pitch."

This year patents are also taken out for turret-clocks, especially as regards the manner of winding them. In 1850 many other patents are taken out for different machines, and later he makes improvements in steam-boats. In 1853 casks and various vessels are improved. In 1854 five patents are taken out. In 1856 omnibuses receive his attention, and improvements patented. In 1858 he patents methods of engraving. In 1860 he removed to London, and obtains two patents. He found an American invention

[1] *Industrial Biography*, p. 271.

for making cigars by machinery, and this he improved, until, it is said, a boy could make 5,000 cigars in one day. In 1855 he had presented the Secretary for War with a new rifle projectile, so manufactured that it could be used with the old-pattern ordnance, as well as the new smooth-bore. One remarkable contrivance he commenced, but did not complete—a sewing machine working with forty-four needles.

Roberts appears to have studied the "mechanics of war" to some extent, so wide was the field in which his inventive mind was engaged. During the Crimean war he formed plans for the destruction of Sebastopol by gunpowder, and even applied to Napoleon III to allow him to carry them out, though without success, as England would never countenance such a wholesale slaughter of her enemies. The Emperor, about the same time, sought his advice as to the construction of armour clads and turret ships, and many of his suggestions were adopted in the French navy. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia not only consulted him, but invited him to take up residence at St. Petersburg. The American vessel *Flora* was built from his plans, and played a part in the war of secession.

Not only was Roberts known in Manchester as an eminent mechanician, his name soon became connected with many public institutions. He was an active promoter of the first Mechanics' Institution in Manchester, and was also one of the first members of the new corporation of that city, and served as a Town Councillor some years. In company with Dr. Dalton and other scientific gentlemen, he did much to promote the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

In his prosperity Roberts did not forget his home. He placed his aged father in a comfortable house at Pant, and provided for him during the remainder of his life. He often visited Llanymynech, and was pleased to meet any of his old acquaintances. He was once seen purchasing a pair of gloves at the village shop, but

there were none which would fit such a large rough hand; he managed to burst the largest pair, and took them away with the remark, "Never mind, they come from Llanymynech". He was often seen standing on the steps of the Lion Hotel watching the school children on their way home, thinking, no doubt, of his own school days. A beautiful spring issuing from the limestone, near quarries on the canal side, did not escape his notice. It certainly is a strange spring, apparently coming out of the solid stone in a large basin. He often coveted the possession of it, saying that he could have put it to some useful purpose, but never stated what his real object would have been.

He retired in his later years to London, acting as a consulting engineer. The whole of his savings were spent with speculators, whose aims were to make use of his capital, whilst they reaped the benefit. His death took place March 11, 1864, at the age of 75, and he was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many eminent men, and a marble bust has been placed over his tomb.

When it became known he was in poverty, a subscription list was opened, and several sums of £50 were promised, but he died before he could be benefited by the generosity of his old friends.

Richard Roberts' intimate friend, W. H. Bailey, Esq., of Albion Works, Salford, has given an accurate description of his character in the following words:—

"Roberts's chief power lay, I should say, in his marvellous memory, and his large capacity for combining forces. In his way through life, nothing bearing on the application of steam or machinery escaped his attention, and he was thus enabled to bring to bear a wide experience, and a vast array of well-digested facts. He was of somewhat eccentric habits. Nevertheless, he had a genial soul. His integrity was conspicuous. He abhorred a lie. Scientific witnesses often have bad characters, but his was well known for truthfulness. This was publicly acknowledged by Lord Campbell and Lord Brougham, who on several occasions stated they could always believe what he said. Richard Roberts loved work for its own sake.

Pecuniary reward with him was the least and last consideration. He was kind to children—probably too kind, for he spoilt his own. He would spend hours in teaching a lad how to file flat and square. His eye was perfect in its education, for he could file a cube of metal true on all sides without the aid of a 'square' or 'straight edge'. His manners were somewhat rough, especially to arm-chair engineers. He took no trouble to reduce absurdities to metaphorical language; his energetic words were always bare and undraped. If he thought a man a fool, he would say so. His humour in the shop could generally be indicated by sound as well as demeanour; for his great face, which was the face of a starved granite lion, was very expressive, and his tune was always whistled. He would sometimes stand behind a man who was spoiling a good sixteen-inch file by rubbing it bright for two inches in the middle. Roberts, carefully looking at the back of the man who thought he was a fitter, would put his hands in his breeches pockets and whistle the 'Dead March'. This was equal to notice that the man's 'number was stopped'—in other words, that he was discharged. When he was pleased with a man, he would whistle a lively jig or song-tune. He was a man who has had an immense influence on our prosperity and comfort; a man who will be classed in future records as one of the most remarkable men of this century, crowded, as its history will be, with the names of great benefactors. His genius and the supremacy of his intellect caused all those contemporaries who knew him to bow to him as a great master. His old workmen always spoke of his ability with great reverence; for to them even he was a continual and fascinating surprise. He differed from the ordinary inventors whose names figure in the records of human progress, who were triumphant in some special department only after suffering and life-long devotion, for his imagination was so rich in constructive skill, that he was enabled to perfect inventions in weeks which would probably have occupied other men years of labour. Of such men it may be affirmed that the rich imagination, the facility of using the mind's eye, the power 'to give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name', produces either a poet, a sculptor, or an inventor. It is said that it took about twelve weeks only for him to produce the first self-acting mule. The contractors for the Conway Tubular Bridge wanted a machine to punch the plates, and he forthwith invented the Jacquard punching machine. The reed-making machine he invented to order; and probably the most extraordinary exhibition of his wonder-

ful versatility may be seen in the way which, at sixty years of age, he went to London from Manchester, an inland town, and invented successful blockade runners of great speed, and introduced improvements in steam-boats and war-ships, of such a nature as to astonish and delight men who had devoted all their lives to that particular branch of engineering. His designs always gave evidence of his love of the beautiful. He hated a sharp corner and uncouth design with as much cordiality as Dr. Johnson hated punsters and Scotchmen. His locomotives, his turret clocks, his self-acting mule, his steamships, his slide lathe, his carpet loom, his slotting machine, all show his power of design in their graceful proportions. In all this he has taught engineers that metal in the right place always produces the most agreeable contour; that strength and beauty are always in harmony. Although our records are crowded with the names of eminent engineers, he is the greatest mechanical inventor of the nineteenth century. It is impossible to look at a locomotive, or to go into any cotton mill or machine works in the world, without finding records and evidences of the prodigious and beneficial influence and power of Richard Roberts."[1]

Williams, Rev. John, M.A., became rector of this parish in 1625. He held four other livings, the longest held being Northop. He was a Welsh antiquarian, and, as such, a great friend of Robert Vaughan the antiquary. Though a noted Royalist he made an objection to the payment of ship-money, which caused a sharp correspondence on the subject, and the case decided against him. He was afterwards deprived of his preferments, but at the Restoration recovered them and was promoted to the prebend of Llanennfydd. He died in 1662.—(*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v.)

Wynne, Rev. John, M.A., was the son of Evan and Barbara Wynne, of Garthmeilio, Denbighshire. He was a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and appointed preacher at Whitehall by George I, and Chaplain to Bishop Hare. In 1731 he became Rector of Llanymynech, and held the living of Corwen, Cerrig-y-drudion, and Llanwryn. He was appointed to the prebends of

[1] Some of his Manchester friends are endeavouring to raise a fund to erect a monument to his memory in Manchester.

Milinden and Chichester, and sat in Convocation as Proctor for the clergy of this diocese. While resident in the parish, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Denbigh and Salop. He died October 27, 1745, aged 50, and was interred beneath the altar of Llanymynech Church. A mural tablet is placed on the wall in memory of him.

RECORDS OF RAINFALL IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

FOR FIVE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

(*Continued from Vol.* viii, *p.* 422.)

RAIN-GAUGE for five years—viz., 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, for Dolfor, Montgomeryshire, and Patrington, Yorkshire; also 1860 and 1861 for Patrington.

DOLFOR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Month.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Avrge.
January	5.98	3.16	7.21	3.05	1.88	4.26
February	3.52	4.80	3.28	1.70	3.76	3.41
March	2.70	5.21	3.05	1.60	2.27	2.97
April	2.26	3.52	2.51	1.62	2.14	2.41
May	2.69	0.81	4.67	5.81	2.81	3.36
June	3.74	1.58	2.48	4.45	5.92	3.63
July	6.46	2.22	4.40	1.07	4.43	3.72
August	3.47	2.99	6.25	6.35	5.97	5.01
September	3.99	5.70	2.75	3.01	4.30	3.95
October	5.99	5.26	4.47	4.91	1.61	4.45
November	5.96	5.07	5.16	3.78	1.85	4.36
December	2.63	9.17	3.04	3.34	1.86	4.01
Total	49.39	49.49	49.27	40.69	38.80	45.53
Average	4.12	4.12	4.11	3.39	3.23	3.79

PATRINGTON, YORKSHIRE.

Month.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Avrge.	1860.	1861.
January	1.91	1.61	2.52	2.45	1.09	1.92	2.78	2.00
February	1.10	2.34	2.62	1.23	2.82	2.02	1.28	1.70
March	0.64	2.47	2.57	1.12	1.05	1.77	1.92	1.22
April	0.39	2.86	3.55	1.09	1.45	1.87	0.68	0.76
May	1.31	1.05	1.35	2.74	3.06	1.90	2.74	0.60
June	2.55	1.74	1.41	2.58	3.79	2.41	3.54	1.64
July	4.03	2.20	2.50	0.40	3.35	2.50	3.50	3.30
August	0.94	1.62	3.77	4.50	2.55	2.68	3.20	0.34
September	2.31	3.18	3.88	2.50	2.61	2.90	2.30	1.30
October	3.81	2.01	1.70	2.46	1.48	2.29	1.38	0.66
November	5.12	3.79	1.73	5.13	1.85	3.52	2.70	3.80
December	0.96	5.78	2.22	3.12	0.72	2.81	2.56	1.30
Total	25.07	30.65	29.82	29.32	25.82	28.12	28.58	18.62
Average	2.09	2.55	2.48	2.44	2.15	2.34	2.38	1.55

The object of giving 1860 and 1861 to themselves is, that 1860 was a wet year like 1879, and 1860 was followed by an early spring and a good year, 1861, so we may hope that 1880 will be like 1861.

W. Buckley Pugh.

Rainfall at Tybrith, Carno, Montgomeryshire, 595 feet above sea level, taken at 9 a.m. during the following years :—

TYBRITH, CARNO, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Months.	1874.	1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.
January	4.40	6.78	7.95	5.23	2.30
February	3.36	1.74	5.61	2.11	5.04
March	3.18	1.12	4.01	3.68	3.06
April	1.95	2.59	3.68	2.60	2.52
May	1.48	2.84	5.48	5.51	2.35
June	1.37	4.29	2.98	4.18	6.79
July	3.96	5.43	4.60	0.58	6.09
August	7.19	3.28	6.72	7.50	8.14
September	5.27	5.31	2.78	3.73	4.81
October	5.60	7.75	5.81	7.01	2.36
November	6.19	6.37	7.66	4.61	1.53
December	5.71	3.23	5.62	4.64	4.40
Total	49.66	50.73	62.90	51.38	49.39
Number of days on which rain fell ...	219	193	239	207	207

M. E. Marsh.

January, 1880.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE MAGISTRACY, 1687.

THEIR REPLIES TO JAMES II'S QUESTIONS, TOUCHING THE REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

In 1687, James II had for his object the re-establishment of the Catholic faith, and with that view was bent upon the repeal of the Test and Penal Statutes. He instructed his Council to propound certain questions to the Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates in England and Wales, through the Lord Lieutenants of the Counties, touching their sentiments in respect to these laws.

This measure of canvassing those who were likely to be members of any future Parliament was deemed expedient as bearing a semblance of Constitutional authority, and as likely to have an influence upon the next Elections, when he hoped to have a Parliament which would carry a repeal of these laws. Some of the Lord Lieutenants refused to put them at all, and many Counties answered in the negative, and, generally, the King did not meet with the anticipated success.

Returns of all the Catholics and Dissenters in the various Counties, who were considered fit to replace the existing Magistrates, were made out.

The Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates, who, by their answers to the questions, were averse to the King's wishes, were struck out and replaced by others more amenable to his views. The Returns and Answers are embodied in one of the *Rawlinson MSS.*, in the Bodleian Library, but are not given for every county.

By the kindness of Rev. H. O. Cox (Bodley's Librarian), we are enabled to give extracts relating to Montgomeryshire.

The following list seems to comprise the names of those whom the King wished to substitute for the existing Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates. We are indebted to the Rev. W. V. Lloyd for the notes.

M. C. J.

(*Rawlinson MSS.* "Rawl. A., 139A, fol. 141.)

A List of the Deputy Lieutenants.

Roger, Earl of Castlemaine [deleted].
Will. Lord Montgomery [deleted].
Sir Will. Williams.[1]
Will. Williams, son of Sir Wm.[2]
Sydney Godolphin.[3]
Robert Leighton (m.....sec.).[4]

List of Justices.

Thomas Lloyd.[5]
Bernard Foster.
Edmund Lloyd.[6]

[1] Sir William was speaker of the House of Commons in two short parliaments during the reign of Charles II, and Solicitor-General to James II at the time of the trial of the seven bishops. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Watkyn Kyffyn of Glascoed, and died in 1700.

[2] William Williams, elder son of the latter, and ancestor of William Wynne of Wynnstay and the Williams of Penbedw. His younger brother John was the ancestor of Sir Hugh Williams of Bodlewyddan.

[3] Colonel Sydney Godolphin was governor of Scilly, and Auditor of North Wales. Owen Tanat, the last male heir of the Tanats of Abertanat, died in 1668, in his 18th year. His youngest sister Susannah married Sydney Godolphin, and in default of issue to any of her elder sisters she succeeded to the Abertanat estates.

[4] Robert Leighton was of Wattlesborough. He died in 1689. By his wife Gertrude, daughter of Edward Baldwyn of Diddebury, Salop, he was the father of Edward, the first baronet of Loton. Jane, daughter of the latter, married Sir Charles Lloyd, third baronet of Moel-y-Garth and Shrewsbury.

[5] "Thomas Lloyd de Mathravel, gen." occurs on a county grand jury 16 Charles II. On a list of Welshpool burgesses sworn 29th of 8ber 1678, by the consent and app'bation of Edward Lloyd, Esq., steward of Powis, we find Edward Lloyd of Mathravall, Esq. The Powis interest seems to identify the above with the "Thomas Lloyd" of the "list of justices".

[6] Probably of Trevenant. He, as "Edmond Lloyd of Trefnant", was on the list of magistrates in 1680.

Thomas Price of Llanvillin.[1]
Rowland Bartlett.
Tho. Mason.[2]
Tho. Clopton, Clerk.
Charles Lloyd of Dole obran.
Matthew Pryce.[3]
Humphrey Jones.[4]

The following were the questions propounded by the King through the Lord Lieutenants :—

THE KING'S INSTRUCTIONS.

That the Lord Lieutenants doe call before them all the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace within their Lieutenancies, either joyntly or separately, as they shall think best, and ask them, one by one, the following questions :—

1. If in case he shall be chosen a Knight of the Shire, or Burgesse of a Towne, when the King shall think fit to call a Parliament, whether he will be for taking of the Penall Lawes and the Tests ?

2. Whether he will assist and contribute to the election of such members as shall be for taking off the Penall Lawes and Tests ?

3. Whether he will support the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, by living ffriendly with all perswasions, as subjects of the same Prince, and as good Christians ought to do ?

As they ask these questions of all Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace ; so shall they particularly write downe what every one answers, whether he consents, refuses, or doubtfull.

That they likewise doe bring the King as good an account as they can of all the several Corporations within their Lieu-

[1] Llwyd, in his *Topographical Notices* (p. 289), says that Lord Castlemain resided in retirement with the family of Price of Llanvyllin, called by the common people "Prices the Papists". "Thomas Price, a learned correspondent of the antiquaries of his time, had a large collection of manuscripts, which are supposed to have found their way into the Vatican library at Rome."

[2] The Masons were a Montgomery family. "Philemon Mason, gent.", was brother bailiff of Montgomery with "Robert Griffiths, Esq." (probably of Sutton) in 1653-4.

[3] Matthew Price of Parke, had been on the Commission prior to 1680.

[4] Humphrey Jones was of Welshpool. He was bailiff in 1678.

tenancies, what persons of such are willing to comply with these measures, have creditt enough of their owne to be Parliament men, or may be choosen if assisted by their ffriends; and lastly, what Catholicks, and what Dissenters, are fitt to be added to the List of the Deputy Lieutenants, or to the Commission of the Peace throughout the said Lieutenancies.

Under the head of "The Duke of Beaufort's Return", there is the following list (*MS. Rawl.*, A 139, 4. fol. 179).

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Vaughan of Llydiart.—Not for taking away ye Tests; as for the Penall Laws content with what alteration thought fitt by His M'tie. and the Parliam't. Willing to live peaceably with all men.

Edward Lloyd.[1]—Refuses ye 2 first; consents to ye 3d.

William Pugh of Mathaverne, Esq.[2]—The same.

Richard Mostyn, Esq.[3]—Absent under greate debts.

Rees Wynne, Esq.[4]—Ref. ye 2 first; consents to ye 3d.

John Matthews, Esq.[5]—Much ye same with Mr. Vaughan, above.

Evan Glynne, Esq.[6]—The same.

Pryce Devereux, Esq.[7]—The same.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, NOT DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

Sir Richard Corbett.[8]—Dead.

[1] "Edward Lloyd of Birth Lloyd", appears on the List of Magistrates for 1680.

[2] On the List in 1680.

[3] On the List in 1680.

[4] "Rice Wynne", probably of Eunant, on the List in 1680.

[5] Probably of Trefnanny. "John Mathewes of Trefnanny, Esq.", was sworn a burgess of Welshpool in 1678.

[6] "Evan Glynne of Glynne", was on the List in 1680.

[7] Pryce Devereux was of Vaynor. He was the son of Pryce Devereux, who died in 1666, and the grandson of George Devereux, sheriff in 1658, who married Bridget Pryce, the heiress of Vaynor. Pryce Devereux above eventually succeeded as ninth Viscount Hereford, on the failure of the elder male line of Castle Bromwich, Warwick.

[8] Sir Richard Corbett, Baronet, of Longnor and Leighton, succeeded his grandfather Sir Edward, the first baronet, as second baronet. He married Victoria, co-heiress of Sir William Uvedale of Wickham, Hants., by whom he had, 1, Lucy; 2, Diana, wife of Thomas Rocke of Salop; 3, Anne, died in 1706; 4, Victoria, wife of Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart., of Moel-y-Garth; 5, Edward, who died young; 6, Sir Uvedale, his successor. Sir Richard died August 1st 1683, aged 43,

Sir John Price.[1]—Ref. the 2 first; consents to ye 3d.
Sir Thomas Price.[2]—Dead.
Walter Clopton, Esq.[3]—Ref. the 2 first (*ut supra*).
Nathaniell Maurice, Esq.—Is not concerned in the first; refuses the 2d.; is content with ye 3d.
Thomas Bartlett, Esq., dead; Thomas Price, Esq.[4]—Catholicks.
Henry Newton, Esq.[5]—Doubtfull as to the Tests; consents to the Rest, as by his Letter.
Thomas Mostyn, Esq.—Absent.
Charles Herbert, Esq.[6]—Absent.
Edward Barrett, Esq.[7]—Absent.
Henry Waring, Esq.[8]—Absent.
William Oakley, Esq.[9]—Absent.
Robert Leighton, Esq.—Absent.
Daniell Whittingham, Esq.[10]—Absent.
Richard Herbert, Esq.[11]—Ref. the 2 first; consents to the 3d.

and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where there is a monument to his memory. He appears on the list of magistrates for 1680.

[1] Third Baronet of Newtown Hall.

[2] Third Baronet of Gogerddan and Aberbechan. He died without issue in 1682, and was succeeded by his nephew Sir Carbery Pryse.

[3] Walter Clopton was sheriff in 1683.

[4] Of Llanvyllin.

[5] Henry Newton was of Heightly, and probably the son and heir of "John Newton of Heighley", on the list of magistrates in 1680.

[6] "Charles Herbert of Aston, in the county of Salop, Esq.," appears on the "Old Eyle" as a burgess of Welshpool in 1678.

[7] "Edward Barret of Bausley" appears on the roll of magistrates for 1680. Edr'us Barrett, ar., was escheator for the county, 14th Charles I.

[8] He was probably the son of Edmund Waring of Owlbury, near Bishop's Castle; on the list of magistrates in 1680. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 210, n. 1, and vol. iv, p. 272, n. 2.

[9] "William Okeley" appears on the roll of 1680. He was of Oakley, near Bishop's Castle.

[10] Daniel Whittingham was probably the son of "Joh'es Whittingham de Little Heme, ar.", who occurs in 13 Ch. II, and as a county magistrate 14th Ch. II. As many others of the same name occur this is but an assumption. Edward Whittingham in 1605 was deputy-sheriff to Sir Edward Herbert; he was also M.P. for Montgomery borough in 1603 to 1611. His son William of Court Caldemore was of the Inner Temple in 1627. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, pp. 268, 292, 307. Little Hemme probably came to them by the marriage of John Whittingham with Mary Purcell of Nantcribba.

[11] "Richard Herbert of Kerry" occurs on the roll of 1680.

David Maurice[1] of Penybont, Esq.—Absent.
Arthur Weaver, Esq.[2]—Absent.
John Kiffen, Esq.[3]—Absent.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.[4]—Is not concerned in the 1st; refuses ye 2d; consents to the 3d.
Vincent Peirce, Esq.;[5] Charles Wynd, Esq.—Absent.

No Catholicks of note or Estate in this County, but what are already in the Commission of the Peace. Nor, *no* Dissenter in the County, that has above £100 per annum, except Mr. Charles Lloyd of Doleobran, a Quaker.

[1] He was the son of Edward Maurice of Penybont, sheriff in 1640, by Alice, daughter of Andrew Meredith of Glantanat Issa. His son, also David Maurice, was drowned in the river Tannatt, near his father's house, about the year 1674. Richard Davies, the quaker, in his righteous indignation at the persecutions of the father, David Maurice, makes the mistake of drowning him instead of his son. The former did not die until 1719, having twice served the office of sheriff (in 1677 and 1686) subsequent to his son's fatal accident. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 128.) "David Maurice of Pennybont" is on the roll of 1680.

[2] He was of Morvill, Salop, and sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1667 (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 219, n. 1), and on the roll of county magistrates in 1680.

[3] Of Bodvach: "John Kiffin of Bodfach" appears on the roll of 1680.

[4] Robert Lloyd was sheriff for part of the year 1684-5, in consequence of the decease, during his year of office, of his brother, John Lloyd of Llanhavon. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 201.) His burial is recorded in the register of the parish of Llanrhaiadyr yn Mochnant in 1684. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 69.) "John Lloyd of Llanafon" was a county magistrate in 1680.

[5] "Vincent Pierce" and "Charles Wynd" appear on the roll in 1680, but without any stated domicile.

SIMON'S CASTLE.

We are enabled to give a copy of an ancient deed relating to this Castle, by the kindness of Mr. Samuel Powell of Welshpool, one of the members of the Powys-land Club. The deed, with another, was sent to him by a friend in London, who was of opinion that he was descended from the family of Powell of Edenhope. From the notes appended, it will be seen that a good deal of interest attaches to it, and to the place, "Simon's Castle", to which it relates.

This Indenture made the fowerteenth day of April, A.D. 1606, and in the yeare of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord James, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c., that is to say, of England, Fraunce and Ireland the fowerth, and of Scotland the xxxivth. Between Richard Powell the Elder, of Edenhope in the County of Salop, Gentleman, and Richard Powell the Younger, sonn and heire apparent of the said Richard Powell the elder, on the one parte, and Rychard Cowper of Hurdley or Symons Castell in the County of Montgomery, Yeoman, on the other parte. Witnesseth, that whereas Richard Powell the elder and Richard the younger, and all those whose estate they have, have been tyme out of mynd owners and occupiers of all that scyte, capital place, and toft of Symons Castell, situate, lying and being in the Township of Symond's Castell or Hurdley, in the County of Montgomery, and have held the same all the tyme of man's memory of the King's māi, and of his progenitors, Kinges and Queens of England, at the yearely rent of six pence half peny. That now the said Richard Powel the elder and Richard Powel the younger, for and in consideration of a competent sum of money to them already paid by the said Richard Cowper; And wherefrom the said Richard Powel the elder and Richard Powel the younger doe by these presents acquit, release and discharge the said Richard Cowper, his executors, administrators, and assigns, have geaven, graunted,

assured, assigned and sett over, and by these presents doe gyve, graunt, assure, assigne and set over unto the said Richard Cowper, his executors, administrators and assignes the said scyte, capitall place, and toft of Symon's Castell aforesaid, called or known by the name of Symon's Castell, situate, lyinge and being in Symon's Castell or Hurdley in the said County of Montgomery, and now in the tenure and occupation of the said Richard Cowper, with all its righte, members and appurtenance; And all the estate, right, title, interest, possession, clayme and demand of the said Richard Powell the elder and Richard Powell the younger, or of eyther of them, of and in the same and any part thereof, with all and every their appurtenances; To have and to hold the said scyte, capital place, and toft of Symon's Castell and all other the premises with the appurtenances, to the said Richard Cowper, his executors, administrators and assignes, during the term and space of five hundred years next ensuing the date hereof, and fully to be complete and ended. And the said Richard Powell the elder and Richard Powell the younger, for them and eyther of them, theire and eyther of their heires, executors and administrators, doe covenant, promys and grante to, and wythe said Richard Cowper, his executors, administrators and assignes, that the said Richard Cowper and his assignes shall and may peaceable and quietly during all the said terme have, hold, occupie and enioe the premisses with the appurtenances without lett, suite, interruption or disturbance of the said Richard Powell the elder or Richard Powell the younger, or eyther of them, their or eyther of their heires or assignes, or of any person clayming by, fr., or under them, or eyther of them, in their right or in right of eyther of them, or by their or eyther of their meanes, occasion or consent. And that the said Richard Powel the elder and Richard Powel the younger and their heyres and every other p'son claym'g any estate in the p'misses by from and under the said Richard Powel the elder and Richard Powel the younger, or fr' Hugh Powel, father of the said Richard Powel the elder, or any of them, fr' tyme to tyme, and at all tymes for and during the space of seaven years next ensuing the date hereof upon request, to be made by the said Richard Cowp' or his assignes, and at their cost and charges in the lawe shall do, make, acknowledge, and execute all and all manner of such reasonable act and acts, thing and things, device and devices in the lawe whatever for the further, better and more . . . . . and assurances . , ... and sure making, to be sett and made of the p'misses w'h th' app'ts unto the said Richard Cowp' and his assignes as shalle

be reasonable devised or advysed and required by the said Richard Cowp' and his assignes, according to the true intent and mean'g of these p'sents. In witness whereof the p'tyes above named to these present Indentures in [duplicate] have sett their seales the day and yeare first above written.

RICH. POWEL. L.S. RICH. POWEL. L.S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—

THO. WILLIAMS, HOWELL, DD. AP JOY'N, JOHN THOMAS.

NOTES ON SIMON'S CASTLE

AND THE ABOVE DEED.

BY REV. W. V. LLOYD, M.A.

Simon's Castle, the inheritance of the Powells of Edenhope, is in the township of Hurdley, parish of Churchstoke, and hundred of Montgomery, and in the Manor of Halcetor. The vale of Churchstoke is watered by two streams, the Camlet, and the Ceibutrach, which, united, proceed through the picturesque Marrington Dingle, and enter the Severn to the north of Forden. Within the angle formed by the affluence of these streams, and not far from Broadway, are the remains of the old fortress, built or probably restored by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

Simon's Castle, or Hurdley, as it is called in the above conveyance, probably occupied the site of an earlier castle, called Sneth or Snead, after the forest of that name, which covered on those days Broadway, Hurdley, and the immediate surroundings of Corndon.

As early as the year 1233 we find King Henry III, then at Worcester, ordering John le Strange to give "custody of the Castle of Montgomeri and Sneth" to

William de Boulers, grandson of the Sir Robert de Boulers, Lord of Montgomery, who at the close of the twelfth century (ob. 1203) placed a convent of Augustine monks, afterwards removed to Chirbury, at Snedd, then a member of his lordship.

On 11th July 1233, the King, being at Westminster, assigns the revenues of the borough of Montgomery to "William de Boeles", as wherewith to support himself in custody of the "Castles of Mongomeri and Sneth". The pipe roll of 1237 charges the King £37 13s. for "five wooden turrets made in the forest of Sneth, under view of Baldwyn FitzWilliam (de Boulers) and Robert de Broy[1]".

In 1260, on the eve of the insurrection of Simon de Montfort and his confederacy with Llewelyn, which brought him into the district, Sir Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus, is found suing William de Hockleton and William Fitz Baldwyn (William de Boulers, of Marrington), "for an attack on Roger FitzAdam and other men of the Baron when passing through the land of Mungomery, towards Corbet's castle of Wyrebruch, and on Corbet's business".[2] "Wyrebruch", called elsewhere a Welsh castle, and in its approach from Corbet's Shropshire barony of Caus, necessitating the passage of his men through the land of the lordship of Montgomery[3], must have been in the neighbourhood, if not occupying the actual site, of Simon's or Hurdley Castle.

It is recorded in a Cherbury hundred roll of 1274 that "Sir Peter Chorbet (son of Thomas) holds the barony of Chaws (Caus) of the King by service of five knights' fees; Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, in the time of the late war, demolished the castle of Wythegruc, and occupied and now detains from the said Peter a third part of his barony, to wit, the whole land between Kelemet (the Camlet) and Severn[4]". Roger de

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 59.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 60; Eyton's *Antiquities*, xi, p. 161.
[3] Eyton's *Antiquities*, vol. vii, p. 32. [4] *Ib.*, vol. vii, p. 138.

Gomund was at the time "castellan of Corbet's Welsh castle of Wythegruc. It was taken and demolished by the Welsh towards the close of the reign of Henry III, and, as Corbet alleged, was traitorously surrendered by his lieutenant".

A synopsis of contemporary history will serve to illustrate our subject. We know that Simon de Montfort, a young nobleman of France, was among those who had shared largely in the favours of Henry III. His ungrateful disposition had manifested itself as early as the year 1238, when he assumed an attitude antagonistic to the Court, although the King had bestowed on him his sister in marriage, and procured for him the earldom of Leicester. However, when he thought it to his interest, he scrupled not to associate himself with the discontented barons of England, and to so influence the proceedings of the Parliament at Oxford (1258), as to lead to the virtual deposition of the King.

Llewelyn, availing himself of a recent truce, and of the King's consequent absence in France, appears, in concert with Montfort, to have taken up arms, and seized, in 1262, certain castles of the King's lieges. So furious was the invasion of the confederates, that the King found it necessary to recall his son Prince Edward from the continent. The latter made the best of his way to Shrewsbury, whence about April 15, 1263, he writes to his father, requesting his interference to compel Peter de Aqua Blanca, a Burgundian, then Bishop of Hereford, and a Lord Marcher, to reside in his castle of Lydbury North (Bishop's Castle) for the greater defence of that country. As became a member of the church militant, he doubtless complied with the royal mandate. The Bishop was, however, soon after taken a prisoner by the rebel, and carried to Ordely (? Hurdley) castle.[1] Matthew Paris states that he was captured in his

[1] *Matthew Paris*, p. 992.

cathedral church, and spoiled of all his treasures. This may mean Bishop's Castle Church, and not Hereford Cathedral. Simon's, or Hurdley Castle, is about four miles from the former. Moreover, it was not till later that Hereford came into possession of Montford and Llewelyn. It was subsequent to the defeat at Lewes —14th May 1264—that Montford secured the King's person, and, uniting his forces with those of his eventual son-in-law Llewelyn, captured Hereford, Hay, and Ludlow Castles, and ravaged the estates of the Corbets and other loyal barons. The latter are said to have submitted to terms dictated by treaty at Montgomery in 1265[1].

Although the above-quoted incidents are merely suggestive of the identity of "Sneth" and "Wythebruc" Castles with that of Hurdley or Simon's Castle, we are assured, on the authority of "The Llewelyn Manuscript", that "Simon de Montfort built a castle at Broadway, near Churchstoke, called Simon's Castle, now demolished".[2]

The manor of Halcetor, or Halston, comprises part of the parish of Churchstoke, that part which now comprehends the townships of Churchstoke and Hurdley, with parts of Hopton, Mellington, and Bishop's Tiertref. "Somewhere", says Mr. Eyton[3], "in this district thus defined sat the Court which, in Edward II's time, regulated the civil concerns of the Bailiwick of Montgomery". That "somewhere" suggests itself as Hurdley or Simon's Castle.

The family of Powell of Edenhope, now supposed to be extinct, were of ancient standing. The deed states that they had held Simon's Castle or Hurdley "all the tyme of man's memory of the King's māi, and of his progenitors, Kings and Queens of England". The probability is that it came into possession of

[1] *Matthew Paris, sub anno.*

[2] Richard Llwyd of Llanerchbrochwel's edition of Powell's *History of Wales*, p. 253, n.

[3] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 73, n. 2.

the family when Richard Powell, grandfather of Richard Powell, senior, of the deed, was Sergeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII., *unum valecti gardi nri*, as he is styled on his appointment as the chief forester of "Kerry, Llanllohairn et Treyennon in Com. Mont." 33 Henry VIII. Richard Powell had a grant of the chapel and tythes of Churchstoke, with temporalities of the dissolved Priory of Chirbury in Hordley (Hurdley), Weston Madoc, Mellington, Brompton, Hopton, and Bacheldre in the 34 Henry VIII. This seems to mark the period when Simon's Castle fell to the family. Richard Powell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, was also Sheriff of Montgomery for two successive years—1554-5.[1]

His eldest son, "Hugh Powell, of Ednop, ar.", as he is styled, was escheator for the county and a magistrate for Montgomeryshire. His brother, John Powell, married Elizabeth, a co-heiress of Vaynor. The other sister, Anne, married Thomas Purcell, second son of Nicholas Purcell, Sheriff in 1553. Lucy, the sister of Hugh Powell, married Richard Lloyd, of Marrington, and was the mother of Richard Lloyd, Sheriff in 1616.

Hugh Powell, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of James Pryse of Mynachdy, Radnorshire, had "Richard Powell, senior", of the deed. His son, "Richard Powell, junior", of the deed, is supposed to be the author of the *Pentarchia*, a MS. history of the five royal tribes in Latin verse. Mr. Yorke, in his *Royal Tribes*, says that one of the house of Ednop dedicated this poem to King Charles I, when Prince of Wales. It is not known when he died, nor if any further memorials of the family exist. It is, however, probable that the following, occurring in the list of public officers, or "Miscellanea Historica", refer to members of the family.

[1] For further particulars the reader is referred to Lloyd's *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, under "Richard Powell", A.D. 1554, and "Richard Lloyd of Marrington", A.D. 1616. See also *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iii, p. 333, and vol. ix, p. 1.

"Ricus Powell, gen.", on a grand jury of the county of Montgomery, 7 James I, as the author of the "Pentarchia".

"Arthurus Powell de Hurdley, gen." on a county grand jury, 16 James I, 1618.

"Arthurus Powell, gen.", chief steward to "Arthur Price ar. D'ni sui de Tiertreff Issa", 20 James I, 1622.

"Carolus Powell de Hurdley, gen.", on a county grand jury, 8 Charles I, also 10th Ch. I, 1634.

"Joh'is Powell de Castlewright, gen.", on a county jury, 10th Charles I.

W. V. Ll.

ANCIENT CLUBS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Among some papers at Glansevern were found the rules of two old societies or clubs which existed in Montgomeryshire, and which we think it will be interesting to print. We have been able to learn very little as to these societies. If the books of them could be found doubtless they would afford still more interesting information. We will take them in the order in which they were established.

I.—The Montgomeryshire Attornies' Society.

This seems to have been a club formed at the end of the last century of professional men practising at the Great Session, the objects of which were to provide a room to which the members and their friends should have exclusive access, and where they were bound to dine together every day of the Session, and particularly on the fourth day, under a prescribed penalty.

The "treats", or penalties of certain quantities of wine, prescribed by Rule 12, are characteristic of the times, and that port wine was the favourite beverage is evident, as no other wine is mentioned. The treats by members acceding to office, or succeeding in their legal cases, were to be given on the fourth day of the Session —which was evidently the gala day, and probably on some occasions would be a very convivial one—and would probably obviate the necessity of the Bill being called for by the Chairman when the prescribed "pint of wine for each person" had been brought in.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE ATTORNIES' SOCIETY.

Established 9th August, 1798.

Rules.

1. The Society to consist of the present members and those professional gentlemen who shall hereafter be approved of by the major part of the members present at a Great Session.

2. No one to be admitted a member unless proposed for admission and his name registered accordingly on the first or second day of a Session. Such approbation to be decided by ballot (if required) on the third day of the same Session.

3. A room to be set apart for the Society during each Great Session, and no one to remain in it besides the members and the friends they introduce.

4. Each member to insert his friend's name in a book or paper kept in the Society's room, to place him next above himself at dinner, and be answerable for his conduct.

5. No member to introduce any attorney residing in Montgomeryshire, except for admission, nor any one who stands expelled.

6. If any person intrude, the landlord to intimate the regulation to him, and if he does not leave the room, to inform the President *pro tempore* of it.

7. A list of the members to be kept in a book or roll, and a copy of it fixed up in the Society's room during each Great Session.

8. Such members as are at any Session on the second, third, or fourth day, to dine together on the fourth day of Session, and no member to introduce more than one friend to that dinner.

9. At each day's dinner the Under-Sheriff or, in his absence, the Clerk of the Peace, County Treasurer, or senior member present, to take the chair.

10. The dinner bill each day to be delivered to the Chairman as soon as a pint of wine for each person hath been brought in.

11. The allowance to the waiter to be added thereto each day by the Chairman, and to be five shillings on the fourth day.

12. The members on respectively succeeding, becoming, or acting as undermentioned, to treat the company at the fourth day's dinner with the undermentioned bottles of port-wine in each case—viz.:

	Bottles
Becoming a member - - - - -	4
Becoming Under-Sheriff - - - -	2

	Bottles.
Receiving 20s. for interpreting during the Session	1
Obtaining a verdict or a judgment in demurrer at law or a decree or judgment in equity against all the defendants in a cause	2
But if against one or more and not all	1
Obtaining a nonsuit judgment, as in case of a nonsuit or a dismissal of a bill for any defendant	2
Succeeding on an information or an indictment for a misdemeanour, or in a *qui tam* action, whether defended or not	2
Succeeding on a traverse of an information or indictment for a misdemeanour	2
Obtaining a submission from his opponent in a cause after brief prepared	2
Withdrawing a juror, or referring a cause after issue joined on any part of the pleadings, or after a bill in equity filed, and before brief prepared	1
Executing a writ of enquiry during the time of Session	1
Convicting a felon of a capital offence or grand larceny	1
Obtaining an acquittal of, or succeeding in arrest of judgment for, any person charged with a capital offence or grand larceny	1
Every member attending at the Session and not dining with the other members on the fourth day	1

13. The junior member present on the second day of Session to examine the proceedings in the offices, and report the particulars of the treats in writing on removal of the cloth at the fourth day's dinner, or procure another member to do it for him (for whom he is to be answerable), under pain of Four Bottles.

14. The treats to be considered as due from new as well as old members from the commencement of the Session.

15. The treats due and their payments to be entered in a book or roll each Session; and the unpaid ones (should there happen to be any) noted.

16. If any arrears remain on the report at the fourth day's dinner, the defaulter or defaulters to stand *ipso facto* expelled, and the amount to be made good to the house by the society.

17. A list of the expelled members to be kept in a book or roll for reference to, and neither of them to be readmitted without the unanimous consent of the members then present, nor be introduced as a friend.

18. All questions to be decided by ballot, if required; and in case of an equality of votes to be deemed negatived.

19. The rules to be signed by each future member on his admission.

II.—The Union Club.

This was established in 1807, and consisted of county gentlemen, clergymen, and professional men, the election being by ballot, two black balls excluding. To the rules is appended a list of the then members, one only of whom now survives. He was elected in 1820, and therefore the Rules must have been printed in or subsequent to that year. The Club was in his time a mere social meeting of the members, who dined together monthly at the Oak Inn in Welshpool. It died a natural death in 1828, its dissolution being brought about (as another of the members told his son who still survives) "because some of the members were too fast and too fond of the bottle".

The first Rule provides for six dinners in the summer months, and six dinners and suppers in the winter months, wisely fixing for the latter "the Friday nearest the full moon", to enable the members to get home by moonlight. The penalties for breach of the Rules were in the shape of port wine. Non-attendance by the President, except for illness, mulcted him in a bottle of port wine, and so did a member having company at home or accepting an invitation upon a meeting day involve the same agreeable penalty. The allowance of wine was not to exceed "a bottle each", but not including fines, which doubtless were productive and tended to extra conviviality.

It will be noted that the landlord is to be allowed (by Rule 3) 20s. for the two barrels of oysters which he is to provide for each of the six suppers, in all twelve barrels. That would be at the rate of 1s. 8d. per barrel.

The members laid in their own port wine, and allowed the landlord 1s. 6d. for each bottle for bottles and corkage, he finding bottles and corks. This is analogous to the allowance called "corkage" which some military messes still make to the landlord, who, however, does not find bottles or corks. The Treasurer

receives 6s. per bottle for the port used at the dinners. No mention is made of any other wine than port.

We append a few notes relative to the members of the Club.

RULES OF THE UNION CLUB.

(*Established 12th of June* 1807.)

1. That the members shall dine together at the Oak Inn, once a month, viz., on the first Friday in April, May, June, July, August and September; and on the Friday nearest the full moon in the other months, when they shall also sup together.

2. That the members present pay 3s. 6d. each for dinner and malt liquor; and that the landlord be allowed for twelve dinners, although a less number be present; and also 1s. for each person present at supper, including malt liquor.

3. That the landlord always provide a good dish of fish for dinner, and two barrels of oysters for supper, for which oysters he shall be allowed 20s. by the fund. That the waiter be allowed 4s. 6d. for each dinner, and 1s. 6d. for supper.

4. That every member subscribe annually, in advance, two guineas, or such sum as shall be considered necessary by the members present at the May meeting, when the year commences; and a treasurer shall be annually appointed who must, at each subsequent May meeting, produce a regular statement of his accounts, and who will be expected strictly to enforce the pecuniary rules of the society.

5. That no person be admitted a member, unless proposed by a member at a meeting; and that he be balloted for at the subsequent one, notice whereof must be given to each member, and should there be two black balls, he shall be rejected.

6. That every new member pay an admission fee of £1 to the fund, and a subscription proportionate to the time of entry.

7. That each member be president in rotation; and if absent, unless prevented by illness, shall forfeit a bottle of port wine, to be drank the first meeting he attends.

8. That any member having company at home, or accepting an invitation upon a meeting day, shall pay the same forfeiture.

9. That the allowance of wine at the meetings shall not exceed a bottle each; and that if the president allow any extra quantity to be brought in, excepting fines, he shall forfeit a guinea to the fund.

10. That any member may at his expense introduce any friends at the meeting; but if resident within six miles of Pool, he shall forfeit a guinea.

11. That every member withdrawing from the Club must give written notice to the Treasurer previous to the 1st of May, and pay all arrear due to the Club.

12. That every member not paying his subscription on or before the July meeting shall pay 5s. in addition.

13. That the members shall lay in their own port wine, allowing the landlord 1s. 6d. for each bottle drank, he finding bottles and corks; and that each member equally subscribe for that purpose; and any member withdrawing from the Club shall be reimbursed such portion of his subscription as may be then unpaid.

14. That the Treasurer receive the money for the wine drank at the rate of 6s. a bottle, but every member not having paid his subscription to pay 6d. extra till paid.

Ordered. That these rules be printed and a copy sent to each member.

Rev. Edward Jones.[1]	William Jones.[2]
Henry Jones.[3]	J. B. Williams.[4]
Rev. Richard Mytton.[5]	Richard Pryce.[6]
Rev. R. J. Davies.[7]	Pryce Devereux.[8]
Richard Griffiths.[9]	David Pugh.[10]

[1] He was curate of Welshpool, being the father of Mrs. Heyward of Crosswood.

[2] He lived at Park Lane, and had the Tanyard in New Street, Welshpool, but subsequently went to live at Shelton, near Shrewsbury.

[3] He was a surgeon in Welshpool, and died in 1864, at the advanced age of 85.

[4] John Buckley Williames was intended for a solicitor, and was articled to Humphrey Jones of Machynlleth, clerk of the peace, but never practised. He became afterwards of Pennant, and was Major in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. (See pedigree of the family, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 347.)

[5] Of Garth, the grandfather of Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth.

[6] Of Gunley.

[7] Brother of Col. Davies (No. 14), and rector of Aberhavesp.

[8] Of Brynglas, near Llanfair.

[9] Richard Griffithes, a solicitor, long in practice in Welshpool. He took the additional surname of Parry. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 375, *et seq.*)

[10] David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchydol, at one time M.P. for the Montgomeryshire boroughs, and Major in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Thomas Johnes.[11]
Panton Corbett.[13]
William Swan.[15]
Owen Tudor.[17]
Edward Johnes.[19]
Richard Jeffreys.[21]
Lord Clive.[23]
Rev. John Topp.[25]
Wythen Jones.[12]
Col. Davies.[14]
J. H. Lyon.[16]
C. G. Humphreys.[18]
Edward Williams.[20]
John James Turner.[22]
Rev. William Clive.[24]
William Owen.[26]

III.—A Jacobite Club.

There are traditions current that a Jacobite Club existed in Montgomeryshire, and there is little doubt that nearly all the Welsh gentry in this locality were

[11] Thomas Johnes was a solicitor practising in Welshpool, and brother of Edward Johnes, M.D. (19.)

[12] Of Rhiewport.

[13] Panton Corbett was for some time M.P. for Shrewsbury. He was also a candidate for the Montgomeryshire boroughs in 1837.

[14] He was of Marrington Hall, and was colonel of the Montgomeryshire Militia. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 267, *n.* 3.)

[15] William Swan was surgeon to the Montgomeryshire Militia.

[16] Of Dolarddyn.

[17] (Robert) Owen Tudor was of Lower Garth, Captain in the Royal Montgomeryshire Militia, and was the father of Owen Davies Tudor, Esq., barrister-at-law, the author of *Tudor's Leading Cases*, and other celebrated legal works.

[18] E. Gardner Humphreys of Bank House, Montgomeryshire, late 14th Light Dragoons.

[19] Edward Johnes was a physician, long resident at Garthmyl, and had an extensive practice in Montgomeryshire.

[20] Edward Williames, who was in the East India Company's service, long resided in Welshpool; and was of the family of Williames of Dolanog.

[21] Richard Jeffreys was a surgeon practising in Welshpool.

[22] John James Turner afterwards of Pentreheilin. He was father of Rev. J. J. Turner, lately deceased.

[23] Edward Herbert, afterwards second Earl of Powis.

[24] Rev. William Clive, formerly vicar of Welshpool and archdeacon of Montgomery, now rector of Blymhill near Shifnal. He is the surviving son of William Clive, the younger brother of Robert, first Lord Clive. Archdeacon Clive is the surviving member of the Union Club.

[25] Rev. John Topp was a member of the family of the Topps of Whitton.

[26] William Owen was of Glansevern, Q.C., and chairman of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 261.)

adherents of the Pretender. Many of them, it is said, kept secreted in their houses engraved copies of the Pretender's portrait, and also that of Lady Jenny Cameron.

There is one of each in good preservation, in old black frames, now in the possession of a member of the Powys-land Club (Mr. Samuel Powell of Welshpool), which belonged to his ancestors, who were Jacobites. It being considered treason to have possession of them, they were hung up in a loft at the top of the house.

Another member of the Powys-land Club relates that he had often heard at Maesmawr that the late John Lloyd Jones, when a child, was compelled by his guardian to drink, on his bare knees, the health of the Pretender. And also, that on an occasion when there was to be a great meeting of Jacobites at Maesmawr, and accordingly a large number of gentlemen came together, but that on receiving intelligence of the death of the Sir Watkin of that period, they all called for their horses and rode home as quickly as each could. The same gentleman recollected some 45 years ago, when in company with the late Captain Jones of Maesmawr, seeing at an inn in Kerry some eight or ten chairs with crests or coats of arms painted upon each. These, Captain Jones said, belonged to a club of gentlemen who met there for the ostensible purpose of hunting only, but that their meetings in reality were connected with Jacobites' plots.

The late Colonel Pryce Jones of Cyffronydd used to relate, that when a boy he had been required after dinner, at Coffronydd old house, on his knees, to drink the health of the Pretender.

These and other such traditions are still current, and there is little doubt but that the organisation of the Jacobites took the form of a club, although no precise information has come down; possibly this allusion to the subject may elicit information and bring to light documents bearing upon it.

CONNECTION OF THE FAMILY OF

SUTTON, BARONS DUDLEY AND "POWES",

WITH THE BARONY OF POWYS.

The family of Sutton, Barons of Dudley, formed a series of matrimonial alliances with the families of Cherleton and Grey, and their successors, owners successively of Pole (subsequently called Powys) Castle and the Powys estates.

The marriages have from time to time placed some members of the Dudley family in the ascendant in Powys for various limited periods. The marriages were four in number :—

1. John, first Baron Sutton of Dudley, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys.[1]
2. John de Sutton, fourth baron, married Elizabeth, widow of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys (son of John de Cherleton).
3. Sir Edmund Sutton, who died *vita patris*, and was the son of the fourth Baron Sutton of Dudley, married Joyce, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Tiptoft (Lord Tiptoft and Powys *jure uxoris*) by his wife Joyce, daughter and heiress of Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys.

And 4. Margaret, daughter of Edward Lord Dudley, K.G., married John Grey, who was the only son of John Grey (Baron "Grey de Powes"), but was not himself ever summoned to Parliament; he was the father of Edward Grey, the last Lord of Powys of that family.

The first mentioned marriage of John, first Baron Sutton of Dudley, with Isabel, daughter of John de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, probably led to the sub-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 31.

sequent connections; but we do not find that he, by his marriage, became entitled to or connected with any part of the Powys estates.

The second marriage of John, fourth Baron Sutton of Dudley, with the widow of Edward de Cherleton, led to him being seated at the castle, now called Powys Castle, in right of his wife.[1] She was deceased in 1479, and was by inquest found to be seized at her death of the Ville of Pole. After the battle of Bloreheath, where he was wounded, he received from Henry VI the stewardship of Montgomery and Chirbury for life, to be executed personally or by deputy.

The third marriage naturally followed the second marriage; Sir Edmund de Sutton, the son of John, fourth Baron of Dudley, married Joyce, the granddaughter and heiress of Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, whose widow the father had married. By this alliance Edmund de Sutton became possessed of a moiety of the castle and barony of Powys, and including the two important manors of Cyfeiliog and Arwystli, which remained in his descendants for three generations. Their younger son Robert Sutton, who assumed the name of Dudley, was steward of Powys, or at least of the Dudley portion of Powys, and probably of these manors. Two, at least, of the direct descendants and heirs of Sir Edmund de Sutton and Joyce his wife took the title of "Powes", apparently in right of the tenure by them successively of a moiety of the castle and estates. We shall proceed to adduce evidence of this being the case:

1. Their eldest son was John Sutton, fifth Baron of Dudley, summoned to Parliament 1483 to 1487. We have found no evidence of his having assumed the title of "Powes", but there can be little doubt of his having done so, as his son unquestionably did.

2. His son was Edward Sutton, sixth Baron of Dudley, summoned to Parliament 1492 to 1529. He undoubtedly assumed the title of Dudley "and Powes". In the epitaph of his two sons (who died

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 30.

1501 and 1504), formerly in Hinley Church, he is designated as "Domini Edward Sutton, Militis, Domini Dudley et Powes".[1] In a document, dated 1634, which we have already[2] printed, Edward Sutton is described as "Lord Dudley and Powys", and he there seems to represent the Lordship or Barony of Powys, and assumes to make a covenant or engagement with the Steward, Constable, and Lieutenant of Oswestry for the extradition of criminals found in their respective jurisdictions, and for other like purposes.

3. His son was John Sutton, seventh Baron, but was never summoned to Parliament. That he was designated "Lord Powes" is shown by some very remarkable evidence, by that acute and accomplished genealogist, Rev. W. V. Lloyd, in an episode in his biographical sketch of one of the Montgomeryshire sheriffs, Thomas Ireland.[3] Mr. Lloyd mentions Robert Dudley (to whom we have previously alluded), younger brother of John Lord Dudley and great uncle to John, seventh baron, and says :—

"In the volume of the *Stafford MSS.* are some depositions by this Robert Dudley, taken in 30 Henry VIII, 1538, in which he states that he dwelleth in Shrewsbury, and has dwelled there twenty years and more, and also was brother to the late Lord Dudley, grandfather to the *Lord Powes* that now is."

Mr. Lloyd points out that the Lord Powes, here referred to, was John Dudley, seventh baron, and not as Mr. Blakeway erroneously supposes, Edward Grey, the last of the line, and proceeds to remark :—

As the Greys and Tiptofts, representing Joan and Joyce, the co-heiresses of Sir Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, used the title of Powys at the same time (see the Herald's opinion in "Feudal Barons of Powys", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, pp. 388-9), so did in 1638 their representatives the Greys and Sutton Dudleys. This would show that the attainder in 1470 of Robert Dudley's uncle, John Lord Tiptoft and Earl of Worcester, had not deprived his representative John, seventh Baron Dudley, "Lord

[1] Symond's *Diary*, Camd. Soc., 1859, p. 168.
[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 418, citing *Harl. MSS.*
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. ix, p. 95.

Powes", of a right to his portion of the Barony of Powys. This is further confirmed by the following remark of Leland in his antiquarian tour, about the year 1544, which gives the status of the barony at the time, in the actual division of the castle of Powys between the Lords Powys of the houses of Grey and Dudley. "Walshpole had two Lord Marchers Castles within one walle, the Lord Powis named Grey and the Lord Dudley cauled Sutton; but now the Lord Powys hath both wards in his hands."

We, therefore, conclude upon this evidence, adduced by Mr. Lloyd, that John, seventh Baron Dudley, in 1538 was designated "Lord Powes", but that probably at the time when Leland wrote he had parted with his portion of the barony, and had consequently dropped the title.

This unfortunate peer was an improvident man, and was cozened out of his Dudley Castle and estates by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and became dependant on his friends, and thus acquired the name of "Lord Quondam".

Leland mentions, in referring to Pole Castle, that "the Lord Duddeley parte is almost fallen down; the Lord Powys parte is meally good". This state of affairs was probably the cause of his parting with the Dudley portion of the Barony of Powys to the Greys, a family, however, which itself soon afterwards came to an ignoble end.

Upon the alienation by Lord Quondam of his moiety of the Barony of Powys, the Lord Dudleys, his descendants, abandoned the use of the title of "Powes"—the assumption and the abandonment alike showing that it was regarded solely as a territorial dignity.

We will now revert to the two manors of Cyfeiliog and Arwystli, which remained in the family of Dudley until the reign of Henry VIII, when Lord Quondam sold the two manors to the King.[1] But in 1571 Queen Elizabeth granted the two manors to her favourite, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, who held them up to the year 1581. He probably desired and

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 30.

obtained the possession on account of the Dudley family having held them so long. But the grant to him caused the complaint of the quaint chronicler, Oliver Matthews, of the "given awaie of the parkes of Caersouse from the burgesses to keepe the Kings breedinge mares".[1]

In 1581 an exchange was effected betweene Queen Elizabeth and Robert Earl of Leicester, whereby the latter conveyed the manors of Cyfeiliog and Arwystli to the Queen in exchange for (*inter alia*) the manor of "Court Caldmore, also the court of the franchise of the Ville of Montgomery; also a site of a mill there"; all the property of the priory of Chirbury.

The Herbert family subsequently acquired the latter, whereupon the Dudley family ceased to have any landed interest in Powys-land.

The only relic of this powerful family in Montgomeryshire, where for so long period they held a prominent position, is the Shield of Arms in Buttington Church, which was originally in the east window but has recently been removed into the west window. In the sixth volume of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* it has been engraved and described, and whilst referring to that notice we shall here content ourselves by giving the blazon of the shield.

Quarterly of four grand quarters.

1st and 4th quarterly. 1st and 4th *or.*, two lions pass. *az.* (Somerie Baron Dudley). 2nd and 3rd *ar.*, a cross patonce *az.* (Sutton Baron Dudley).

2nd and 3rd quarterly. 1st and 4th *or.*, a lion ramp. *gu.* (Cherleton). 2nd and 3rd *ar.*, a saltire *gu.* (Tiptoft).

This shield is evidently the quartered coat of John, fifth Baron Dudley and "Powes", or of one of the descendants[2] of his father, Sir Edmund de Sutton, the "Somerie" and "Sutton" quarterings being his paternal

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 70, and vol. iii, p. 32.

[2] See note, vol. ix, p. 94, where we conjecture the shield may probably be that of Robert Dudley, brother of John, fifth Baron, and Steward of Powys.

arms, and the "Cherleton" and "Tiptoft" quarterings being his maternal arms, and it presents a remarkable two-fold example of the descendant of great houses giving precedence to the maternal arms and placing them in the first quarter instead of the paternal arms.

This heraldic cognizance, and the bare co-heirship to the abeyant Barony of Powys,[1] are the only links upon which the connection of the Dudleys with Powys-land now hangs.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 359.

WELSH POOL:

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND BOROUGH.

(*Continued from Vol.* xii, *p.* 356.)

Our materials have come down to the year 1406, when the Charter was granted by Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, to the Burgesses of Pole, avowedly in return for their faithfulness to him, their feudal lord, in the time of the rebellion of Owen Glendower. We shall follow the same plan which we hitherto adopted to bring our notes in chronological order. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the materials are scanty and fragmentary.

We have already printed (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 309) a list of the burgesses which were found in the Ancient Charter of 1406, with genealogical notes. It will be observed, it contains the names of the representatives of the principal families of the district.

In 9 Henry IV (1407-8), Edward de Cherleton, in consideration of his territories having sustained great loss in the rebellion, obtained the King's pardon for those of his tenants who submitted.[1] This is an indication that the inhabitants of Powys and the neighbourhood of Pool largely sympathised with Owen Glendower. Again, in 1409 Owen Glendower made great head, and Edward de Cherleton's estate greatly suffered, and the King directed him to suppress with great rigour the rebellion headed by Owen Glendower himself and John, "the pretended Bishop of St. Asaph". Some of the Lords Marchers had relaxed in their

[1] *Historic Peerage*, p. 103.

endeavours, and formed a truce with Owen Glendower, at which the King was highly incensed, and ordered them—including Sir Edward de Cherleton—to rescind such illegal contracts, and pursue Owen Glendower with the utmost rigour. This appears to have been Owen Glendower's expiring effort; for no subsequent attempts were made by him worthy of historic notice.

Many of the principal inhabitants of this Borough and Powysland generally were implicated in the rebellion of Owen Glendower. "Their patriotic instincts, rising superior to self-interest, induced them to stake life and property on the hazardous game of rebellion against English rule." The family of Sir Griffith Vaughan, rendered famous by his afterwards becoming a Knight Banneret of Agincourt, and now represented in the male line by the Lloyds of Marrington, and in the female line by the Myttons of Garth, and other families, was largely represented in the rebellion. Foremost among them was Sir Griffith Vaughan's father, Griffith ap Jeuan ap Madoc ap Wenwys, who in a contemporary document is called "Griff. Jen. sckaier that duelled under Breythin", and is mentioned as having been "counselled to go till Owen, and duell with him and for to become his mon".[1]

Sir Griffith Vaughan's brother was also implicated, and was pardoned by Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, on 11th March, 9 Henry IV.[2] Jeuan ap Gwillim ap Madoc ap . . . . de Llannghudol (Llanerchydol) was another local chief whom we are unable to identify, and who was "out" with Owen Glendower; for we find him pardoned by Edward de Cherleton, 21 January, 12 Henry IV.[3] Also one of the ancestors of the Wynns of Dolarddyn, Mereduth ap David ap Griffith Vichan ap Gruffuth (Deuddwr) ap Eynyon, received from the Lord of Powys a tardy pardon on 26th May, 6 Henry V, for his participation in the rebellion, and

[1] See a curious original paper from Ellis's *Original Letters*, second series, vol. i, p. 8, cited in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 328.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 336. [3] *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 338.

also his three sons Owen, David, and Griffith, on the 8th June, 8 Henry V.[1] The Wynns of Dolarddyn are derived from David, the second son, whose son John was the first of their line who assumed the name of Wynn. Members of the family of Vaughans of Llwydiarth were also indicated; but perhaps at this time they were not so closely connected with the Borough as they afterwards became.

In 1417 Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, the celebrated Lollard, being pursued by Henry V with great perseverance, took refuge in Powys-land, in Broniarth, in the parish of Guilsfield, and just outside the boundary of the borough of Welshpool, and was there captured by Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys, with the aid of Sir Griffith Vaughan, his brothers, and humbler dependents.[2] Upon his capture, Sir John Grey was sent down by Parliament to take charge of him, and took him to Pool Castle, and afterwards to London, where he was hanged as a traitor and burned as a heretic. This visit of Sir John Grey to Pool Castle led to his marriage with Joane, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward de Cherleton, who survived him. Sir John Grey was present, on 3rd April 1421, at the battle at Beaugè, in France, where, with many others, he was slain. There is extant in MS. an elegy[3] in Welsh by an unknown author, who, it is said, must have been either at the battle Beaugè, or present at the funeral of Sir John Grey at Welshpool, for he says :—

"Och ban fûm uwch ben ei fedd
Rhoi fy nrhoed ar f' anrhydedd."

"Alas! the time when on his grave I stood,
And on my honoured chief I placed my foot."

The Duke of Clarence was present and killed at the battle, and his body was rescued by the Earl of Salisbury and sent to the King, his brother. It is possible that the body of Sir John Grey might also have been sent at the same time to be entombed at Welshpool,

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 340. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 290.
[3] *Camb. Brit.*, vol. i, p. 462.

the place where it was natural he should be buried, in consequence of his marriage with Joan, the daughter and co-heiress of Edward Cherleton, Lord of Powys. The Bard says :—

"Iarlles fro Went, a'r llys fraith
Ac mor wan—a'i marw unwaith
Arlloës floedd, a'r llais flwng
Hyd trwy allor y Trallwng."

"The Countess of the land of Gwent, with the varied coloured mansions,
So feeble was she that she swooned;
Uttered a scream with voice so loud,
That it echoed through the chancel of Trallwng."

It would seem by this that Sir John Grey of Powys was buried in the chancel of Pool Church.

Edward de Cherleton died on 14th March 1421, being then seized of the castle and manor of Pole, and its appendant manors, leaving his second wife him surviving, who afterwards married John de Sutton, fourth Baron Dudley. She and her second husband, in her right, occupied the castle for many years. She was deceased in 1479, when she was found by inquest to be seized of the Ville of Pole. Upon the death of Edward de Cherleton, his great possessions passed to his two daughters and co-heiresses, Joane, then aged twenty-one, and already the widow of Sir John Grey, and Joyce, then aged eighteen, and soon afterwards married to Sir John Tiptoft.

Joane, the eldest daughter, on the death of her father had livery of her paternal inheritance, of which the Lordship of Powys was part. She died in 1425, seized, according to the Inquisition after her death, of the Castle of Pole and divers lands thereunto abutting, with the keep there (*cum le dungeon ibidem*) and other large possessions. The keep was the principal tower or stronghold of the castle, and situate in the innermost court. Its lower part was commonly used as a prison, and probably was in this instance.

Although the Castle of Pole is mentioned in the Inquisition, a part only of the castle was inherited

by her, probably the portion surrounding the keep or stronghold of the castle, for we shall find hereafter her sister Joyce's heirs were seized of a moiety of the castle called the "Utterward".

Joyce, the second daughter, married Sir John Tiptoft, who in consequence of this marriage was summoned to Parliament, and although designated in the summons as John Tiptoft, chevalier, only, he bore the title of "Powys".

In 1425, upon the death of Joane, her eldest son, Henry Grey succeeded to her Powys possessions, and when knighted was called "Dominus Powys".

In 1438,[1] by a minute of Privy Council dated 5th May, it was accorded that, by a warrant under the privy seal, the "Jaylor of (ye Castel of) Poole" be directed to remove certain prisoners to the "Castel of Shrowesbury". From this fragmentary minute it seems as if the Castle of Poole was used as a gaol for the confinement of State prisoners. "Le Dungeon", or the keep, was mentioned, it will be observed, in the inquisition *post mortem* of Joane, mother of Sir Henry Grey.

In 1441-2 the Greys and Tiptofts effected a partial partition, but they continued to hold the Castle of Pole in moieties for another century, and the title of Powys was borne contemporaneously by the heads of both families.

In 1446 Joane de Tiptoft died, and was buried at Enfield. A splendid monument was erected to her memory.[2] Her son John de Tiptoft succeeded to her lands and was created Earl of Worcester, and in his patent of creation is called "Lord Typtoft and Powys".

In 1447 a tragic occurrence took place at the Castle of Pool. Sir Griffith Vaughan, who was one of the active agents in arresting Sir John Oldcastle the Lollard chief, was himself eventually taken off in a violent manner. Some may think it a just retribution for his part in that transaction. On the authority of an elegy written to his memory by Davydd

[1] Acts of Privy Council, vol. iv, p. 261.
[2] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 355.

Llwyd ap Llewelyn of Mathavarn, and also an elegy by Lewis Glyn Cothi,[1] it seems certain that having refused to obey a summons of Henry Grey, Lord of Powys, to perform some feudal service, he was beheaded in the courtyard of Pool Castle, and as appears by the elegies by violating a safe conduct granted to him. Lewis Glyn Cothi describes the land of Powys being in a state of consternation on hearing of the foul deed. One motive that has been suggested is that Sir Griffith arrogantly asserted his right, through his grandmother, an heiress fourth in descent from Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, to a portion of the Lordship of Powys, which excited Henry Grey to commit this treacherous and cruel act.

Soon afterwards (viz., in 1450) Henry Grey himself died, being seized, according to his inquisition *post mortem*, of the castle and manor of Pool (but we presume a moiety of the castle is meant), and leaving his son and heir Richard Grey, who succeeded him in his honours and estates, and a daughter Elizabeth who married Sir Humphrey Kynaston, and whose descendants John Kynaston, Esq., and Sir John Kynaston Powell, severally in 1732 and 1800, preferred claims for the abeyant Barony of Powys.

Richard Grey, Lord Powys, was a Yorkist, but at Ludford in 1459 with many others laid down his arms, and was glad to compound for his life by the forfeiture of his estates, which however was not enforced.

He died in 1465 possessed of a moiety of the Castle of Pole, and his son John succeeded him and obtained livery of his lands on his coming of age in 1480.

In 1470 John, Earl of Worcester, died, and by inquisition is found to have died seized of the moiety of the Castle of Pole, called the "Utterward", with the Lordship of Powys, and his son Edward de Tiptoft succeeded him when only two years old, and died in 1485. He left no issue, and upon his death his heirs were his aunts Phillipa, wife of Thomas de Roos, Joane, wife of Sir

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 336.

Edmund Ingoldsthorpe, Knight, and Joyce, the wife of Edmund de Sutton, son and heir of John de Sutton, Baron Dudley. Only the children of Joyce, the wife of Edmund de Sutton, appear to have become connected with the Powys estate, and therefore we conclude, upon the division of Edward de Tiptoft's estates amongst his three aunts, the Powys estate fell to the lot of Joyce.

Sir Edmund de Sutton died in the lifetime of his father, John de Sutton, fourth Baron Dudley, and upon the latter's death in 1482 the moiety of the Castle of Pole devolved upon John Sutton, fifth Baron Dudley, who probably took the additional title of "Powes", as his maternal grandfather and uncle had done before him.

On August 1, 1485, the Earl of Richmond landed at Milford[1] with 2,000 troops which the French king had supplied to assert and prosecute his pretensions to the Crown of England against Richard III. Rice ap Thomas and other eminent Welshmen received him, and made tenders of their service. It was arranged that the Welsh and the French should be kept asunder, to prevent differences as are apt to arise between soldiers of different nations. It was settled that Shrewsbury should be appointed as their rendezvous, and that the Earl with his French soldiers should shape his course by way of Cardigan, and Rice ap Thomas and the Welsh through Carmarthen.

The Earl pursued his course through Haverfordwest and Cardigan to Mathavarn, near Machynlleth, and on the confines of Montgomeryshire, which he reached on the 9th of August 1485. There he was the guest of the bard and reputed prophet, David Llwyd ap Llewelyn, the ancestor of the Pughs of Mathavarn. The Earl of Richmond thought it worth his while to spend a night at Mathavarn, and consult this pupil of Merddin, who by his writings had been instrumental in exciting his country to his cause, as to the issue of his hazardous adventure. The question was propounded to the Seer.

[1] *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 235.

The answer was not ready, he hesitated, and promised a reply by the following morning. Finding his craft failing him, he grew visibly dejected. His wife learning the cause of his dejection, exclaimed: "What! you a bard—a prophet—a sage? Can you doubt what to reply? Tell him the event will be successful and glorious, and if your prediction be verified you will receive honours and rewards: if he fails, he will never return to reproach you." The truth of this tale is attested by a Welsh proverb founded upon it—

"Cynghor gwraig heb ei ofyn"—
"A wife's advice without being asked for";

and is further confirmed by David Llwyd ap Llewelyn having been subsequently appointed an Esquire of the body to the Earl after he became King Henry VII.

From Mathavarn the Earl and his forces passed up the Vale of the Dovey, probably as far as Mallwyd, and thence, on the 9th August 1485, by the pass of Bwlch-yfedwen, to an ancient mansion called Dolarddyn in Castle-caereinion, and just outside the boundary of the borough of Welshpool.[1] Dolarddyn was the residence of the family of Wynn, a member of which we have recently adverted to as having been an adherent of Owen Glendower.

The Earl of Richmond spent the night and was entertained with great hospitality. On the morrow, on leaving, the Earl borrowed from his host a horse, and gave him a receipt for it, which acknowledgment[2] it is stated is, or lately was, in existence, but enquiries we have made respecting it have hitherto proved fruitless.

From Dolarddyn the Earl proceeded doubtless through the Borough of Welshpool to *Mynydd Digol* —the long mountain—(a large portion of which is also within the bounds of the borough), where tradition alleges the two armies met, and where all the North Welsh chieftains with their forces assembled. This is

[1] See Map of borough, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 270.
[2] *Ex. inf.*, Ab Howell, Esq., Rhiewport.

not improbable. The extensive plain which crowns the summit of the hill was a convenient spot for that purpose.[1]

It is not recorded what part, if any, Richard Grey, then "Baron Grey de Powes",[2] took in these events. In 1485 he was a young man, being only 25 years. In 7 Henry VII (1492) he was with the Earl of Oxford at the sacking of the town of Ardres in Picardy. From this circumstance we should infer he took the side of the Earl of Richmond. From the 11th August 1485 to 21st, the Earl of Richmond passed from Mynydd Digol[3] through Montford Bridge, Porter's Heath, Shrewsbury, Newport, Stafford, Lichfield, Tamworth Castle, and Atherstone to Bosworth, where on the 21st August a decisive battle was fought, and[4] "the glorie of the day fell upon the Earl's side; King Richard, as a just guer-

[1] Of all the "British Alps" none point to the eye of the traveller such dreary uninteresting scenes as "Mynydd Digoll", as the neighbouring heights of Plymlymon, and few, if any, with the exception of Snowdon, carry to the warm heart of a Cambrian so many interesting reminiscences of "olden times". On these celebrated hills were assembled, on many a trying occasion, the ancient British princes and their brave followers, when compelled to fight in defence of their native country. Llywarch Hen, in his poem called the Gorwynion, mentions "the hill of Digoll", which is supposed to be Cefn Digoll, near Montgomery [rather Welshpool]. Gwalchmai, another ancient bard, in his elegy on Cadwallon, says, that the army of his hero encamped on the top of Digoll Mountain (Digoll vynydd) for seven months, and that in this situation he had seven skirmishes every day. In other early periods of our Welsh history those dreary mountains were the scenes of many civil contentions, and many a bloody skirmish; and numerous heaps of Carneddau are still to be found upon these rugged hills, as well as the contiguous hills. . . . . Traces of British encampments are very visible. Here, in somewhere later times, that murderous affair between Owain Cyfeiliog and Hywel ap Cadwgan took place; and, last of all, here it was that the heroic Glyndwr, for a considerable time, fixed his camp, when struggling to regain the lost sovereignty of the land of his ancestors; nor could a better defensive position be chosen, ill-suited as his followers were for such warfare; many a gallant band of Henry IV, heavy armed, horse and foot, never returned from "the bottomless bogs of Plymlymon".—*Royal Visits and Progresses in Wales*, pp. 287-8.

[2] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 345. [3] *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 235.

[4] *Royal Visits and Progresses*, p. 292.

don for his actions and horrible murders, was slain in the field while combating with a single gentleman. Henry, amidst blood, slaughter, and acclamations of victory, was saluted King of England, by the title of Henry the Seventh."

In 1487 John Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley and "Powes", died, and was succeeded in his Powys possessions by his son Edward Sutton, 6th Baron Dudley and also "Powes".

In 1497 Richard "Lord Grey de Powes" died, whereupon his estates devolved upon his son and heir John Grey, who was never summoned to Parliament.

In 1504, John Grey died at the early age of nineteen, leaving Edward Grey his son, then only a year old, him surviving, who inherited a moiety of the castle of Pool, and all his father's possessions.

In 1529, Edward Grey was summoned to parliament as "Edward Grey de Powis, Chev'r."

In 1530, Edward Sutton, sixth Baron Dudley, and also "Powes" died, and was succeeded in his moiety of the castle of Pole and estate by his son John, seventh Baron Dudley, who acquired the name of "Lord Quondam".

In 1534, Lord Dudley made an agreement[1] with the Steward and other officers of the Lordship of Oswestry for the exchange of prisoners and other purposes. He here assumed to act as the principal owner of Powys, possibly because his portion of Powys abutted on the Lordship of Oswestry. This agreement shows the lawless state of the country at that period, and the means taken to prevent depredations, viz., by rendering the tenants and inhabitants into whose country the thieves should be traced liable for the cattle stolen. It is quoted in Cathrall's *History of Oswestry* (p. 51) in connection with the dangers which the Shrews-

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 418. In this agreement of 1534 Lord Dudley is described as "*Edward* Sutton, Lord Dudley and Powys". Edward died in 1530, therefore either the date or the christian name is wrong; but there seems no reason to doubt the authenticity of the document, whether it relate to "Edward" or "John".

bury Drapers experienced in their journeys from Shrewsbury to Oswestry, to attend the cloth markets in the latter town. The dangers of the journey were regarded with so much apprehension, that one timid and pious man, William Jones, left to the Drapers' Company in Shrewsbury "one pound six shillings and eight pence, to be paid annually to the Vicar of St. Alkmund's Church, for reading prayers on Monday mornings before the drapers set out for Oswestry market". Moreover, amongst the records of the Drapers' Company, there is the following order :—

"25 Elizabeth.—Ordered that no Drapers set out for Oswestry on Mondays before 6 o'clock on forfeiture of six shillings and eight pence ; and that they wear their weapons all the way, and go in company—not to go over the Welsh bridge before the bell toll six."

Doubtless there were the same risks incurred by the Shrewsbury Drapers in attending the Welshpool market. Pennant[1] states that 700,000 yards of webbs were manufactured in Elizabeth's reign in Montgomeryshire ; the principal portion of these would be sold in Welshpool, and the Shrewsbury Drapers would come down to the Welshpool market to purchase them. The disturbed state of the district is shown as well by the agreement made by Lord Dudley and Powes in 1634, as also by an entry in the accounts of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury in 16 Henry VIII, 1524.

"Wine to the servants of the Lord of Powys after they took and pursued felons to the town, 20d."

It is not to be wondered that such a lawless state of affairs existed, when it is remembered under what galling disabilities the Welsh were then suffering from the penal statutes of Henry IV,[2] and to what tyranny the Welsh tenants were subjected by the Lords Marchers in their Courts Baron;[3] fortunately better

[1] P. 397.

[2] For a list of them see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 154, *et seq.*

[3] See the petition of Sir Richard Herbert and four others "for the

times were at hand, and the enactments of Henry VIII soon afterwards swept away the penal laws and the arbitrary powers of the Lords Marchers, and subjected Wales to the beneficent laws of England.

We now come to a very interesting document bearing upon the local history of the borough of Welshpool,[1] and which shows that Shrewsbury merchants did trade with Welshpool. It is the record of a suit in the Court of the Marches held on 2nd April, 27 Henry VIII (1535), at Presteigne in Radnorshire. It discloses a claim made by five persons to the "foren burgenship of the Towne of Pole". Foreign burgesses, we infer, were persons not natives of the borough, and also non-resident therein. These claimants were evidently inhabitants of Shrewsbury, and their claim was disputed on account of their not residing in the "Towne of the Pole", as it is singularly called. The plaintiffs made out a strong case, alleging they had purchased the "foren burgenship", and paid £20 for it, that they had been admitted on the Burgess "Boke", and that two of them had actually possessed and enjoyed the privilege of foreign burgess-ship for six years, although "accomorant and dwelling in the Towne of Shrewsbury". The Court decided in their favour, "they paying scot and lot" with the burgesses; but there are several singular circumstances connected with the decree, which it is well to notice, as bearing upon the practice and jurisdiction of this anomalous Court.

It decided with the consent of the defendants, which seems to imply a want of jurisdiction without such consent. The decision was not founded on merely legal or technical grounds, for they allege as one of the grounds of their decision that "the augmentation and encrease of good occupiers" tended to "the wealthe of all the inhabitants", which indicates the exercise of a

reducynge of laws used in the sheir of Montgomery and other parts of Wales, to be reformed according to the lawes and customes of England".—*Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 168.

[1] We are indebted to Mr. E. Rowley Morris for the loan of this document.

paternal rather than a merely legal control. The decree ends with a declaration that the plaintiffs should enjoy the privilege without impediment from the defendants until the latter showed "better matters before the Council for the reversal of the order than they as yet had done". This evidently left it open to the defendants to adduce further evidence to modify the decree, if any such should turn up.

Apud Presteigne[1] secundo die mensis Aprilis anno Regis Henrici Oct. xxvij inter Ludowicum Pope Rogerum Luter Nicholanum Pursell Rogerum Pursell et Georgium Pursell querent. et Willi. Lewes et alios Defend.

At which day Nicholas Pursell and Roger Luter, two of the plaintifs for themselfs and for the other plaintifs above named, and Piers Reynolds and William Lewys, two of the Defts. and burgenses of the Towne of the Pole for themselfs, and the Bailifs and all other the Burgenses of the said Towne Defs. appeared before the King's Comyssioners By whom the matter within . . . . . the circumstances thereof was in deliberate voice[2] examined, and the depositions of sundry the plaintifs' witnesses hereunto annexed seen and examined. And forasmuch as the plaintifs, by their said witnesses, have directly proved the graunt of the fredom and forren burgenship within sp'ied, made to the within named Roger Luter the elder, and John ..... ster, deceased, and to the plaintifs within named, and theire issue by the Bailifs and Burgenses of the Pole aforesaid. And that the said Roger Luter, deceased, graundefather to Roger Luter, now son of the plaintife, Nicholas Pursell, Lewes Pope, two other of the plaintifs, and the said John .....ester, deceased, for the sum of xx*li.* sterling by them for themselfs, and the other plaintifs and burgenses paid to the said Bailifs of the Pole forsaid, were admytted as welle for themselfs as their issue, to be foren Burgenses there by the same Bailifs and Burgenses of the Pole, and thereupon theire names registered in the Burgenses boke there. And that the said plaintifs and their issue painge Scotte and Lotte should be as free to buy and sell in the towne of Pole foresaid as any other Burgenses dwellinge in the same towne were. And that the defts. now apperinge could not denye the said payment of the said xx*li.* And that

[1] In Radnorshire.

[2] A curious expression, meaning *viva voce* examination (?) or what?

aswell the said Roger Luter, deceased, by virtue of the said graunt in his lief tyme pesibly received and enjoid the said fredom and burgenship by the space of vi yeres in the towne of Pole foresaid, the same Roger by all that space accomoraunt and dwellinge in the towne of Shrewsbury, as also that the said Nicholas Pursell, son of the plaintife, in likewise pesibly occupied and enioyed the said foren burgenship and fredom by the space of vi yeres accordinge to the same graunt to him and the other plaintifs thereof made. And for that also it is thought by this Counsell, and by them considered that the augmentation and encrease of good occupiers in the towne of Pole forsaid, is a . . . . wealthe to all the inhabitants there. Therefore it is ordered by the said Comyssioners, by consente of the said Defs. now apperinge, that the said Plaintifs and theire issue, paying scotte and lotte withe the said bailifs and burgenses of the Pole, shall henseforthe pesiblye have possesse and enioye the said fredom and forren burgenship, according to the said graunt, without let or impedyment of the said Defts., or of any of them, or of any other in their names, interest, or behalf, until the same Defs. shal have shewed and proved better matters before this Counsell for reu'sall (reversal) of this order than they as yet have done.

In 1536, by the Statute of 27 Henry VIII, c. 26, the dominion of Wales was incorporated with and annexed to the realm of England, and thirty-one members were added to the House of Commons to represent the counties and boroughs of Wales. Welshpool was, with Llanfyllin and Machynlleth, made a contributory borough with Montgomery, at which town and Machynlleth the County Court was directed to be held alternately. For the list of the members for the contributory boroughs we will refer to *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 310, and vol. ix, p. 249. The first member was William Herbert.

In 1540 the ministers' accounts of the possessions of the Abbey of Lilleshall show that the abbey possessed a house in Welshpool, but how and from whom acquired we have failed to discover. After the dissolution of the abbey in 1547 (1 Edw. VI, 28th October) a grant appears in the Land Revenue Rolls (N.W. vol. ii, fol. 110)[1] of this house, then called "Lylleshall

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 306.

house", and stated to be "empty and ruinous", to Roger Jones, his wife and daughter for life. We have not been able to ascertain where this house stood, nor anything more about it.

There is a house in Broad Street, Welshpool, now altered into a shop, but which during the time of the Assizes is, or lately was, occupied as the "Judges' lodgings", or residence, during their sojourn in the town. This house adjoins Messrs. Beck and Co.'s, Bank. On the rain-spout on this house there is an heraldic cognizance, "a nag's head", from which we infer that it has been owned or occupied by a person or family of the tribe of Brochwel, who bore for their crest the "Nag's head".

There is a tradition current in Welshpool that there was a communication from this house to Powis Castle by means of an underground passage, and in the cellars of the house some remains, it is said, did at one time exist of the entrance to the subterranean way.

If we may hazard a conjecture upon the subject, we should be inclined to fix upon this house as "Lylleshall House". The secret passage from this house to the castle seems to indicate it being a house of importance at one time, and possibly the one formerly belonging to Lylleshall Abbey. The ground for the conjecture is slight; but in the absence of any other clue we venture to make it.

About 1540, Lord Quondam (as the seventh Lord Dudley and "Powes" was called) must have disposed of his moiety of the Castle of Poole, and his portion of Powys, to his coparcenery owner, Edward Grey, Lord of Powys, and when he parted with the territory he dropped the title of "Powes".

Previous to 1544 Leland the antiquary visited this part of the country, and in his *Itinerary* relates what he saw and heard at Welshpool and the neighbourhood. We give extracts in his own words and spelling, which were both very quaint, showing what he says of Welshpool town and Powis Castle, and also of his visit to the Breiddin Hills, which are situated mainly within the limits of this extensive borough.

"The Walsche Poole, a market toune, taketh name of a poole therby, meatly large, and plentiful of fische. (vi, fo. 4.)

"Going from Montgomerik to the Walsche Poole, a V. Myles of I passid over a Ford of Severn. The soile betwixt thes to Tounnes takkith nother corn nor woode, but the grounde about the bankes and valley of Severn there is most pleasaunt.

"The Toun it self of the Walsch Pole is of one Paroche, wel buildid after the Walsch fascion. Gledding, a riveret, commith almost by the church, and so to Severn, that is..... of. Castel Cough, in English Redde Castel, standith on a rokke of darke, redde colorid stone. It hath ii separatid wardes, wherof the one was the Lord Duddeleys. Now both long to the Lord Powys."

From this we infer that Lord Quondam had disposed of his moiety of the Castle of Poole and his Powys estates, which he and his ancestors had possessed since 1421, to Edward Grey Lord of Powys.

"By the castel is a faire palid park. Bitwixt the tounne and Castel Gough is a preati LLin or Poole, wherof the toun takith name.

"From the Walsche Poole to Albert byri, a VI miles, hilly. The soile is wooddy, the valley corneful. By the hillis I passid over iii or iiii preaty brookis, whos names I know not.

"And wille I passid this way, within a iii miles of Walsch Pole, I saw a veri notable hille beyound the valley on the lift hond, having iii. Toppes as iii heddes rising owt of one body. Thes toppes I first espied *à fronte*, about Neuton a xiii miles of, and after Shreusbiry and White Chirch passid, a xvi miles of, I saw them againe *a tergo*.

"By this hille I roode by the length of a iii miles, one of the toppes wherof being hyest is caulid Molegolua, the wich is countid a limes of the farthest part of Powys-land that way. The secunde is caullid Brithin, being in Caurseland. The name of the third I know not, but communely thei be caullid Brethin Hilles.

"Not far from thes hilles enterith Shropshir. So ther be limites of ..... Pois, Caursland, and Shropshire. (v, fo. 8.)

"Castles in Montgomery Shire.

"Walsche Pole had 2 Lord Marchers castles within one waulle, the Lord Powis naimed Grey, and the Lord Dudly,

[1] As to the connection of the Sutton-Dudley family with Powys, see *supra*, p. 185.

caullyd Sutton; but now the Lord Powys hathe bothe in his hond. The Walsche Pole is in compas almost as much as litle toune. The Lord Duddeley parte is almost fallen downe. The Lord Powys parte is meally good.

". . . . . In all Hy Powis is not one castle that evidently aperithe by manifest ruins of waulls; and they were wont to bringe, in tymes past, in the old Lord Duddley's days, theyr prisoners to Walch Poole.... .....And in Low Pois is but onely the Castle of the Walche Poole."

This reference to "bringing prisoners to Welshpool" may possibly be to the prison, the site for which Edward de Cherleton granted in 1400 to the burgesses of Pole,[1] but it may refer to "Castel of Poole", which, in 1438, was used as a prison (see *supra*, p. 195), or it may refer to the agreement made by Lord Dudley with the Steward and other officers of the Lordship of Oswestry for the exchange of prisoners (see *supra*, p. 200).

Leland has also a few remarks about Caer Digol, the Long Mountain.

"Cair Dicol[2] is a iii miles from Montgomerike. It standithe in Chyrbiry Hundred a hilli, and is moted and dyked like the mote a mile out of Bishops toune."

He refers here to the encampment on the top of the Long Mountain, now usually called "The Beacons' Ring".

In 1545 King Henry VIII demised to Edward Grey, Lord Powes, the site of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, which is within the borough, for twenty-one years.

In 1552 Edward Grey, Lord of Powys, died without lawful issue, and thus the barony fell into abeyance. But he made a will, by which he devised his Barony and Manor of Powys, and his Castle and Manor of Pool, and all his lordships in the county of Montgomery, to Edward Grey, his illegitimate son by Jane Orwell, daughter of Sir Lewis Orwell, Knight, in tail general. To this ignoble end came the last owner of this grand estate; being without lawful progeny he made his bastard son his representative.

On his father's death, the son Edward Grey was

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, p. 338.

[2] Digol.

only four years old; nevertheless, he is recorded as having received the complimentary offer of cake and wine on his passage through Shrewsbury to his father's funeral. His subsequent life was a continued worry owing to this great estate coming to him. In less than three years, the Vernons, who afterwards claimed the abeyant barony, began to put forward their claims.

Edward Grey came of age in 1568, and he lost no time in fortifying his title to the bulk of his father's estates by conveying to Edward Kynaston the Manors of Plas yn Dinas and Trewern, then worth £500 per annum, as a consideration for Edward Kynaston assigning to Edward Grey all his title, as heir-at-law of Edward Grey, Lord of Powys, to the other estates. But this did not suffice. It was too great a prize to be held by his feeble and ignoble hands. So vast a possession required the protection of a great name and family.

There is no mention of the office of bailiff in the original charter of Griffith, son of Gwenwynwyn, which constituted the town of Pole into a free borough (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 314), nor in the next two charters of John de Cherleton (*Ibid.*, p. 333 and 334). The burgesses must have elected two of their number to be bailiffs without any express authority of their charters; for in the charter of Edward de Cherleton in 1406 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 343) the bailiffs are mentioned several times (see the clauses which for facility of reference we have numbered 4, 5, and 11). The name of the earliest bailiff that has come down to us is William Austin, bailiff in 1551.

Again, in 1553, "Robert Lloyd Vychan and Ricus Price" were bailiffs; then there is a gap in the list until 1560, in which year "Robert Lloid and Owen ap Jeuan ap Holl" were bailiffs. From that time to 1835 there was a regular succession of bailiffs (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, pp. 314 to 319).

We now come to another document relating to the local history of the Borough.

In 1570 certain bye-laws were ordained for the government of the borough of Poole, which are expressed in very quaint terms, and are in themselves in some respects very curious and remarkable.

They are subscribed by no less than fifty-three of the burgesses of the borough, which is, doubtless an authentic list of the burgesses at this early period. For the first time the office of alderman appears, it not having been mentioned in any of the charters of prior date. It is probable the offices of bailiffs and aldermen may have been adopted by the burgesses following the example of the neighbouring towns on the English border, such as Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Hereford.

The mode in which the selection of the bailiffs was to be effected is very curious and complicated; a sort of ballot being prescribed for the selection of two out of the aldermen, which two were to choose eight and seven burgesses respectively, which fifteen burgesses were by a majority not less than nine, to elect two bailiffs, and were also, by a like majority to appoint two serjeants and two "catchpoles" for three years.

The regulations as to the burgesses paving before their houses, and not suffering any saw-pits or logs of timber to lie before their doors, reveal the rather untidy habits of the inhabitants, which rendered locomotion difficult in the town. There is, too, an exclusiveness in respect of trading and otherwise, perpetuated by these bye-laws, which was originated by the charter of Edward de Cherleton.[1]

Apud Polam decimo die Octobris anno regni Dne. nre. Elizabeth Dei Gratia Anglie Ffrancie et Hibernie Regine fidei Defensor, etc., Duodecimo, annoq. Domini Milessimo Qu'mgesimo Septuagesimo.

At which daie at the assemblie and meetinge in the Towen Hall and accustomed place of ellection of officers in the said Towen; It is granted, concluded, and agreede by the full assentes and consentes, as well of the baillyffs and aldermen

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 343, *et seq.*

as of all other the whole Cominaltye, Comburgesses of the said Towen for avoydinge of inconveniancies and debates, and for a perpetual quietness, good order, and cyvillytie, from this day forwarde to be had and kepte in the said Towen, touching and concerninge the ellection of Bayllyffs, Sarieaunts, and all other officers of the sayd Towen, and howe the said towen and libertie shall be used, governed, and mayntayned; That Oliver Lloyd, Esquier, shall draw a finall decree howe every office in the sayd Towen, and all other good order in the same shall be made, used, and mayntayned for ever; Whereunto the Baylyffs and Aldermen, wth. all the Comburgesses of the said Towen have subscribed there names and synes, and have putte there Towen Seale.

First: That the names of all the Aldermen of the said Towen, or the names of as many of them as shal be present at the tyme accustomed ffor the ellection of officers of the same Towen beinge Michaellmas Daye, shal be written severall billettes of paper or parchmente by the Recorder or Towen Clerke for the tyme beinge, who shall receive a corporall oath of the Baylyffs for the tyme beinge for the true usage thereof. And the sayd names so written by the sayd Towen Cleark to be severallie rowled togeather in balles of Waxe, and putt into a clossè bagge, the which bagge, with the names therein, shal be shaken by the said Town Clearke, and delivered to the Senior Bailiffe, wch. Bailiffe ffrst turneing upp his sleeve shall pull out one billette. And the Alderman whose name dothe therin containe shall name eighte honest, discreete, and substantiall Burgesses comerant within the said Towen. And likewise the other Baylyffe turning upp his sleeve shall pulle out one other billett. And the Alderman whose name dothe therein appear shall name seven honest, discreete, and substantiall burgesses likewise inhabiting wthin the same Towen so that those ffifteene Burgesses shall receive a corporall oathe, by the Baylyffs for the tyme beinge, that they or nyne of them at the leaste shall nominat and appoint towe of the moste honeste, dycreetest, and substantiall Burgesses to be Baylyffs of the sayd towen for the yeare followinge, and the most voyces of the said ffiffteene burgesses, and ffowre like Burgesses to be by the said ffiffteene burgesses, or nyne of them at the leaste, named and appointed to be Sarieantts and Cattch poolles for the same yeare. And that no person or persons shal be chosen to be Baylyffs, Sarieants, or Cattch poolles within the sayd Towen within the tearme of three yeares. Item: That all bushells, stryckes, peackes, or measures for all kynde of corne or grayne to be broughte or sowld by within

the sayd towen shal be of like quantitye and figures as the comen bushell, pecke, or measure of said Towen of Poole. That ys (is strick and strickles). And shall contynue and remayne of the same quantitie and bigness for ever. And every such measure, stricke, or peacke to be sealed with the towen seale, and that whosoever doeth incurr or breake the same decree shall forfeit to the use of the said towen the some of Tenne shillings for every defaulte. Item: That all burgesses, and every other person or persons haueing any howse or howses standinge or borderinge upon the sides of the streates of the same towen shall, before the Feaste of the Annuntiation of our Ladye nexte comeing, sett or pave with stonnes the breadth of his sayd howese from the shill of the same howse to the channell upon payne of forfeiture, to the use of the sayd towen the some of ffive shillings for every defaulte. Item: That no maner of person shall from henceforthe make or suffer any sawe pytts to be mayde or stande, or any blockes or logges of tymber to lye before his or there doore in the streates sydes upon payne of forfeiture to the use of the said towen the some of fiue shillinges for euery defaulte. All which to be dune and executed before the Feast of the Annuntiation of our Ladye nexte comeynge. Item: That no maner of person, forryner, ne burges haueinge corne sufficient of his owne for the sustenaunce of his familie, shall bye in the sayd towen any kynde of corne or other grayne, unless he bringe and sell in the sayd towen the same daye as manye bushells, strickes, or pecks as he doeth bye, upon payne of forfeiture to the use of the said towen the some of forttye shillinges for euery defaulte. Item: That no person or persons shall be admytted Attorney, or plead in any matter or cause within the Cowrts of the sayd town, unlesse he be a burges and comorant within the said towen. Item: If any Serieantte or Catchpolle doe arreste any person for any kynde of action within the sayd towen the person so arrested to be comitted to ward untill he ffynde sufficient shuretyes to answer unto the sayd action of sufficient persons comorante within the said towen. And no officer to be accepted as shuretye therein. Item: That no person or persons shal be called or chosen to be one of the ffiffteene persons for ellection of officers, but onthe as be howsehowlders, and inhabyttinge within the said towen.

1st column.		
Oliver Lloyd.	Bayllyffs.	Roger Lloyd.
Hugh Lloyd.		Rowlland Lloyd.
		David Lloyd the Elder.

David Lloyd, Junior.
Howell Porter.
Hughe Pires.
Reynald Lloyd.
Humphey Lloyd.
Gylbert Humphryes.

2nd column.

Owen ap Jevan ap Howell.
Robart Moris.
Rygnalt ap Hughe Sadler.
Robert George.
Pryce Lloyd.
Hughe Lloyd ap Edward.
Willyam ap John Lloyd.
Robart ap Jhon David.
John ap hugh Lloyd.
John David Sadler.
Rychard ap Rees Cadd'r.
Robartt ap John Cadd'r.
Rynald ap Hughe ap John ap Owen.

3rd column.

John Say.
Robart ap Owen.
Pyrce Myvod.
Jhon ap John Barker.
John Humphrey.
Roger ap Humph'y.
Oliver Humphry.
Evan ap Edward.
David ap David Bobuth.
Harry Llew.
John Lewis.
Price David ap Howell.
Roger Glover.
Harry Rynald.

4th column.

Humph'r ap John ap Hughe.
Charles ap Res Lloyd.
Charles Kyffin.
Rynald Morys.
Humfry Gruff.
Willyam ap David.
Lewys ap Hughe.
Gruffyth ap Howell.
Evan ap Owen,
Harry Rees.
Robert ap Hughe Sadler.
Humfry Peers.
Harry Rogers.
Howell peers, Junr.
Antony ap Owen.

Endorsed "1570 By-laws".

In two years afterwards there seems to have been some disputes and litigation before the Lord President and Council of the Marches of Wales, "concerning the supposed breach of an order taken by the Council touching the election of bailiffs, serjeants, and catchpoles", which was dated the 8th of February, 11th Elizabeth, 1569. Doubtless this was the order in pursuance of which the foregoing bye-laws were ordained.

We print the next document, as it shows the sort of control the Court of the Marches used over the boroughs situated within its jurisdiction; and it is, as it appears to us, a somewhat rare illustration of the mode in which its jurisdiction was exercised, and of the form of its decrees or orders.

14 *Elizabeth* (1572) *Endorsement.—Copy of Confirmation by the Lord President and Council of Wales of the Bye-laws of Poole.*

Apud Ludlow, vicesimo quarto die Octobris, Anno regni D'ne nr'e Elizabeth, Dei Gratia Anglie Francie Hibernie Regina, fidei Defensor, etc. decimo quarto, inter Humfridum Lloyd, Reginaldum Lloyd, Oliverum Lloyd, Rogerus Lloyd, Griffinum Lloyd, Rolandum Lloyd, Johannem Parry, et Owinum ap Jevan ap Howell quereles, and Howellum Porter, Gilbert Humphry, Robertum George, Robertum ap Hugh Sadler, William ap John Lloyd, Johannem ap Owen, Thomam ap Hugh Sadler, Georgium Pyers, and Humfridum Pyers Deft.

On which daie Humphrey Lloyd, Roger Lloyd, and Rowland Lloyd, three of the plaintiffs within named, for themselves and for the other plaintiffs within named, Howell Porter, Gilbert Humphreys, and Robert George, three of the defendants within named for themselves and for the other defendants, appeared in there persons before the King's Honorable the President and others of the Queen's Maiesties Counsaill in the Marches of Wales. And upon examination of the matter within certified, being for and concerninge the supposed breache of an order taken by this Counsaill tuchinge the election of Bayllyffs, Serjearntes, Catchpoolls, and other officers within the town of Poole in the county of Montgomerie within mentioned, which bereth date Octavo Februarii, Anno regni Elizabeth, etc., undecimo. And certen mysdemennures supposed to be committed by defendants upon the sixte day of this month of October, being the daye of the election appointed for electinge, choosinge, and appointinge of the same officers within the said towen for this yeare followinge. For asmuche as the defendants by there answers annexed have affirmed and alleadged upon their oathes That after the same order taken and published by this Counsail, the said eighth of February, in Anno undecimo, the said plaintiffs, Defendants, and others the Aldermen and comburgesses of the said towen, upon the teanthe day of October, Anno regni Elizabeth, etc., duodecimo, knowinge the causes of soundry disorders which commonlie did arrise and arouse at the election of the said officers, were not quite extinguished according to this Counsail's consideration sett dowen by the said order; But thinkinge that themselves whiche in parte did feele, and to their no litell greeffe did see the disorders within the said towen at the election dayes rather abound and increase then

by any maner of meanes or waiese abate or decrese, myght frame the more presente remidye for these sores and greeffs than was provided ffor in the said order, dyd of these owne comen assente and consente, and of the comen consente of the Bayllives, Aldermen, and all other the Comonaltee of the said towne, agree that from the said tennth daie of October ffor-ward for evermore touchinge and concerninge the election of Baylyves, Serieantes, and all other officers of the said towne, the order and maner thereof should be referred to the said Olliver Lloyd, Esquire, one of the said complainants, and to such other learned as he should associate unto him, to be by them devised and advised for the comon weale of the said towen, and to the mayntenance of quiet, concord, and unitie amongst the burgesses of the said towen. And that the same Oliver Lloyd, takinge upon him the toyle and travaill of makinge and publishing of the said order, did devise in maner following (that is to say) That the names of all the Aldermen of the said towen, or the names of so many of them as shall be present at the time accustomed for the election of officers of the same towene, being Michaelmas daye, shall be written in several billetts of paper or parchment by the recorder or towen clearcke there for the time beinge, which shall receave a corporall oathe of the Bayllyves for the time being for the true usaige thereof; and the names so written by the said towen clearcke to be severallie rowled together in bawlles of waxe of like quantitie, and put into a closse bagge, which bagge with the names therein shall be shaken by the said towen clearcke, and delivered to the chiefe baylyffe, who, firste turning up his sleeve, shall pule out one baulle; and the Alderman whose name doth therein conteign shall name eighte honest, discreet and substantiall burgesses comorante within the said towen; and likewise the other Bayllyve, turning up his sleeve, shall pulle out one other baule; and the alderman whose name therein dothe appeere shall name seven honest, discreete, and substantiall burgesses, likewise inhabitting within the same towen, so that those fifteene burgesses shall receave a corporale oathe by the bayllyves for the time being, that they or nine of them att the least shall nominate and appoint two of the most honestest, discreetest, and substantiallest burgesses of the same towen to be bayllyves for the yeere following; and ffowre licke burgesses to be seriants and cachpoules within the same towen by like assents for the same yeare; and that no person or persons so elected to any of the said offices within the sayd towen within the yeare or term of three yeares

then next after shalbe elected to any of the said offices again. As by the same decree and agreement, under the hands of the complainants and defts., and all others the aldermen and comburgesses of the said towen readie to be showed; sealled withe Towen Seale there at large dothe and maye appere, whiche cannot be denied by the complaynen nantes. Therefore yt ys by the said Lord Presidente and Consail ordered, by the full assentes, consentes, and agreements of both the said parties, that the said forme and order taken by this Counsail, tuching the same election, whiche beareth date Octavo Februarii in anno undecimo regni Elizabeth, etc., before specified, and all other orders tuchinge the same ellection heretofore by this Counsall taken to all intents and purposes to be utterlye adnihillated and made voyd. And that frome henceffurthe for evermore the said composition and agreement and decree before recited, made by the said Olliver Lloyd, Esquier, by the assents of the complaynants and theese defts., and all other the aldermen, comburgesses and comonaltie of the said towen as before under the said Towen Seale, and non other shalbe and stande in full fforce, vertue and effect, and yearlie putt in use in everie respect for ever, accordinge to the true meaninge thereof; and yt ys likewise further ordered by the said Lorde President and Counsail by like assents of the said parties, that no forren burgess shall beare any of the said offices within the towne, or be accepted to gyve his or there voyces for the ellectinge of officers att any tyme, excepte such as be nowe complaynants or defts. in these bookes. And that no person or persons at any tyme hereafter shalbe made burgess or burgesses without the assent and consent of both the bayllyves for the tyme beinge, and all the aldermen and comburgesses of the said towen. And yt ys also likewyse ordered by lyke assent of the said parties that the said Humfrey Lloyd and Reginald Lloyd, gentlemen, now baylyves of the said towen, shall give lawffull somouns and monycyon to all the aldermen and com[burgesses] of the said towen, to assemble themselves together in the comon hau[ll of the] said towen, being the accustomed place ffor [. . . . .] and all other officers of the same towene upon [ ] comeinge. And then and there to proceede to the e[lection of] the same officers for this yeare followinge, accordinge to the [tenure] and effect of the said decree made by the said [Oliver Ll]oyd, Esquier. And thencefurth yearelie for ever [ ] the bayllyves, aldermen, and burgesses of the sayde towne for the tyme beinge, to procede to the election of all [sau]d officers within the said towne upon Mychaelmas day [accordinge] to

the said decree, made by the said Olyver Lloyd, Esquier, as . . . . . [be]fore, whereunto bothe parties are fullye agreed and [concer]ninge the mysdemennures within specified, this matter ys contynued untyl the five and twentyeth of November next, and then the parties to appeare againe, the defendants by Attorney.

Examinatur per me. Copia vera concord. cum original.

From these documents it appears that at this early period the borough had a "towen seale" with which its formal documents were authenticated. We look for this seal in vain, however much it would be now valued as a relic of the past.

The lachrymose and verbose terms, in which the reasons for framing the new bye-laws are given, graphically reveal the tumults which at this period occurred at the time of the election of bailiffs, and which, as we shall see hereafter, were not abated in a century afterwards. The phrases employed, by plaintiffs and defendants, are not usual in legal documents, and indicate that the disorders had been of long standing.

"Knowinge the causes of soundry disorders which commonlie did arrise and arouse at the election of the said officers were not quite extinguished according to this counsail's consideration sett dowen by the said order."

From this it appears the orders of the Council of the Court of Marches had been contemned, and had failed to quell the disorders. The plaintiffs and defendants proceed to adduce their reasons for hoping that a revision of the bye-laws was necessary in the following almost ludicrously doleful terms:—

"But thinkinge that themselves whiche *in part did feele,* and *to their no litell greeffe did see* the disorders within the said towen at the election dayes rather abound and encrease, then by any maner of meanes or waiese abate or decrese, myght frame the more present remidye *for these sores and greeffes* than was provided ffor in the said order."

How the framing of new bye-laws was to operate as a remedy for the evil does not appear, nor does it seem to have had the desired effect.

The bye-laws ordained by the Burgesses in 1570, and those confirmed by the Court of the Marches in 1572, so far as respects the election of bailiffs, seem identical in substance, and, also almost in words, and it was concerning the supposed breach of the order of the Court of the Marches touching the election of Bailiffs that the proceedings originated. But there are the following seven provisions or "items" contained in the former which are not to be found in the latter :—1. The provision as to the measures to be used in the sale of grain. 2. As to the Burgesses paving the footpaths fronting the streets. 3. As to no saw pits being made or any logs of timber being allowed to lie in front of their houses. 4. As to no person, whether foreigner or burgess, having corn of his own sufficient for the sustenance of his family, being allowed to buy corn in the town, unless on the same day he sells the same quantity. This seems an extraordinary and absurd restriction, calculated to stop all traffic in corn except for the sustenance of the buyers. 5. As to no attorney being allowed to practise in the town unless he be a resident burgess. 6. As to a person arrested by the serjeants being committed to prison until he found resident sureties. 7. As to no one being chosen one of the fifteen for the election of officers unless a resident householder. Items 5 and 7 seem aimed at the "foreign burgesses", putting them on a different footing to the resident burgesses.

The decree of 1572, although not containing these seven provisions, contains two new items which do not appear in the bye-laws of 1570, viz.: I. No foreign burgess to bear any office or be entitled to vote except those who are plaintiffs and defendants in that suit. II. No person to be made a burgess except with the consent of both bailiffs and all the aldermen and burgesses. Whether these two latter items were in substitution for the seven above enumerated, or in addition to them, it is now impossible to say. The general tenor of them was adverse to the foreign burgesses.

Amongst the Rolls House papers in London there is

an important local document which we think we should give, although somewhat out of chronological order, not only as affording an interesting but sad picture of an overbearing and profligate abbot of the age preceding the dissolution of monasteries, but also as having a local bearing upon this town. It is the articles exhibited against John Smart, abbot of Wigmore, by Sir John Lee, Canon of the said monastery, to "Lord Thomas Cromwell, the lord privy seale and vicegerent of the Kynges majestye". There are 29 articles,[1] but the 26th is the only one having a local bearing, and is as follows:

"26. Item, the said Abbot in tymes past hath had a great devotion to ryde to Llanyevran in Wales, upon Lammas daye, to receyve pardoun theyr, and on the evyn he wold lye with oon Mary Hawle, a old concubine of his, at the Walshpoole, and on the morrow ryde to the forsaid Llanyevran, to be confessed and absolved, and the same night retorne to companye with the said Mary Hawle at the Walshe-poole; and Kateryn the said Mary Hawle hyr sustur doghter, whom the said Abbot long hath kept to concubyne, and had children by hyr that he lately maryed at Ludlowe; and others that have been taken owt of his chambre and put in the stookes within the said abbeye, and others that have complayned upon hym to the Kynge's councell of the Merches of Wales, and the woman that dasht owt his tethe that he wold have had by violence, I will not name nowe, nor other mennes wifes, lest yt wold offend yourr good lordship to reade or heare the same."

This profligacy and a long list of acts of mal-administration led to his deposition before the abbey was dissolved in 1535.

In 1575 William Morgan was instituted to the Vicarage of Welshpool, which he held for three years. It is probable during this time he was employed in laying the foundation of that great work, the Welsh translation of the Bible, which will transmit his name with honour to the latest posterity. From Welshpool he was removed to the living of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, where he completed his valuable work. He was afterwards Bishop of Llandaff and St. Asaph successively.

[1] Wright's *History of Ludlow*, p. 356.

In 1585 Lewys Dwnn was appointed Deputy Herald of Wales and the Marches, and the fruits of his labours, —the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*,—extending from 1580 to 1614, remained in manuscript until 1846, when they were published in two fine folio volumes by the Welsh MSS. Society.[1] Lewys Dwnn took his mother's name, she being the lineal descendant in the sixth degree of David Dwnn, who was Steward of Edward de Cherleton, Lord of Powys. A pedigree of his paternal descent (*Harl. MSS.*, No. 1973, fols. 40, 41) is headed "Lewis Dwne of Welshe Poole", from which it may be reasonably inferred that Welshpool was his residence. Except the valuable result of his genealogical labours, no particulars of his life have come down, and a diligent search has proved fruitless even to ascertain the date of his death. It can only be conjectured that he died in the reign of James I.

In 1587 (29th Elizabeth) an important event took place—no less than the transfer by sale from Edward Grey, the illegitimate son and universal legatee of Edward Grey the last Lord of Powys, to Sir Edward Herbert, the second son of William the chivalrous Earl of Pembroke, of Pool Castle and the 17 dependent manors, including a large portion of the parish and borough of Welshpool, in which family of Herbert during the succeeding three centuries this great estate has remained.

In 1602, in a list of this date of the Hundreds in Wales and of the names of the chief gentlemen, the only ones in Welshpool are the following: William Herbert, Pool Castle; Thomas Juckes, Buttington; Gilbert Jones, Poole.

James I, after he acceded to the crown of England, distributed mulberry trees about the whole country through the sheriffs of the different counties. There is a very fine mulberry tree in the garden behind the house in Severn Street, Welshpool, built and long occupied by the late Mr. Richard Griffithes Parry and his sister Miss Anne Griffithes. Mr. Griffithes Parry used to

[1] Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*, preface, p. xxvi, *et seq.*

relate, as a tradition, that this mulberry tree was one of those distributed by James I.

After having been governed under charters from the Princes and Lords of Powys for nearly four centuries (viz. from 1230), the borough received a charter of incorporation from the English crown in 1615. This charter recites that our borough of Poole "was an ancient and populous borough, and had enjoyed divers liberties and immunities under charters as well from divers Princes of Wales [which is a mistake, it should have been Princes of *Powys*] and Lords of the Lordship of Powis" as by prescription, and "that doubts had arisen touching the letters patent which very much prevented the public good and emolument of the said borough"; whereupon the bailiffs and burgesses had besought the sovereign to extend to them his "Royal favour and munificence in that behalf". (We may here parenthetically mention that the only evidence of these alleged doubts having arisen and of the petition for a new charter having been presented, is confined, so far as we have been able to learn, to this recital.) The borough was incorporated under the new title of "The bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole, in the county of Montgomery". This charter remained in operation from 1615 to 1835—when the Municipal Corporation Act passed—a period of not less than two centuries. This circumstance renders it proper that a copy of the translation of so important a document relating to the history of the borough should be printed in full, although it has been, not unjustly, characterised by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners as "incredibly prolix". The Commissioners' report upon this charter, which was made in 1833, is of considerable interest; we therefore propose to give such sections of it as bear upon each portion of the charter in the shape of foot-notes.

TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER

GRANTED TO THE BAILIFFS AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF POOLE, IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

3rd March, 12th James I. [1615.]

JAMES, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all whom these present letters shall come greeting. Whereas our borough of Poole, in our county of Montgomery, is an ancient and populous borough, and the bailiffs and burgesses of the same borough have held, used, and enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, immunities, and pre-eminences, as well by charters of divers Princes of Wales and Lords of the Lordship of Powis, to them and their predecessors, heretofore made, granted, and confirmed, as also by means of divers prescriptions, usages, and customs for time immemorial used in the same borough. And whereas some doubts have arisen touching the said letters patent, which very much prevent the publick good and emolument of the said borough, and the good rule and government of the same. Whereupon the bailiffs and burgesses of the said borough have most humbly besought us that we would be graciously pleased to extend to them our royal favour and munificence in this behalf. And whereas we have vouchsafed to make, ordain, restore, and anew to create the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough and town of Poole, and also the burgesses and inhabitants of the said town in the said county of Montgomery (by whatsoever name or names they or any of them have at any time heretofore been incorporated or not), to be one body corporate and politic, by the name of the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole, in the county of Montgomery, with the addition of such certain liberties, jurisdictions, and priviledges as to us seemeth better. We therefore, being desirous that all doubts in the premises may be entirely removed, and that there may for ever hereafter be established within the same borough one sure and indisputable method of and for keeping our peace and good rule and government of the people there and of others resorting thither, and that the borough aforesaid may for ever hereafter be and remain a borough of peace and quietness, to the terror and dread of evil-doers, and the reward of them that do well, and that our peace and other acts of justice therein may be preserved without further delay, and in hopes that the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, may by our grant enjoy more abundant liberties and priviledges in and for the service which they may think themselves more especially and strictly obliged to do and perform to us, our heirs and successors of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, We have willed, ordained, constituted, and granted, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain, constitute, declare and grant that the said borough of Poole, in the said

county of Montgomery, shall and may be for ever a free borough of itself, and that the bailiffs and burgesses thereof, and all and singular the burgesses and freemen of the same borough (by whatsoever name or names they or their predecessors have been heretofore incorporated or not), and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter by virtue of these presents be one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and in name.[1] 'By the name of the BAILIFFS AND BURGESSES OF POOLE, IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.' And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, raise, make, ordain, constitute, create, confirm, and declare them by the name of bailiffs and burgesses of Poole, in the county of Montgomery, to be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact, and name, really and absolutely. And that they shall have perpetual succession by that name, and that they, by the name of the bailiffs and burgesses of Poole, in the county of Montgomery, shall and may at all times hereafter be persons able and capable in the law to have, purchase, receive and possess lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, priviledges, jurisdictions, and other hereditaments whatsoever, of what nature, kind, or species soever, to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, and also goods and chattels, and all other things of what nature or kind soever; and also to give, grant, demise and assign lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all and every other acts and things by the name aforesaid.

Sue and be Sued in Corporate name.

And that they shall and may be able by the same name of bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole, in the county of Montgomery, to plead and be impleaded; answer and be answered; defend and be defended in all courts, pleas and places, and before all judges and justices, and other persons and officers of us our heirs and successors in all suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, real, personal, and mix'd, as well spiritual and temporal, of what nature, kind, or species soever, in the same manner and form as other our liege subjects of this our kingdom of England are able and capable in law to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended; and can or may be able to have, purchase, receive, possess, give, grant and demise.

Common Seal.

And that the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors may for ever have a common seal,[2] to be used for all causes and businesses

[1] The name of incorporation is—"The Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Poole, in the County of Montgomery." In the translation of the prolix charter of James the name occurs thrice without the words "of the borough", and once with them; it was not noticed whether the same discrepancy exists in the original, in which the name in one place certainly stands thus, "per nomen Ballivorum et Burgensium burgi de Poole, in comitatu Mongomery". In the statute 1 Geo. 3, cap. 36, the corporation is styled "The Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Poole, in the county of Montgomery". [This and the following foot-notes to this charter are extracts from the Municipal Corporation Commissioners' Report made in 1833.]

[2] The Town Seal was produced, a kind of stamp used with ink, not with wax; the device being a castle, without any inscription.

to be done by them and their successors; and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors from time to time, at their pleasure, to break and change such seal, and make a new one, as they shall see fit and expedient. And we further will and do by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that there shall and may be for ever hereafter within the said borough two of the burgesses of the same borough, who shall be and shall be named bailiffs of the borough aforesaid. And that in like manner there shall and may be one honest and discreet man to be chosen in manner hereafter in these presents mentioned, who shall and may be and shall be called steward[1] of the said borough; and also that in like manner there shall and may be one other honest and discreet man learned in the laws of England, to be chosen in manner hereinafter mentioned, who shall and may be and shall be called recorder[2] of the same borough. And we further will and do by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that all persons who have heretofore had and exercised the office of bailiff of the borough aforesaid, and all person and persons who shall hereafter have and exercise the said office of bailiff of the said borough shall and may be and shall be called aldermen[3] of the said borough, and all persons who are now freemen of the same borough, and who shall hereafter be admitted into the freedom of the said borough, shall and may be and shall be called burgesses of the same borough. And we further will and do by these

Two Bailiffs.

One Steward.

Recorder.

Aldermen.

Burgesses.

[1] Panton Corbett, Esq., is the High Steward; he produced his appointment, duly stamped and dated 14th September 1818, under the hand and seal of the lord of the Barony of Powys, to hold the office "during pleasure", with power to appoint a deputy.

[2] The Recorder is elected by the bailiffs, steward, and burgesses; there has never been any opposition, no polling for the office. The present recorder, David Pugh, Esq., was elected on the 29th September 1830; he is not a barrister, but a private gentleman of fortune, aged 44, and residing at Llanerchydol, within the borough, and about a mile from the town.

[3] The Aldermen are those persons who have passed the chair as bailiffs; two additional aldermen, therefore, would be created every year, except that they are eligible to serve again as bailiffs on the third year, after an interval of two years; several have served twice, or thrice, or even four times, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring fit persons. They are aldermen for life; no alderman has ever been removed. They are engaged in the corporate elections, and are authorised, together with others, to make bye-laws, but have no other functions; they have neither privileges, salaries, nor emoluments. The title is not conferred by usage, or by courtesy only, as in many boroughs. King James expressly grants, that all persons who have exercised, or shall excise the office of bailiff, shall be called aldermen; and that all persons who are, or shall be freemen of the borough, shall be called burgesses. At the time of the inquiry there were twelve aldermen, including the bailiffs; all of whom, except one or two, resided in, or near the borough.

presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole aforesaid and their successors that the bailiffs, aldermen, steward, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being dwelling and inhabiting within the said borough, or the major part of them (of whom we will one of the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being to be one) upon publick summons to them or the major part of them, by the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid or by one of the common sergeants at mace to be there made in that behalf, shall and may have full power, liberty, and authority of assembling from time to time in the Guildhall of the said borough or in some other convenient place within the borough aforesaid, and of granting, constituting, ordaining, making, and establishing from time to time such laws,[1] statutes, constitutions, decrees, and reasonable ordinances whatsoever in writing, as to them or the major part of them (of whom we will one of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being to be one) shall in their judgments seem to be good, wholesome, useful, just, and necessary for the good rule and government of the borough aforesaid, and of all and every the officers, ministers, artists, inhabitants, and resiants whatsoever within the borough aforesaid for the time being, and for declaring in what manner and order the same bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, and all and every the officers, ministers, artists, inhabitants, and resiants within the said borough shall hold, behave, and conduct themselves in their offices, professions, services, trades, and businesses within the borough aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, for the furtherance of the public good, the common utility, and the good order of the borough aforesaid, and the victualling thereof, and all other occasions and matters whatsoever, touching or in anywise concerning the said borough. And that the bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them (of whom we will one of the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being to be always one) as often as any such laws, institutions, rules, ordinances, and constitutions shall be made, instituted, ordained, or established in form aforesaid, shall and may have power to impose and assess such pains, punishments, and penalties towards and upon all offenders, against such laws, rules, ordinances, and constitutions, or any of them,

Bye-laws may be made.

[1] The charter of James I grants that, the bailiffs, aldermen, steward, and burgesses for the time being, dwelling and inhabiting within the borough, or the greater part of them (one of the bailiffs being one), shall have authority to assemble in the Guildhall, or other convenient place within the borough, and to make laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and reasonable ordinances. The authority was last exercised on the 30th August 1825, and certain laws were then made, of which a printed copy was furnished; they are regulations of police, and for the prevention of nuisances in the town, and impose fines, varying in amount from 3s. to £5. They have been steadily enforced, and not without advantage to the comfort and well-being of the town. The same charter grants, that offenders shall be imprisoned, and that the fines shall be levied to the use of the borough.

whether by imprisonment of their bodies, or by fines and amerciaments, or any of them, as to the same bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or the major part of them (of whom one of the bailiffs of the said borough shall be one), shall seem necessary, convenient, and requisite, to order, limit, and provide for the observance of such laws, ordinances, and constitutions, and shall and may be enabled to levy and receive the same fines and amerciaments to the use of the said bailiffs and burgesses and their successors and the commonalty of the said borough, without any hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, or any of the officers or servants of us, our heirs or successors whomsoever, without account or any other thing, to be therefore in anywise rendered, paid, or done to us, our heirs or successors. All and singular which laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions so to be made as aforesaid we will shall be observed under the penalties therein to be contained, so that, nevertheless, such laws, ordinances, institutions, and constitutions, imprisonment, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws and statutes, customs or rights of this our kingdom of England. And we further will and do, by these presents of us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that the[1] nomination, election

Bye-laws not to be contrary to Law.

[1] The bailiffs are chosen annually on Michaelmas day by a jury composed of such of the burgesses as happen to be in court; the jury always consists of fifteen persons. Balls of wax are made of equal weight, as many as there may chance to be aldermen present; the name of each alderman is written by the town clerk on a slip of parchment, and one name is introduced into every ball; the balls are put into a bag, and shaken, and the bag is presented to the outgoing chief bailiff, who takes out a ball, opens it and reads the name aloud. The alderman so named nominates eight of the jury. The bag is next handed to the outgoing associate bailiff, who draws out another ball, and proceeds in a similar manner; the alderman thus drawn names seven of the jury. The proceeding is conducted in this fashion: moreover, the bailiffs tuck up their sleeves to the elbow before they put their hands into the bag. They do not see the balls; the names written on parchment and introduced into the wax are completely concealed. All except the jury retire after the jury are impannelled and sworn. The jury then consider of their verdict, and nominate the next chief bailiff and the next associate; unanimity is not required, but nine must agree. The bailiffs are selected from the burgesses at large; the party chosen must be a burgess, he has occasionally been elected a burgess the moment before he was made bailiff. They cannot nominate a person who is not a burgess, but they may nominate one who has been previously admitted at the same meeting.

The sage who devised this singular mode of procedure was probably very proud of his invention; but it may perhaps be doubted, whether he conceived, like the modern philosophers, who so warmly enforce the ballot, that he had discovered a radical cure for every disease incident to the body politic.

It having been asked if it were ever possible, notwithstanding the balls and the bag, and the tucked-up sleeves, to learn before the election who would be the bailiffs, all present laughed assent. Alderman Thomas Lloyd Dickin deposed thus: "I reside within the borough; I have always resided there; my age is 56 years. I was brought up to the law; I practised about a year, but I gave up the profession through ill health. I was the chief

and swearing of the bailiffs and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being, shall, from time to time for ever hereafter be and be made on the same days, times, places, changes, and in such manner and form as have been in times past, and are now used and accustomed within the same borough; and that one of the said two bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, so to be from time to time nominated and elected as aforesaid, that is to say:—He who shall be from time to time first named or elected into the office of bailiff of the said borough, or upon whom the first election shall fall, shall and may be for ever hereafter be and shall be called chief bailiff of the borough aforesaid during the time he shall execute the office of bailiff of the same borough. Nevertheless, we will and do, by these presents, strictly command that none of the burgesses of the said borough (Charles Lloyd, Esquire, and his heirs always excepted), shall be at any time hereafter nominated or chosen into the office of bailiff of the borough aforesaid, unless he shall have inhabited or resided within the said borough, liberties, or precincts of the same, by the space of six months next before the day of his election, anything in these presents, or in any other charters or letters to the contrary notwithstanding. And for the better execution of our grants in this behalf, we will that Louis Reynolds and Charles Lloyd, now exercising the office of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, shall and may be bailiffs of the same borough until the Feast of St. Michael next after the date of these presents, and from thence until two others of the burgesses of the borough aforesaid shall in due manner be elected, appointed, and sworn into the said office of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, according to the custom heretofore used in the same

Bailiffs to be resident within the Borough exceptChas. Lloyd, Esq., and his heirs.

bailiff in 1804. I knew I was to be the chief bailiff, for I was applied to before I was a burgess to take the office; so I became a burgess, and was immediately elected the chief bailiff." It appeared, indeed, that the names of the future bailiffs are only all the better known on account of the secrecy that shrouds their election; but the manner of acquiring this knowledge is a State secret, and possibly a very valuable one. Previous arrangements are commonly the more perfect in proportion to the efforts that are made to prevent and disconcert them.

It was usual formerly for the bailiffs to give a treat at their own charge. A new burgess still gives one; it is expected, and a kind of stipulation. The two last bailiffs did not give a treat, and there are also two instances of new burgesses who did not. These entertainments are provided entirely out of the private purse of the parties; neither by the lord of the lordship of Powis, nor by the corporation. However favourable the present age may be to the growth of new virtues, it must be conceded, that it does not foster the ancient virtue of hospitality.

The bailiffs are justices of the peace by virtue of their office, and they perform all the functions of county magistrates; they hold petty sessions once a fortnight. They preside at the borough sessions; both the bailiffs are always present at the sessions, unless one be prevented by illness, as well as the high steward, and usually the recorder also. The present recorder has frequently attended. One of the bailiffs presides in the court of record; either of them. The high steward has come to that court at the request of the bailiffs, but he does not assist regularly; the recorder never visits it.

borough, and the tenor of these our letters patent. And that the said Lewis Reynolds shall and may be, and shall be called chief bailiff of the borough aforesaid; and that Henry Townsend, Knight, now exercising the office of Recorder of the Borough aforesaid, shall and may be Recorder of the said borough until one other honest and discreet man, learned in the laws of England, shall in due manner be elected, appointed, and sworn into the office of Recorder of the same borough, according to the custom heretofore used in the said borough. We also will and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, constitute and ordain that Thomas Juckes, Esquire, now exercising the office of steward of the borough aforesaid, shall and may be steward of the same borough, to do, exercise, and execute all things whatsoever to the office of steward of the said borough in anywise belonging or appertaining, until one other honest and discreet man shall be elected, named, and appointed by the Lord of the Lordship of Powis, for the time being into the office of steward of the said borough; and shall, according to the custom used in the same borough, be in due manner nominated, well and faithfully to exercise and perform the said office. And we further will and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, That the said Lewis Reynolds and Charles Lloyd, bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, during the time of their exercising the said office of bailiffs, and the succeeding bailiffs of the said borough for the time being; and the said Thomas Juckes, now steward of the borough aforesaid for the time being, and every succeeding steward of the borough aforesaid for the time being; and also the said Henry Townsend, Knt., Recorder of the said borough, and every other succeeding recorder of the said borough for the time being, shall and may for ever hereafter be justices[1] of us, our heirs and successors, to keep and preserve our peace within the said borough, and the limits and precincts thereof; and to keep and cause to be kept all the ordinances and statutes for the good of our peace and government of the people of us, our heirs and successors, expressed in all their articles within the said borough, limits and precincts thereof, according to the force, form and effect of the same ordinances and statutes, and to chastise and punish all persons offending against the said ordinances and statutes, or any of them, within the said borough, liberties, and precincts thereof, in such manner as may be done according to the form of such ordinances and statutes; and to make all persons who shall threaten to do any of our people corporal injury, or to burn their houses, to find sufficient sureties of the peace, or for their good behaviour towards us, our heirs and successors, and all the

Bailiffs, Stewards, and Recorders to be Justices.

[1] There are four borough magistrates—the bailiffs, the recorder, and the steward; they hold petty sessions every fortnight, this year on Tuesday; two attend, commonly the bailiffs. The charter of James requires that the justices shall take the oaths before the bailiffs, or one of them. "We claim an exclusive jurisdiction."

people of us, our heirs and successors; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be kept in safe custody in the prison of us, our heirs and successors, until they shall have found such sureties. And that the said Lewis Reynolds and Charles Lloyd, during the time of their exercising the office of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, and the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being, and the said Thomas Juckes, steward of the said borough, during the time of his being steward of the same borough, and the stewards of the same borough for the time being; and the said Henry Townsend, Knt., Recorder of the said borough during the time of his being recorder of the said borough, and the recorders of the same borough for the time being, or any two or more of them (whereof the chief bailiff for the borough aforesaid for the time being we will to be always one) may be justices of us, our heirs and successors, to enquire upon the oaths of good and lawful men of the borough aforesaid, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known of all; and all manner of felonies, witchcrafts, maintenances, sorceries, magic arts, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, ingrossings and extortions whatsoever, and of all and every other evil-doings and offences of which the justices of the peace of us, our heirs and successors, lawfully may and ought to inquire, by whomsoever within the said borough, liberties and precincts of the same, heretofore done or perpetrated, or shall hereafter happen to be done or attempted, and also of all persons who have assembled together, or shall hereafter assemble together, and go about or ride with armed force within the said borough, liberties or precincts thereof, against the peace of us, our heirs and successors, to the disturbance of the people of us, our heirs and successors, and of all persons who have lain in wait, or shall hereafter presume to lie in wait, there to maim or kill any of our people, and also of innkeepers and all other persons who have offended or attempted to offend, or shall hereafter offend or presume to offend or attempt to offend within the said borough, liberties or precincts thereof, in the abuse of weights and measures, or in selling of victuals contrary to the ordinances and statutes of our kingdom of England, or any of them, provided for the common utility of our said kingdom, and the people of us, our heirs and successors, and also of all constables, gaol keepers, and other officers who in the execution of their offices concerning the premises have unduly behaved themselves, or shall hereafter presume unduly to behave themselves, or have been or shall hereafter happen to be slow, remiss, or negligent in their duty within the borough aforesaid, or the liberties or precincts thereof; and of all and singular articles and circumstances, and other things whatsoever, and of what nature soever done or perpetrated, or which shall hereafter happen to be done or perpetrated within the said borough, liberties and precincts thereof, concerning all the said premises or any of them, and all indictments whatsoever before the said Lewis Reynolds and Charles Lloyd, during the time of their exercising the office of bailiffs of the said borough, and the bailiffs of the borough afore-

said for the time being; and the said Thomas Juckes and stewards of the said borough for the time being; and the said Henry Townsend, Knt., and the recorders of the said borough for the time being, or any two or more of them (of whom the chief bailiff of the borough aforesaid we will to be always one) hereafter to take, inspect, and continue to proceed against all and every such persons who shall happen to be indicted, until they shall be taken, render themselves, or be outlawed, and to chastise and punish the offenders, and every of them for their offences, by fines, redemptions, amerciaments, forfeitures, and otherwise, as according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, or the form of the ordinances or statutes aforesaid have been accustomed to be done. So as nevertheless they may not proceed to the determination of any treason, felony, or other offences whatsoever touching the loss of life or member within the borough aforesaid, or the limits or precincts of the same, without the special licence of us, our heirs or successors. And we further will that the said Lewis Reynolds and Charles Lloyd, now bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, before they begin to execute the office of justice of the peace within the borough aforesaid or liberties and precincts thereof, shall take their corporal oaths rightly and faithfully to execute the said office, and shall also take the oath by the laws of this kingdom of England, required to be taken by justices of the peace before our beloved Richard Hussey, Knt., and Charles Lloyd, Esqre. To which said Richard Hussey, Knt., and Charles Lloyd, Esqre., we do by these presents give and grant full power and authority to give and administer such oaths as aforesaid to the said Lewis Reynolds and Charles Lloyd, without any other warrant or commission, to be obtained or prosecuted from us, our heirs or successors; and that the said Thomas Juckes, now steward of the borough aforesaid, and the stewards of the said borough for the time being; and the said Henry Townsend, Knt., now recorder of the said borough, and every other succeeding recorder of the borough aforesaid, and also all and every the succeeding bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, before they or any of them be admitted to the office of justice of the peace, shall take their corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or one of them, rightly, well and faithfully to execute the office of justice of the peace, and shall also take the oath by the laws and statutes of this our kingdom of England, provided and required to be taken by justices of the peace; and that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or one of them, having first taken their corporal oaths according to the ordinances herein declared, and the true intent of these presents, shall and may have full power and authority to give and administer such oath as aforesaid to such justices of the peace, or any of them, by virtue of these presents, without any other warrant or commission to be obtained or prosecuted from us, our heirs and successors. And we further will and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the

borough of Poole aforesaid, and their successors, that it shall be lawfull for the bailiffs, steward, and recorder of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or any two or more of them (of whom the chief bailiff of the borough aforesaid, for the time being we will shall be one), to have, hold, and keep a general[1] session of the peace of us, our heirs and successors, in some convenient place within the borough aforesaid, limits and precincts thereof, and for all things, matters, and offences happening, concerning, or perpetrated within the said borough, liberties, or precincts thereof, and to do and execute all and singular such things in the same session in as ample manner and form as the justices of the peace of us, our heirs and successors do or can, may or ought to do in the said county of Montgomery. And we further will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiff, steward and recorder of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, so as aforesaid being in the office of justice of the peace, or any two of them (whereof the chief bailiff for the time being we will to be one), by their warrant, in writing, with their proper hands subscribed and signed, or to be signed, shall and may have power to send all such persons who shall be hereafter taken, arrested, attached, or found within the said borough of Poole, or the liberties or precincts thereof for treason, murder, felony, homicide, and robbery, done or to be done, or for suspicion of felony, to the common gaol of our county of Montgomery, there to remain and be tried, and answer for their crimes before the Justices of us, our heirs and successors, to hear and determine, or our Justices assigned or to be assigned to deliver the gaol in the said county of Montgomery, willing and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, commanding as well the sheriff of the county of Montgomery for the time being as the keeper of the common gaol of the said county for the time being, that they and each of them, upon such warrant made by the said Justices of the Peace within the borough of Poole aforesaid, and to them or either of them directed, shall receive and keep all such persons so as aforesaid by the said Justice of the Peace within the said borough hereafter taken, arrested, attached or found in the said borough, liberties, or precincts thereof for treason, murder, homicide, robbery, or other felony done or to be done or for suspicion of felony, and to be sent to the common gaol of the county of Montgomery as aforesaid, there to be kept to be tried and answer before the Justices of us, our heirs and successors, to hear and determine, or assigned or to be assigned for the time being to deliver the gaol of the said county; and these our letters patent or the enrolment thereof, shall be to the said sheriff and keeper of the said common gaol of the

Authority to hold General Sessions at which the chief Bailiff must be present.

Power for the Bailiffs, Steward, and Recorder to send Prisoners, etc., to the county gaol.

[1] "The highest criminal court is the General Sessions of the Peace; it has authority to try criminals in all cases, except those of life, or of member. We have tried misdemeanours, but felonies very rarely of late."

said county of Montgomery for the time being a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. And we further will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that they and their successors shall and may have and hold, within the borough aforesaid, liberties and precincts thereof,[1] a Court of Record, to be held before such persons, and in the same places and days, and for all and singular the like actions happening, accruing, or arising within the said borough, liberties, and precincts thereof as hath been heretofore used in the same borough; and that they and their successors shall and may for ever hereafter have cognisance of all personal pleasure whatsoever within the said borough, liberties, and precincts thereof as hath been heretofore in like manner used in the same borough; and that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, and their successors, may for ever hereafter have returns of all writs, mandates, and precepts of us, our heirs and successors, to be executed within the borough aforesaid, liberties or precincts thereof, so that no Sheriff of the said county of Montgomery for the time being or for ever hereafter, nor any bailiff or minister of us, our heirs or successors, shall in any manner intrude or enter into the borough aforesaid, liberties or precincts thereof, to act or do anything belonging to the offices of them, any or either of them, without the special licence of the bailiffs and burgesses aforesaid for the time being, unless in default of them the bailiffs of the said borough. And we further will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid that there shall and may be within the said borough one honest and discreet man, who shall and may be, and shall be called the Common Clerk[2] of the borough aforesaid, to which said common clerk for the time being we do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant full power and authority to do and execute all things whatsoever as well to the office of common clerk of the borough aforesaid as to the office of Clerk of the Court of the same borough belonging or appertaining; and for the better execution of this our will in that behalf we have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, assign, nominate, constitute, and make our beloved Richard Griffies,

Power to hold a Court of Record.

Common Clerk.

[1] "The civil court is styled the Court of Record. Debts of any amount may be recovered. It is now in use; actions are seldom commenced for a large sum; there are few trials, cases are settled before trial. It is held every fortnight, on Tuesday; the bailiffs preside. We take the goods in execution. We have no gaol for debtors within the borough; no power to commit to the county gaol in civil cases, the charter is silent there; only in criminal."

[2] The charter of James I directs that the nomination, election, and swearing of the Common Clerk of the borough, shall for ever be in the lord of the lordship of Powis, as had been accustomed. This officer is required by the charter to be an honest and discreet man, and he is styled the common clerk of the borough, and clerk of the court of the borough.

gentleman, now executing the office of Common Clerk of the borough aforesaid, to be the Common Clerk of the same borough, to do and execute all and singular such things as belong to the offices of Common Clerk and Clerk of the Court of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in that office during the pleasure of the Lord of the Lordship of Powis aforesaid for the time being; and we will that the nomination, election, and swearing of the Common Clerk of the borough aforesaid, shall and may for ever hereafter be in the Lord of the Lordship of Powis as hath been heretofore accustomed. And we further will, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that they shall and may have, within the borough aforesaid from time to time for ever, one honest, discreet man, to be elected in form hereafter in these presents mentioned, who shall and may be, and shall be called Coroner[1] of the same borough, which coroner so from time to time to be nominated and chosen, shall and may, by virtue of these presents, have full power and authority to do and execute within the said borough, liberties, and precincts thereof, all things in anywise belonging or appertaining to the office of a Coroner, in as ample manner and form as any Coroner of us in any other borough or town corporate, or in any county within our kingdom of England can, or of right ought to do and execute. And for the better execution of this our grant in that behalf, we have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, assign, nominate, constitute, and make our beloved Humphrey Jones, gentleman, to be the first and modern Coroner of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in that office until the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, next after the date of these presents, and from thence until one other person shall in due manner be elected, appointed, and sworn into the office of Coroner of the borough aforesaid, according to the ordinance hereafter in these presents declared, if the said Humphrey Jones shall so long live, first taking his corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or one of them, well and faithfully to execute the said office. And we further will and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs and steward of the borough aforesaid for the time being or any two of them (whereof the steward of the said borough for the time being, we will to be always one) shall and may, from time to time, and at all future times, have power and authority of nominating and choosing, and that they may nominate and choose yearly, and every year for

Coroner.

[1] The Coroner is appointed by the bailiffs and steward, or by two of them, the steward being one, on Michaelmas day, or in case the office is vacant, on any other day. The present coroner is Henry Jones, a surgeon; he was appointed on Michaelmas day 1819. The entry of his appointment is signed by the jury, not by the bailiffs, or steward. It was formerly the practice for the outgoing bailiff to serve the office of coroner.

ever, upon the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, one honest and fit man to be Coroner of the said borough for one whole year then next following, and that he, so as aforesaid, being elected and appointed into the office of Coroner of the borough aforesaid, shall, before he can be admitted to execute the said office, take his corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or one of them, rightly well and faithfully to execute the said office, in and by all things touching the same office, and that after such oath so taken he may hold and exercise the said office for one whole year then next following, and from thence until another person be duly elected, appointed, and sworn into the said office of Coroner of the said borough. And we further will, that if the said Humphrey Jones, in these presents named to be Coroner of the borough aforesaid, shall happen to die before the said Feast of St. Michael the Archangel; and that whensoever, and as often as it shall happen that any other person hereafter to be named and chosen Coroner of the said borough, shall die within one year next after his nomination and election, or shall depart from his said office, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful for the bailiffs and steward of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or two of them (whereof we will the steward to be always one), within twenty days next after the death or departure of such Coroner so happening to die or depart, to nominate, elect, and appoint another honest and fit man into the office of Coroner of the said borough, and that the person so nominated, elected, and appointed shall, before he can be admitted to the office aforesaid, take his corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, or one of them, well and faithfully to execute the office of Coroner of the borough aforesaid, in and by all things touching the said office, and that after such oath so taken, he shall and may be able to execute the said office during the residue of the said year, and from thence until another person shall be elected, appointed, and sworn to be Coroner of the said borough, according to the true intention of these presents, and so as often as the case shall so happen. We have also given and granted, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, and to either of them, full power and authority by virtue of these presents, to give and administer the corporal oath as well to the said Humphrey Jones in these presents named to be Coroner of the borough aforesaid, as to all other future Coroners of the same borough, well and faithfully to execute the said office without any other commission or warrant from us, our heirs or successors, to be obtained or prosecuted in that behalf. And we further will and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that it shall and may be lawful for the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being inhabiting within the said borough, or the major part of them, with the consent of the

Choosing of Burgesses.

steward of the borough aforesaid for the time being, (of whom we will the bailiffs of the same borough to be always two) upon the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and on the general Leet Days, to be held within the said borough, and at no other time, to nominate and choose[1] free burgesses and freemen, to be hereafter admitted to the

[1] "Freedom is conferred by birth, by being the son of a burgess, or by election, made by the bailiffs and burgesses on Michaelmas day, or at a court leet, with the consent of the steward. The leet is held before the deputy steward, Mr. Jones, who is also clerk of the peace for the county of Montgomery; the deputy is appointed by the steward. The leet was formerly held twice a year, but now only once. Persons apply of themselves, when they desire to be admitted as burgesses. Those who are entitled by birth have a right to be admitted and sworn in as a matter of course." An entry of the choosing of freemen, dated 29th September 1812, was read; it was signed by both bailiffs, the town clerk, seven aldermen and twelve burgesses. An entry of the admission of freemen by birth, as hereditary freemen, dated 29th September 1828, was also read: "The father must have been sworn in at the time of the birth, otherwise the son is not entitled. I never heard of an admission of a burgess at a court leet since 20th October 1821, and that election was confirmed at the common hall at Michaelmas 1822. There is no right of admission here by apprenticeship. The burgesses are expected to attend on charter-day; I do not know of any other duty. They serve on juries, in common with the other inhabitants and the parish offices; they serve also on county juries. Some money is distributed at Christmas to the poor burgesses; it arises out of the corporation fund, under an Act of Parliament; they had formerly a right of common upon lands that have been inclosed under the Act, which gives the distribution in compensation."

"The burgesses are exempt from tolls; from all tolls, but only here. About 100 years ago they had the right of voting at Parliamentary elections; but they were disfranchised on petition, together with Llanfyllin and Llanidloes. There are thirty-seven resident burgesses, including the aldermen, and twenty-two non-resident. The last election of persons not entitled was in 1827; the last admission of one entitled was in 1832. A fee of 15s. to the town clerk, and of 2s. to the serjeants, is equally paid on the admission, or the election, of a freeman. The freemen themselves pay for the stamps; the corporation never. The corporation never pay for the treat; the hereditary burgesses never give a treat; the elected burgesses are expected to give one. No fee is paid on admission to any corporate office."

The charter of James I professes to regulate the election of freemen, or burgesses; it grants, "that it shall be lawful for the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough for the time being, inhabiting within the borough, or the greater part of them, with the consent of the steward of the borough, of whom the bailiffs shall always be two, upon the Feast of Saint Michael, and on the general leet days to be held within the borough, and at no other time, to nominate and choose free burgesses and freemen, to be admitted to the freedom of the borough; and that the swearing of such free burgesses nevertheless shall be according to the custom before that time used within the borough".

The birthright is not recognised in this clause of the charter, which directs that burgesses shall be chosen, with certain restrictions, by a majority of resident burgesses; if the choice or admission of hereditary freemen be made under the authority of this charter, the burgesses appear to consider themselves bound by usage, or otherwise to elect in the form prescribed all persons showing a title by birth; unless the preceding clause, which grants, "that all persons who are now freemen of the borough, and who shall hereafter be admitted into the freedom of the borough, shall be and shall be called burgesses of the borough", be construed as a recognition of the right;

freedom of the borough aforesaid; and that the swearing of such free burgesses so to be admitted, nevertheless, shall and may be according to the custom heretofore used and accustomed within the same borough anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding. And further, of our more especial grace certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors shall and may at all future times have, within the borough aforesaid, two officers, who shall be and shall be named Sergeants at Mace, to attend in the courts of the said borough, and to do and execute processes, distresses, attachments, arrests, pannels of jury, inquisitions, executions, judgments, precepts, and other business whatsoever within the same borough, limits, and precincts of the same to the office of Sergeant at Mace[1] belonging, concerning the said causes as in other Courts of Records in any other boroughs or towns corporate within this Kingdom of England, used and accustomed, and ought to be done, which said Sergeants at Mace are to collect, receive, and answer all and singular the perquisites of courts, rents, and others profits, due and payable to the Lord of the Lordship of Powis for the time being, within the town aforesaid; and we will that they shall do and execute all other things whatsoever as hath been heretofore used in the same borough, which said Sergeants at Mace shall be nominated, elected, and appointed by the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, and shall from time to time be attendant upon the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being, and that the said Serjeants at Mace so as aforesaid to be from time to time nominated and chosen, shall take their corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or one of them, well and faithfully to execute the office of Serjeant at Mace of the said borough, and that after such oath so taken, the said Serjeants at Mace, and either of them, shall and may execute and perform the said office of Serjeant at Mace during the pleasure of the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being. And we further will and ordain, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that the said Serjeants at Mace, so as

Serjeants at Mace.

Office during the pleasure of the Bailiffs.

or it be considered, that the existing right, derived from prescription, or previous charters, was left untouched by a charter which simply added the new mode of acquiring the burgess right by election, or regulated and confirmed that mode without affecting the old birthright.

[1] The two Serjeants at Mace are appointed annually by the bailiffs, as are also the yeomen; the same persons are generally re-appointed, but not always. The serjeants attend the bailiffs; they are peace-officers, and they execute the process of the courts. They had formerly £10 a year each, but their salary was increased in 1828 to £15, and they receive the usual fees for the service of process; they look after the lock-up house, but do not reside there. They produced two silver maces, each inscribed, "The gift of Edward Vaughan, esq."

aforesaid to be appointed, shall carry and bear before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, and each of them, in any place within the borough of Poole aforesaid, liberties, and precincts thereof, silver or golden maces, one of them engraved and ornamented with the ensign of our Arms, and the other with the ensign of the Arms of the Lord of the Lordship of Powis for the time being, as heretofore hath been accustomed. We will, also, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that they shall and may have in all future times within the borough aforesaid two other officers, who shall be, and shall be named Yeomen,[1] and shall, from time to time be aiding and assisting the Serjeants at Mace of the borough aforesaid for the time being, in doing and executing process, distress, arrests, and other business whatsoever belonging or appertaining to the office of Serjeants at Mace, which said officers called the Yeomen shall be nominated, elected, and appointed by the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, and that the said officers called the Yeomen shall take their corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, well and faithfully to execute that office, and that after such oath so taken, they may hold and exercise the said offices of Yeomen during the pleasure of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being. Wherefore we will, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the said bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, and to each of them, power and authority to give and administer reasonable oaths to such Serjeants at Mace and officers called the Yeomen, and to every or any of them, for the good and faithful execution of their offices respectively, without any other or further commission or warrant from us, our heirs or successors, to be obtained or prosecuted in that behalf. And whereas we are credibly informed that the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and the burgesses of the said borough have from time immemorial had and held one market, and three fairs or marts, yearly and every year, that is to say, the said market upon every Monday in every week throughout the year; and one fair or mart on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of May, the second upon the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of August, and the third upon the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November, and that the issues and profits thereof have been received, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the same borough (all profits and liberties there being always reserved to the Lord of the Lordship of Powis), and that it would be very convenient and beneficial, as well to the burgesses and

Yeomen.

[1] The two Yeomen assist the serjeants; they are constables; each has £5 a year. If they serve the process instead of the serjeants, they take the fees to their own use. These officers, as well as the serjeants, are given by the charter of King James, which describes their functions with much minuteness. The Bellman has no salary; his rewards are a suit of clothes, and certain small fees on proclamations.

inhabitants of the borough aforesaid, as to many other persons resorting to the said borough with wares and merchandizes, and upon other business and occasions, if the said fair now held in the said borough upon the said 27th, 28th, and 29th days of August, should be taken away, and held there upon the last day of August, and the first and second days of September. And thereupon they have humbly besought us that we would graciously vouchsafe to extend our royal favour to the said bailiffs and burgesses in this behalf. We consenting to the humble petition of the same bailiffs and burgesses, as well in consideration of the common benefit of our beloved subjects, so as aforesaid resorting to the borough aforesaid, as with an intent that the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid may be the better enabled to support and sustain the charges and expences of the said borough, and also for the better relief and sustenance of the poor tradesmen and inhabitants of the said borough; We will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, constitute and ordain that the said fair now or lately held and kept upon the said 27th, 28th, and 29th days of August shall and may for ever hereafter be extinct and taken away; any use or custom in the borough aforesaid heretofore used, or any liberty or prescription to the said borough, or to the said bailiffs and burgesses belonging, or any thing in these presents contained, or any other cause, matter, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And we do further, for the consideration aforesaid, and of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole aforesaid and their successors, that they and their successors shall and may have, hold and keep within the borough aforesaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same in every year for ever, one market to be held and kept upon Monday in every week throughout the year for ever; and also three fairs, the first of such fairs to be kept upon the said twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth days of May, and to be held and continued during all those days, the second fair of the said three fairs to be kept upon the last day of August, and the first and second days of September, and to be held and continued during all those days, and the third of the said three fairs to be kept upon the fourth, fifth and sixth days of November, and to be kept and continued during all those days. Together with a court of pie powder, to be held there during the time of such markets and fairs, and with the liberties and free customs, stallage, piceage, fines, amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities, advantages and emoluments whatsoever to the said markets and fairs and court of pie powder belonging, arising, happening, coming, or in any wise appertaining (all right, liberties, pre-eminences, courts, priviledges, and payments of the lord of the lordship of Powis always reserved). Wherefore we will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, strictly order and command that the said bailiffs and bur-

gesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, shall and may have, hold and keep in every year for ever the said market, to be held and kept on every Monday in every week for ever, and also the said three fairs. The first of the said fairs to be kept on the said 24th, 25th, and 26th days of May, and to hold and continue during all those days. The second of the said three fairs to be held and kept upon the said last day of August, and the said first and second days of September, and to hold and continue during all those days; and the third to be kept upon the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November, and to hold and continue all those days. Together with a court of pie powder to be holden there at the time of the markets and fairs aforesaid; and also with all liberties and free customs, tolls, stallage, piceage, fines, amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities, advantages and emoluments whatsoever to the said markets and fairs and court of pie powder belonging, arising, appertaining, happening, or accruing. So that nevertheless the said market and fairs, or any of them, be not to the prejudice of any other neighbouring markets or fairs near adjoining thereto. Saving always and reserving to the lord of the lordship of Powis aforesaid for the time being all rights, courts, liberties, priviledges and payments to the said lord of the same lordship belonging and of right appertaining. And we further will and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give, grant and confirm unto the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, immunities, exemptions, priviledges, acquittances, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, wastes, wast grounds, commons, hereditaments whatsoever which the bailiffs and the burgesses of the borough aforesaid now have, hold, use and enjoy, or which any of them or their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names, or by whatsoever incorporation or pretence of any incorporation have heretofore had, held, used or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, use or enjoy of any estate of inheritance, by reason or colour of any charter or letters patent by any of our progenitors or ancestors, late kings or queens of England, or by any prince of Wales, or by any lord of the lordship of Powis aforesaid, in any manner heretofore made, granted or confirmed, or by any other legal means, right, title, custom, use or prescription heretofore legally had, used or accustomed, although the same, or any of them, have not heretofore been used, or have been abused or discontinued, and although the same, or any of them, are or have been forfeited or lost, so far as the same, or any of them are consonant and agreeable to the laws of our kingdom of England, to have, hold and enjoy unto the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors for ever. Rendering and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, and to all other persons whatsoever the whole or so many such and the like rents, services, sums of money and demands whatsoever as have heretofore been accustomed, and ought to be rendered and paid to us or to any other person or persons whatsoever. Wherefore we will and do by these

presents for us, our heirs and successors, firmly injoyn, order and command that the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid and their successors shall and may fully, freely and entirely have, hold, use and enjoy for ever all the liberties, free customs, priviledges, authorities, jurisdictions and acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patent, without the hindrance or interruption of us, our heirs or successors. We not being willing that the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or any or either of them, should by reason of the premises, or any of them, be prejudiced, molested, aggrieved, or in any wise disturbed by us, our heirs or successors, justices, sheriffs, escheators, or other the bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, Do will also and by these presents order and command as well the treasurer, chancellor and barons of our Exchequer at Westminster, and other the justices and officers of us, our heirs and successors, as also our attorney and solicitor-general for the time being, and every of them, and all other our officers and ministers whomsoever, that neither they nor any or either of them, shall prosecute, or continue, or bring, or cause to be prosecuted or continued, any writ or summons of *quo warranto*, or any other writ or process whatsoever against the said bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or any of them, for any causes, matters, things, offences, claim or usurpation, by them or any or either of them, duly claimed, used, attempted, had or usurped before the day of the making of these presents. We will also that the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or any or either of them, or any our justices, officers or ministers aforesaid shall not be in any wise molested or disturbed, in or for the due use, claim or abuse of any other liberties, franchises or jurisdictions within the borough aforesaid, limits or precincts thereof before the day of the making these our letters patent, or be compelled to answer for them or any of them, although express mention doth not appear to be made in these presents of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us or any of our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made to the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction heretofore had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the third day of March, in the twelfth year of our reign.[1]

[1] The constitution of the borough of Pool appears to be of a sufficiently popular nature after the ancient pattern. It is plainly desirable that the number of burgesses should be increased by elections made according to the charter; if the stamp tax upon admissions were repealed, many of the respectable inhabitants, it is probable, would display their regard for their venerable institutions by consenting to be elected and admitted; if admissions were frequent, it might possibly be thought that the town clerk's fee of 15s. upon each was too large. The extent of treating to be practised on

In 1615 a tragic occurrence took place in Welshpool which caused considerable interest at the time. John Lloyd, gentleman, was tried for the felonious murdering of Thomas Jones of Llanerchbrochwell. An inquiry took place, the result of which gives an interesting but painful insight into the dangerous family feuds of those times. Several members of well-known resident families connected with the principal, or as being cognizant of the fact of the occurrence, gave evidence. From that evidence the following facts appear. We quote Rev. W. V. Lloyd's "Sheriffs".[1]

A bad feeling of some standing had been known to exist between Mr. Thomas Jones of Llanerchbrochwell, the deceased, and Mr. John Lloyd, the accused. At the "alehouse of one Margaret Oliver" at Welshpool were assembled the following gentlemen of the neighbourhood, viz., "Mr. John Lloyd, gent.; Mr. Broughwell Lloyd, gent.; Mr. William Spencer; Mr. Edmund Jones of the town of Pool, gent., cousin of Mr. Thomas Jones, the deceased, and others". In the midst of their conviviality, Mr. Thomas Jones entered the room. "The company were silent." Thomas Jones, finding that John Lloyd was present, apologised for his intrusion, retired, and was followed by John Lloyd, the accused. "Mr. Thomas Morris of Llandinnam, gent., the deputy sheriff, staying at the time at the house of Mr. Oliver Lloyd Vaughan", one of the coroners for the county, and hearing what had occurred, immediately sent for "Mr. Broughwell Lloyd", begging of him to see

charter day might safely be determined by the good sense of the burgesses, and by their sense of the importance of the occasion, and of what is due to the famous festival of St. Michael. The long established control of the lord of the lordship of Powis over the otherwise popular constitution, seems to have been altogether innocuous; no harm was alleged to be derived, or apprehended from that source; there is no reason, therefore, unless the vain pursuit of theoretical perfection be deemed a sufficient motive, to recommend any interference with vested rights. The lord of the lordship of Powis courteously presented himself to the Commissioners, and demonstrated a lively concern for the welfare of the borough by offering freely to afford whatever aid might be required; and indeed much valuable information, and a kind and cordial co-operation, were given to the Municipal Inquiry by this nobleman, and by other members of his family, wherever their influence could be so employed.

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 126.

that no harm came of the affair. The latter went in search of and found John Lloyd, who angrily told him that he was going to "the Vayner". He reasoned with and calmed him, as he supposed, saw him to his bedroom, and then left him for his own house at Leighton. As soon as Broughwell Lloyd left, John Lloyd called his servant and told him to go and fetch a certain "rapier". The servant returning with the rapier, was told by John Lloyd not to wait up, "that he was going to the Vayner", and left for the night. Thomas Jones, the deceased, was expected early the next day to pass by on his way to a fair. In the gloom of the early morning a party of horsemen were heard riding through the streets of Welshpool. Among them, a witness recognised "the voice of Mr. Thomas Jones", the deceased. Another witness deposed to the latter having been found shortly after lying dead, "thrust through the body with a rapier".

In 1620, among the Justices of the Peace for the county resident in this borough, there appears none except Thomas Juckes of Buttington.

In 1637, in the assessment of ship-money upon Montgomeryshire, Welshpool appears for £32 2s. 8d., and Guilsfield for £35 14s. 2d.; the whole county being assessed for £833 5s. 7d.

There is a map in Powis Castle Office, by Humphrey Bleaze, made in 1629, which is entitled:

> "The description of parte of the demaines belonging to the Redd Castle in the countie of Montgomery, with the scituation of the Welsh Poole, being parte of the inheritance of the Rt. Honourable S'r Percy Herbert, Knight and Baronet, sonne and heire to the Right Honourable S'r William Herbert, Knight, Lord Powes, written in the yeare of our Lord 1629, by Humphrey Bleaze."

This contains the earliest plan of Welshpool which we have met with; we reproduce the part of it which shows the town. It gives a plan of all Powis Castle park, and demesne, and of the town of Welshpool, with a sort of bird's-eye view of the houses. The streets

are marked with letters which refer to a list of the names they then bore. It shows the main street of the town with houses on both sides, which is then called "The High Street". Also the two principal streets intersecting such main street, the one then called "the Church Street", but of late years "Bull Street", but recently re-named "Church Street"; and the other then called "Llangollen Street", but now called "Berriew Street", and "Berriew Road".

Also, "Seale's Lane", now called "New Street", or "Tanhouse Lane".

Also, "The Church Lane", now called "Hall Street".

Also, "Castle Lane", now called "Park Lane".

Also, a street on the north side, called "Groroyes Lane".

Also, a street on the same side, called "Hasel Lane".

Also, a street on the south side, called "Cocken Heane Lane".[1]

Also, "Hulford's Lane".

The "Back Road" is not shown on this map, consequently, we infer it was not then made. In the middle of the High Street two ranges of buildings are placed; one the "Town Hall", nearly opposite the site of the present Town Hall; and the other "The Market House", opposite the site of the present Corner-shop, and extending across the intersection of the streets, and a little up "High Street". Below the Market House and opposite the site of the Coach Inn a market cross is shown. These buildings in the centre of the street have long since been cleared away, but, on several occasions when sewering, old foundations have been struck.

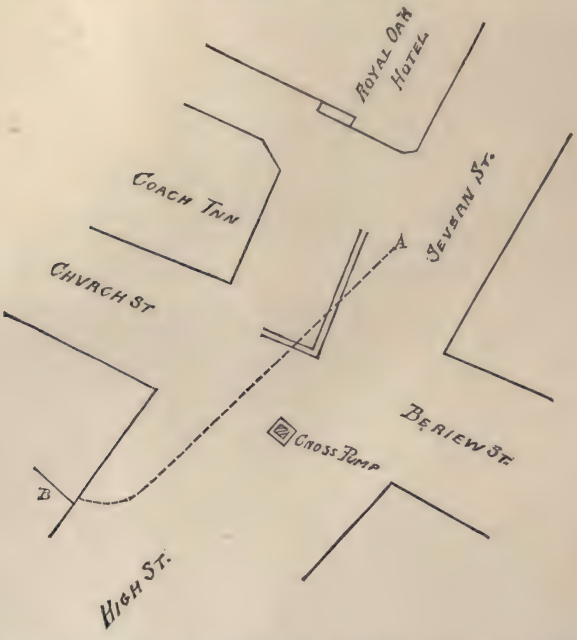
Lately, in November 1879, when laying a drain from

[1] The name of this street has been variously spelt. In a deed dated 1741, and another 1755, it is called "Yocking Hen's Lane". In a will dated 1778, "Yorking Hene Lane", and in a deed dated 1801 "Yoking Hen's Lane". (*Ex. inf.*, Mr. E. Maurice Jones.) It has also been called "Bowling Green Lane"; but of late years "Powell's Lane".

C
Welshe
towne

the main sewer to the new premises known as "Westminster House", next above the Corner-shop property, the foundations of an old building were met with, the paved floor being 6 feet 6 inches under the present surface.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Robert Hurst, the borough surveyor of Welshpool, for the following plan, showing the direction of the walls which were cut through on the side and end in laying the drain from A to B, as shown by the dotted line.



There is a tradition that Charles I visited Welshpool and Powis Castle in or about 1642. The following is an extract from a MS. kindly lent us from Powis Castle:

"It was during the life of William, Lord Powis, that the great rebellion took place in England, and terminated in the murder of the Sovereign. It happened in the course of the Civil War that King Charles came with his army to Welshpool,

and Lord Powis then had the honor of receiving under his roof his injured Sovereign. The room in which King Charles slept on this occasion was afterwards decorated with the initials "C. R.", and the regal crown, and was furnished with a state bed, placed according to the custom of the day in an alcove, which is separated by a balustrade from the other portion of the room. These decorations still exist, and the room retains the name of King Charles's room. It is said that King Charles II was afterwards on the point of coming to Powis Castle, and of occupying this room, but was prevented from doing so by the disastrous result of the battle of Worcester."

It is not clear whether such was the case. In Richard Llwyd's *Topographical Notes*, p. 307, it is stated that, although a state room was prepared for the king, Charles did not actually come to Powis Castle.

In 1642,[1] Charles I was in Shrewsbury from Tuesday until Friday, when he went to Whitchurch and Chester, where he arrived on September 23rd. He left Chester on Tuesday, when he left for Wrexham, where he addressed the inhabitants of Denbigh and Flintshire on September 27th, and arrived at Shrewsbury on September 30th. And Wareing writes, on October 18th, Charles had left on previous Tuesday for Bridgnorth.[2]

This must have been the time of Charles's visit to Powis Castle if it really took place. He does not seem to have been in the neighbourhood again before 1644, when the Castle was taken by Sir T. Myddleton.

In 1642, September 19th, he passed from Presteyne in Radnorshire to Newtown, staying at "Mr." Price's of Newtown Hall. The next day but one from thence, by Sir Arthur Blayney's house (Gregynog) to Llanfyllin, where he slept.[3] He would pass at no great distance from Powis Castle on his way from Newtown, *viâ* Gregy-

[1] Phillips' *Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 10.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 30.

[3] Symond's "Continuation of the Marchings of the Royal Army", *Harl. MS.* 944, gives this journey thus:—

"1642, Sept., Friday, 19.—This day we marched from Presteyne, and except in the first three myle we never saw a house or a church,

nog to Llanfyllin, but Powis Castle was then occupied by a Parliamentary garrison.

The memoranda of the Civil War in North Wales of Mr. Wm. Morris of Llansilin gives the following as the route of Charles I.

"1644. Sept. 21. The King passed through Montgomeryshire, and lay that night at Llanfyllin. The next day, the 22nd of September, the King marched from Llanfyllin by Brithdir, where he dined . . . . . and thence through Mochnant to Cefn hir Fynydd, and so along the tops of the mountains to Chirk Castle. The rest of the forces marched to Llansilin. The next day after, being Tuesday, the King advanced towards Chester.

"Sept. 24. Being Wednesday, the King's forces were routed by the Parliamentary army in a place called Rowton Moor. From Chester the King retreated to Chester Castle, and, having layed there two or three nights, retourned to Chirk Castle. The next morning, viz., 29 7-bris, he advanced from thence with his arms through Llansilin and quartered that night in Halchdyn,[1] and so passed through Montgomeryshire towards Ludlow."

We reluctantly come to the conclusion that Charles I did not actually visit Welshpool or Powis Castle.

Although William, Lord Powys, had not the honour of entertaining his Sovereign, he was active in his cause, and, in 1642, was in correspondence with the Royalist leaders in Shrewsbury and Chester. The following letter was addressed by him in reply to one from Sir Francis Otley, Governor of Shrewsbury.

"For his most worthy frend Syr Frauncys Otely at Shrosbury, these—

"Syr,—I receaued youre letter of the 17 of this moneth full of very good newes, and for itt can send you nothing in retri-

over ye mountaynes—they call it ten myle—but twenty—till we came to Newtown, com. Montgomery. Satterday rested.

"Sunday, 21 Sept.—Over the mountaynes, less barren than the day before by . . . Sir Arthur Blayney's house to Llan Vutlin [Llanfyllin] a borough town in Montgomeryshire.

"Monday 22.—Over such mountaynes to Chuke Castle com. Salop."

[1] Haughton, between the Severn and Vyrnwy.

bution but thanks, and give you assurance that I am, and euer will bee,

"Your most faithfull frend and humble servaunt,
"Red Castell, this 20 of February [1642]. Powys."[1]

And Sir Nicholas Byron, on the 4th of March 1642, writes to Sir Francis Otley—

"I am sorye my occations weare suche as I could not attend my Lord Powis comeinge; but I haue lately receaued some letters from his honor y't gives me hopes I shall see him shortly at Chester."[2]

And again, a letter dated 7th of July 1643, runs thus—

"I pray take care to send away thes letters to Chester and Poole—that by Chester by post—the other by messenger, who my Lord Powys will pay, and in his default I will. E. S."[3]

In 1644, Prince Rupert was in command of the Royalist forces in Shrewsbury, and was hard pressed for funds to maintain them in the field. In January, we find several letters in the Otley correspondence urging the payment of the contributions from Shropshire. Sir Robert Howard writes to Sir Francis Otley advising him for the reputation of his county that they be not out-balanced by other counties, who have agreed to give £100 per month towards his Highness's entertainment. Again, on 25th Jan. 1644, Sir Michael Earnle writes, reproaching him for not paying the contributions promised, in consequence of which he was in hazard of a mutiny, and threatening, in case of default, he should "be enforced to suffer his soldiers to live as they may".[4] On 29th March 1644, Prince Rupert issued his proclamation, calling for contributions from Carnarvonshire for support of the garrison of Conway.[5] In like manner, Montgomeryshire was in default.

[1] "Ottleiana" in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vi, p. 32.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 33.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 100.
[4] *Collect. Top. et Gen.*, vol. vii, p. 106.
[5] *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 309.

Early in 1644, the Commissioners of Prince Rupert met with the magistrates of Montgomeryshire in Welshpool, when certain conditions concerning the contributions were willingly offered and agreed upon on behalf of the county of Montgomery. These conditions were not performed, and Prince Rupert resented the neglect by a vigorous letter,[1] dated the 7th April 1644, threatening to raise the contributions after the same manner as he did the contributions of Salop, "which was by an imposition of 6d. in the pound by the moneth (month) out of all men's estates;" and further threatening to quarter some troops of horse until the contributions were fully paid. This pungent letter produced the desired effect, and on the 6th May following a warrant of the sheriff and magistrates was issued to the high constables of the hundreds, touching the assessment of £1500, to be levied therein for the King's service. The assessors were to appear "at the house of Richard Price, of Glan Havren". This is a specimen of the arbitrary way in which the parts of the country friendly to the King's cause were treated, and which led to a reaction when the Parliamentarians gained the ascendency.

We are indebted to Mr. Phillips' *Memoirs of the Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches* for the following account of the few incidents which occurred in Welshpool during the time of the civil war.

After the disastrous defeat on Marston Moor, Prince Rupert quitted York, and his movements for a little time were uncertain. At length, on 20th July 1644, he arrived in Shrewsbury. Part of his forces went to Chester. Some he left in Shrewsbury, and a small body of horse he forwarded to Welshpool. Col. Mytton, who was about this time in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, had a slight skirmish with the party at that place under Hunckes, and hearing of the enemy's horse quartering at Welshpool, he marched that way. At this time, which was the beginning of

[1] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 138.

August, Sir Thomas Middleton was quartered at Nantwich. He also heard of the horse at Welshpool, and instantly set out for that place. On Saturday, the 3rd of August, Mytton joined Middleton, and their united forces numbered some 550 horse and foot, and with these, on the Sunday, they pounced unexpectedly upon the party at Welshpool, which consisted of Prince Rupert's own regiment of horse, under the command of Sir Thomas Dallison, and, surprising them, took some 300 horse, with much arms, some 40 common soldiers, and several officers. Prince Rupert's own cornet was killed, and Sir Thomas Dallison fled.[1] The latter was

[1] *Mercurius Civicus*, No. 64, Aug. 15, 1644.—By letters out of Cheshire, dated the 7th of this inst. August, it is advertised: That Col. Mytton lately faced Shrewsbury with his horse, and with another party kept Montfort Bridge towards the Welshgate, within three miles of Shrewsbury, and wheeled about the town with another party through Crow-Meole and Brase-Meole to Atcham Bridge, where Col. Hunke, the governor of Shrewsbury lies, and drove away many of his horse, calves, and sheep, and did much hinder Shrewsbury fair, which was that day; whereupon Col. Hunke sent out a party of horse against Col. Mytton's forces, which, being driven into a lane, our forces fell upon them on both sides, whereupon the enemy's forces fled through hedges and ditches, and left about forty horse.

From thence, having intelligence of the enemy's horse quartering at Welshpool, Col. Mytton's forces marched that way, and in their march Sir Thomas Myddleton joined with them, on Saturday, August 3, with two columns of Nantwich foot and his own horse; and on the Lord's-day, at night, having made a body of 550 horse and foot, beat up the enemy's quarters (being Prince Rupert's own regiments), took 346 horse, with most of their arms, three horse colours, whereof one was Sir Thomas Dallison's (brother to popish Dallison the lawyer), three captains, and twelve other commanders and officers, and forty common soldiers, with much riches and treasure. Prince Rupert's own cornet was slain. Sir Thomas Dallison fled away without his breeches, in which was found a letter which he intended to send to Prince Rupert the next day. After this our forces drove away 200 head of cattle of Sir Pierce Herbert close from the walls of Red Castle. Also a hundred and twenty of Prince Rupert's Horse are lately come into Nantwich and to Col. Mytton, and many others came in daily to the parliament's garrisons of Oswestry and Wem.

Another account, 1644.—A brave defeat of the enemy at Walchepoole. At the 8th of this instant, August, also came credible information by letters to London from Wem, that that most valiant, loyall,

surprised, and, being at the time in bed, he escaped in his shirt, leaving his breeches behind him, in which was a letter written by him, but not sent, to Prince Rupert, complaining of their weak state at Welshpool, and stating that "my Lord Powis" had given him some 113 capes and some cloth for His Highness. Returning from this successful exploit, they drove away some 200 head of cattle, the property of the Lord Powis, from the very walls of Red Castle.[1] Middleton returned to

and active commander, Colonel Mitton, governour of Oswestre, and valiant and faithfull Sir Thomas Middleton (to lessen our danger of Prince *Roberts* (*sic*) going westward against the Lord Generall) with about 300 horse and 400 foot marched from thence to Welshpool, in Montgomeryshire, in Wales, two (?) long miles distant, at which place that bold and bloody Prince of Plunderers, his own regiment of horse, were quartered, and where they suddenly falling upon his sleepy and scarce cavaliers, early in the morning, they killed Rupert's own cornet, who refused quarter which they proferred him, took so many horse that they mounted most of their foot again, even above 300. They also took about 100 prisoners, besides 3 captains, 3 cornets, 3 quartermasters, and divers other officers, with much armes and baggage; but Sir Thomas Dallison (brother to popish Dallison the lawyer), who commanded these horse, had the unfortunate happinesse to scape away, and for haste was faine to run away only in his shirt, and left his breeches behind him (such a strait hee was put unto) wherein was found a letter to Prince Robber, which hee intended that morning to have sent to his impious highness."—*The Burning Bush not Consumed* which formed fourth part of Vicar's "Parliamentarie Chronicle", *Bygones*, 16 June, 1875, p. 228.

[1] *The True Informer*, No. 43, August 17, 1644.—Sir Thomas Dallison's letter to Prince Rupert, found in his breeches pocket:

"Sir,—I have had 113 coats and capes for foot soldiers in the house of my Lord Powis, an hundred of which are blue, which will serve very well for your Highness's regiment of foot. The rest are green, which may serve for Col. Tyler's. There was also three or four hundred yards of cloth, which may serve to make coats or cloaks for your Highness's regiment of horse. I am requested to let you know that he [the Lord Powis] will dispose both of the coats and cloaks at your pleasure. He makes expression to be exceedingly desirous to serve your Highness, and he assures me he will employ all his power to that purpose. The general rendezvous of the gentlemen of the county shall be to-morrow, about our arrears, and for the providing our quarters. The regiment of your Highness is at present very weak in horse, and we have lost many by reason of the great march we have had. There are four troups quartered in Welshpool, and the rest as commodiously as they can thereabouts, without being exempted

Nantwich, and Mytton to Oswestry, into which places it is said many of Rupert's horse, disaffected, came in daily.

There are also a few traditions current about what occurred at Welshpool when it was occupied by the Parliamentary forces. It is said Sir T. Myddleton's troops destroyed the buildings, or some of them, which stood in the middle of High Street, now called Broad Street, as shown in Humphrey Bleaze's plan of 1629.

A manuscript account of the parish, left by Archdeacon Clive, the late vicar, records that the ancient organ, which was in the rood-loft of the parish church, was destroyed by the puritans. The present organ was presented in 1813, by Viscount Clive, afterwards 2nd Earl of Powis.

The old house at Maesmawr was occupied by the Parliamentary troops, who plundered it and burnt all the papers. Capt. John Jones, in his letter printed in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xi, p. 258 *et seq.*, alludes to the circumstance in the following bitter terms :—

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum;* but the burning of the old parapet, after the plunder too, and burning of the old writings by Cromwell's thieves, who were quartered in the old house of Maesmaur forty years before the present house was built, is shocking to me."

It is remarkable, however, that Capt. Jones's lineal ancestor in the sixth degree—Lloyd Piers—was one of the gentlemen of Montgomeryshire who, in 1648, signed the declaration resolving to assist Parliament to suppress the insurrection. See *infra*, p. 255.

In September 1644, the tide of the Civil War again flowed into Montgomeryshire. "Montgomery Castle

from keeping guard, or standing sentinel. I fear to receive the like blow suddenly, as those did lately, as were at Shrewsbury. All our horses are at grass in the day-time, and in the night we fetch them in, with many other services, which we are constrained to continue, notwithstanding our weak estate where we are. We do daily expect supplies from your Highness, which I beseech you most humbly to consider, and so remain in the quality of a most humble servant and officer to your Highness, Thomas Dallison. Pool, August 4."

was captured by Sir Thomas Middleton, after which Red Castle, the seat of Lord Powis, a strong fortress overlooking Welshpool, attracted the attention of the Parliamentarians.[1] Into it had been poured for safe keeping, the valuables and wealth of the surrounding country."[2] Many of the gentry had also quitted their own houses to seek shelter within its walls. Meldrum, on departing from Montgomery, summoned Lord Powis to give in his adherence to the Parliament. The summons was, however, treated with contempt, and Meldrum passed on his way to Liverpool. The Lord Powis was by no means content with a passive loyalty. He had not done much heretofore, but now he began to harass the scouts from Montgomery, sent out to bring in provisions. The position of the castle was important. It obstructed the free passage from Oswestry to Montgomery, and interrupted communications between those places. There were sufficient reasons, therefore, for an attempt to reduce it. Late in September, Sir Thomas Myddleton summoned to his assistance the surrounding country, who showed a readiness beyond expectation. On Monday, the last day of the month, he advanced with about 300 horse and 100 foot from Montgomery to Welshpool, where he quartered Monday night and the whole of Tuesday. Wednesday night the moon shone forth, and by its light they drew near to the castle; but waited until about two o'clock for the moon's going down before they commenced the attack. Then they approached the precincts. It was a formidable fortress. The gates were all down. But the rich booty within made the party anxious and impatient for an assault. The master-gunner (one John Arundel) was ordered to place a

[1] Phillips's *Civil War in Wales*, i, p. 264.

[2] The Royalists were of a different opinion. On 5th October 1644, Sir Michael Ernly writes "that Redd Castle is besieged, and Lord Powis ill provided with fresh provisions and ammunition." Also "that the whole county together is strangely weakened."—*Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by Warburton, vol. iii, p. 25.

petarre against the gate. This was fired, and the gate burst open. A sharp struggle followed. Those who were within offered every possible resistance, but to no purpose. The interior of the castle was soon reached, the valuable stores rummaged, and the Lord Powis, with his brother, two sons, and a large number of officers and men, were made prisoners. The castle was found to be well stored with sufficient provisions to maintain a prolonged siege.[1]

By this, Sir Thomas Myddleton had pretty well

[1] "Powis Castle taken by Sir Thomas Middelton, October 1644.—By letters from Welshpool in Montgomeryshire, brought to town on Thursday last, it was advertized that Sir Thomas Middelton had taken Red Castle, a place of very great importance, and one of the strongest of the enemy's holds in North Wales. The manner of taking thereof is related to be thus: The enemy in this case (the Lord Powis, a grand papist, being governor and owner thereof) did often oppose and interrupt the bringing in of provisions unto our forces at Montgomery Castle. Whereupon Sir Thomas Middleton summoned the whole country thereabouts to come in unto him; and on Monday, the last of September, advanced from Montgomery unto Pool with 300 foot and 200 horse, where they quartered Monday and Tuesday night. And on Wednesday morning, at two, Mr. John Arundell, master-gunner to Sir Thomas Middleton, placed a petarre against the outer gate, which burst the gate into pieces, and notwithstanding the many showers of stone thrown from the castle by the enemy) Sir Thomas Middleton's foot, commanded by Captain Hugh Massey and Major Henry Ket, rushed into the works, got into the porch of the castle, and so stormed the castle-gate, entered it, and possessed themselves both of the old and new castle, and of all the plate, provisions, and goods there, which were great store that had been brought in from all parts thereabouts. They took therein prisoners the Lord Powis and his brother, with his two sons, three captains, one lieutenant, eighty officers, and common soldiers. The place is of great concernment, for before the taking thereof it did much mischief to the country, and almost blocked up the passages to Montgomery Castle from Oswestry, so that now the strongest forts in all North Wales are in possession of the Parliament; this being conceived of sufficient strength to hold out a year's siege, and to be able to keep out ten thousand men for a year, it having at present sufficient provisions in it of all sorts for that continuance. Besides Sir Thomas Myddelton hath now the command of all North Wales, and can raise men there at his pleasure."—*True Informer*, No. 39, p. 363.

Another account.—"Sir Thomas Myddelton marched by moonlight

quieted the affairs in that part of the county. The gentry came round to him in great numbers, and the people generally were only too glad at the chance of security. Sir Thomas wrote exultantly to London, where his services were duly appreciated. Having placed a garrison at Red Castle, he returned to Montgomery, of which place he appointed Sir John Price,[1] of Newtown, governor.

In 1644 a letter was written by Roger Manley from Bala to Lord Byron, giving an account of the taking of Red Castle, which, he says, was meanly stored and ill-manned, and all were taken but himself, who passed through their guard. The only particulars of this letter are given in the list of correspondence in the book entitled, *Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, p. 522. We have not been able to get access to the original letter, which may have afforded interesting information of the capture of the place.

towards the place, with 300 foot and 40 horses, and forebore his approach to the castle until the moon was down. Then his master-gunner fixed a petard on the gate, blew it open, and our soldiers rushed in, and after some few hours dispute, though the enemy showered down stones from the top of the castle, yet our men got over the walls, and became masters of the place, and took prisoners the said Lord Powis, the greatest blasphemer in the world (this is for the honour of the cavaliers), and his brother, and a seminary priest, whom they at Oxford will tell you is employed to settle the Protestant religion. Also, they took forty horse, 200 arms, and about fifty prisoners, an hundred of them escaping out of the castle in the dark. Sir John Price a parliament man (whose heart was always with Parliament, but was so over-mastered by the enemy that he durst not appear), writes that the country do come in cheerfully. They only want arms to defend themselves, and he hopes to help his neighbour's counties in Pembrokeshire."—*The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 76. In a letter from the Archbishop of York to the Marquis of Osmond, dated 30th October 1644, the Archbishop states that "Myddelton was quietly possessed of Montgomeryshire by the help of Sir John Price", he was originally for the king, but had just turned round.

[1] Sir John Price was assiduous in his new office. Originally a staunch Royalist, he was keen enough to see which way the tide was turning, and he took it at the flood, and found himself in a responsible situation. Soon after, he wrote to London that the people hereabouts were all giving in their adherence to Parliament.

Subsequently, it appears, from *The Sequestration Papers*[1] that Sir Thomas Middleton sent Lord Powis prisoner to the garrison of Wem, and from thence to London on his parole, where he stayed at his lodging in the Strand. The same papers mention as paid in June 1645, "Fine of £1,192 for twenty-nine weeks, of which the county of Montgomery paid £818 9s.—due 30th June 1645, £373 11s."; Sir Percy Herbert was fined £1,007. Lord Powis in his old age, infirm and weak, had in August 1645, by resolution of Parliament, £4 per week allowed him for his maintenance in prison, out of his estate, by the Committee of Sequestration where his estates lay. On July 7th 1646 it was ordered that he should have it since his imprisonment; and on 24th April 1646, that "the said pension be continued and paid the arrear till Midsummer next". Such was the manner this venerable nobleman was treated by the Parliamentarians. He lingered until 1655, when he died at the extreme age of 83.

The war did not again touch this part of the country, although the Royalists were not quite suppressed,[2] since, after the king's defeat at Rowton Heath, their power and spirit were in a great measure broken. It will be seen, however, that Red Castle was occupied by the Parliamentarians up to the time of the Restoration in 1660.

It is probable that Sir Thomas Middleton occupied Red Castle until the succeeding year. In September 1645 he was recalled by the House of Commons to occupy the seat from which he had been absent so long, and his command was transferred to his brother, Sir William Myddleton, who thereupon became extremely busy in suppressing the Royalists in these parts. Marching from Welshpool on the 3rd September he came to Bala. Sir William pursued the Royalists to Denbigh, whither they had fled, and scattered most of them, by which means Sir William hoped that "that county was

[1] Quoted in *Garrisons of Shropshire*, by Mr. Stackhouse Acton.
[2] Phillips' *Civil War in Wales*, vol. i, p. 342.

quite settled". His letter is dated from Red Castle on the 4th September (*City Scout*, No. 8).

In 1646 the Parliamentary army would appear by the following paragraph to have been in Welshpool—

"Col. Watts marched from Chirk, as he pretended, towards the king, to Pool; thence to Churchstoke, where he proposed to stay that night; but was surprised by country people, and some soldiers out of both castles, and the waggons of his carriages taken."[1]

But the date of this transaction seems doubtful. Upon the fall of Harlech Castle on 13th March 1647, the Civil War was at an end. Some few places again declared for the king, but were soon put down.

On the 20th May 1648, a numerously signed declaration of the principal inhabitants of Montgomeryshire manifested the adherence of this county to the Parliament. The following is a copy of the declaration :—

"THE RESOLUTIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS of us, the gentlemen, ministers and well-affected of the county of Montgomery, whose names are subscribed.

"First—That we do and will adhere (according to our covenant) to the Parliament of England, now sitting at Westminster, and their adherents. And we will, to the utmost of our endeavour, according to our several places, assist them against all such as shall oppose them, or endeavour the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom, or the obstructing of the execution of their ordinances or orders.

"Secondly—That for the defence of this county we will forthwith, every man according to his power and ability, according to an express order from the Speaker of the House of Commons, and according to the example of several other counties in Wales, put ourselves in a posture of defence; and for that end, till a further course be thought upon and concluded by the Parliament, we do voluntarily and freely engage, accordingly to our list of subscription, men, horse, and arms.

"Thirdly—We do unanimously accord, concur, and resolve upon, that we will be in readiness to assist and help each other for the discovering, searching, and disarming of all ill-affected persons within our county, according to the order of Parliament; and also for the suppressing of all tumults, insurrections, and disorders that may arise within our said

[1] *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. i, p. 71.

county, by natives of our county, or any other whatsoever, that on any pretence (either by imposing of oaths or otherwise, without order of Parliament), disturb the peace, or endanger the persons or liberties of the said county, contrary to the laws of the land.

"Matthew Morgan, Vic. Com.
Ed. Vaughan.
Hugh Price.
George Devereux.
Samuel Moore.
Lloyd Piers.
Gabriel Wynne.
Evan Lloyd.
William Kyffin.
Charles Lloyd.
Lodowick Myddelton.
Hercules Hannay.
Ed. Owens.
Ed. Allen.
William Feiges.
Ambrose Moston.
Vavasor Powell."

Hugh Price, a colonel in the Parliamentary army, was Governor of Red Castle for the Parliament, and evidently occupied a very prominent position in the government of the district. There is a letter written by him from Red Castle, dated 21st January 1649, about the Royalist composition. A State paper was addressed on 16th June 1649, to Evan Lloyd (high sheriff), Colonel Hugh Price, Captain Richard Price, and Richard Griffith, respecting the demolition of Montgomery Castle, and the allowance to Lord Herbert for damages.[1]

On the 29th November 1649, an examination was taken before Hugh Price, as one of the justices of the peace for the Republic "apud Redcastle".[2]

In 1652, a more important transaction took place, for, at the Great Sessions held at Montgomery on the 29th March, Hugh Price was one of three justices appointed "to examine Margaret Gittens and Thomas Gittens, touching the death of Johane, the late wiefe of Edward Oackley"; and it is stated that "Colonell Hugh Price had been inserted in this order upon mo'con made in the Great Session at Wrexham, by speciall order of the Court, and is desired to joyne in execution of that order". Accordingly, he and Evan Lloyd took the depositions "at Redcastle in the sayd Countie".

[1] *Ex. inf.*, Lewis R. Price, Esq.
[2] "Misc. Hist.", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 184.

Hugh Price remained there up to the time of his death, which took place previous to 1658, and his son Samuel Price probably succeeded him in his office, for, in a deed dated the 2nd September 1658, he is described as of "Red Castle".[1]

In 1650 the grand jury presented for recusancy several of the inhabitants (amongst others) Sir Percy Herbert, and Mary (his wife), Clement Field, and Prudence (his wife).

In 1654, Jane Edwards of Tirymynech, within the liberties of Pool, was presented for keeping a tippling-house, and selling ale on the Lord's-day.

In 1655, Ralph Kynaston of Llansantffraid, is stated to have been taken prisoner by the Red Castle forces, which shows that a garrison was then stationed there. He confessed to his captors that he, and Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton, had undertaken the enterprise of retaking Shrewsbury.[2]

Before 1660, Nathaniel Raven of Welshpool was deprived of the living. A conventicle was held at Guilsfield at this time within the bounds of the borough.

In 1659, Ambrose Moston or Mostyn,[3] the son of Dr. Henry Mostyn of Callcott, in Flintshire, and who was independent minister at Wrexham, when he came from the University of Oxford, preached for some time in connection with Vavasor Powell at Red Castle.

There were three remarkable but very diverse characters, which appeared in Welshpool during the seventeenth century. First, Richard Davies, "the Welshpool Quaker", as he was called—a man of remarkable simplicity of character, yet of no mean ability; the influence which he exercised over the persons with whom he came into contact was wonderful, and the quaint and interesting autobiography which he left behind him gives many glimpses of the

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, pp. 271-2.
[2] Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 473.
[3] Rees' *Hist. of Nonconformity in Wales*, p. 63.

incidents which occurred in Welshpool during his time, and of which we are glad to avail ourselves.

Next, his contemporary, William Langford, the vicar of the parish, was a character, but of a different type. His autobiographical sketch of himself, given in his will, although savouring of self-righteousness, has an air of truthfulness in it. He suffered severely during the civil war, both from his enemies and friends; and he does not fail, even in his will, strongly to inveigh against the treatment he received from both. He was evidently a man of culture, and well versed in the Latin language, and, moreover, a particularly neat penman, as the parish registers of his period testify.

The third was Vavasor Powell, an "Independent", and the great promoter of the "Propagation of the Gospel in Wales". It is singular what different estimates were formed of this man's character, by his admirers and his opponents—the former regarding him as a man of fervent piety, and a preacher of great power, and the latter thinking no terms of opprobrium too strong to apply to him. His zeal was undoubtedly devoted, and his fervid preaching brought crowds to hear him, and ultimately led to his being placed in a position of great power. Whether he abused that position or not is not clear; but his boldness in carrying out his principles was undoubted, for he withstood Cromwell himself, when he assumed the protectorship. His career was ended in cruel persecution; for, after ten years' imprisonment, he died in the Fleet.

They all lived in troublous times; the Episcopalian treated unkindly the Quaker, but in his turn was persecuted by the Independent, and not kindly treated even by his own friends, when, in the result, retribution reached the Independent, whose lengthened and cruel imprisonment resulted in his death.

Following the order of dates, we shall proceed with the narration of such incidents as our materials afford.

The Vicar of Pool, Rev. William Langford, was ejected from his living. In his Will, dated the 16th of July

1668, which is most quaintly expressed, he makes most doleful complaints. We shall quote it at length, so far as it gives auto-biographical details and particulars of the treatment he received from Vavasor Powell, and also from Percy Lord Powis.

"In ye name of God, Amen. I, WILLIAM LANGFORD, Vicar of Poole, being sick in body, yet of sound mind, do make this my last Will and Testament, in form as followeth:—

"Imprimis: I recommend my soule to ye hand of God my father, and his son my Lord Jesus Christ, and my body to be buried in ye earth, there to abide in quietness till ye second coming of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in hope then of a joyful resurrection of it, and with ye soule to abide with ye same my Saviour for ever.

"I am now to give account of some part of my life, to those yt shall survive. I was born ye 12th of April, in ye last year of Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory, and in ye yeare of our Lord 1602. I was brought up at school first at Gresford, next at Ruthin, ever since I was five years old: thirdly, at . . . . at fourteen years old, and about six months I was admitted in Brazenhouse Coll. in Oxon., Commoner; at yt time three years in Mics. Terme, I, with divers others, was admitted Batchelour in ye house; ye 7th day of February following my father took me away from Oxon., and settled me servant in house unto Doctor Gabriell Goodman, since Bishop of Gloucester; in Mics. Terme following, I removed to Hart Hall, and there took my degree of Batchelour of Arts at the Act two years following M.A. My first preferment was to be usher at the school at Ruthin; I continued part of two years, and then was preferred to be Head Master, [*here follows an account of his marriage, imperfect*], with whom I lived twenty-two years. It pleased God to take her from me, the 10th of May 1659, at Llanfair, where she lieth buried.

"At Poole I mostly resided, since I was inducted to it; but in the time of the warr I was forced, with my wife and household, to retire into Merionethshire, and not long after to Rosmore, in Anglesey, ye second year following. Returning to Poole, I found both Poole and Llanervill sequestered, and myself sometimes deprived, sometimes suspended, according as Mr. Valvasor Powell dictated to ye committees; whereupon I was fain to let my curate have Llanervill, and I abode at Poole unto the year 1650; the 14th of May I was called to Llanvilling, and by them ousted out of Poole and Buttington. They promised me the house and glebe that year, confirmed

the same since at Wrexham, but I could never enjoy it; they had also sequestered Llanvour (*sic*) to the hands of Cadwallader Wynne of Gartmilio, but my farmour, Mr. Edmund Meinish producing a testimonial of my non-delinquence, under ye hands of Col. John Jones, Col. Pope, and others, yt was soon restored.

"As touching my religion, I was brought up at Middlewich, in a praying family, and since at Oxon., under a praying tutor, and ever used prayer in my family, since I had a house of my own at Carnarvon. I preached 2ce every Lord's-day, and once at the . . . . . at Poole I preached or catechised 2ce, or expounded; being ousted of Poole, I did ye like at Llanvour for above ten years together.

"In the year 1660, at King Charles ye Second his return, I returned to Poole, where my Lord Powis and his lady had detained the tithes, both of Poole and Buttington, from the owners thereof. I shall heare declare what customs of tithing at Pool demain and Buttington farme, at my first coming, 1632, and what at my return, in the year 1660-61; they paid the tenth sheaf of corn and corb of hay as by law, and small tithes as flax, hemp, goose, kid, eggs, hony, whereof the three last were the vicars entirely, and ye small tythes of ye townshippe of Poole, Trallwmgollen; the moiety of all the rest a fourth part exceptions had of the site of the abbey paid, no predial tithes, but only personal; and the domains of the castle paid only the thirtieth sheaf, and . . . reddy for carriage at Buttington, they likewise paid according to law, saving the demains out of which they paid a fortieth . . . and sheafe; but I found a composition made formerly between old Mr. Juckes and Mr. Charles Kuffin, vicar of Poole, whereby Juckes paid only 6thly for all the demain lands which he held, paying out of all other lands one of ten, as some alive can testify. At my return in the year '60 the Lord Powis and his Lady would pay no small tithes, they nor their tenants, at all, as they formerly were wont, and as others did; and in Buttington they will pay only £3 10s. for all other tithes whatsoever, and in Poole they exact a rent out of the vicar's glebe, which was never demanded of me or paid by me, or any tenant of mine before the warrs, whereby the vicarage of Poole, that hath brought in formerly above £70, now less worth than £40 (*ultra admissus*) and no right can be obtained against the Lord in any Court, no not in ye Consistory. The Bishop favoured us not; the Chancellor used us hardly, being of ye Lord's Counsell. No officers or friends did we find in the suit of three or four years' continuance, to our vast charge

and vaine, for after depositions we could not prevaile for the procuring of sentence. This truth I meant to state, and I hope it will pass for current truth, if God please to give us . . . . . as in former years we have had.

"Now, for God's providence hath marvellously and mercifully delivered me out of ye gripings of unreasonable men. First, I bequeath," [etc.; *he then proceeds to distribute his property amongst his relations.*]

Vicar Langford's handwriting, which was particularly neat and quaint, disappeared from the parish registers during the Civil War, and reappeared in 1661. We will give a few specimens of his entries in the registers, which were all written in Latin. The first seems to deserve to be recorded as it is of itself of interest.

[1645.] "Nono die Febr. Anno suprascript. natū est quoddam monstruosū genus gemellarum vitā exertium (ex Elenora uxore Johanis David (alias Shepard) de Pola) quorū corporum compositio conjuncta erat tū a priore tum a posteriore parte: in medio vero unū solidumq. corpus."

This monstrous birth seems to have been analogous to the Siamese twins.

"1662. Dnā Elizabetha uxor Perceii Baronis Pywys (quæ decessit die octavo) Die decimo septimo Octobris."

"1664. David Meredydd David de Diserth Die octavo Novembris."

"1667. D'nus Perceius Herbert Baro Pywys die vicesimo sexto (qui obiit die Vicesimo) Januarij."

"1667. Rogers Jones sub-veredaius qui in Sabrina se lavans demersa pridie obierat die tertio Aug."

"1667. Humfridus Jones Gr. de Pola bis Balivus die vigesimo nono Novembris."

We will add his own burial, which is thus recorded:

"1668. Gulielmus Langford vicar hujus Eccl. Pol. defunct. 17 die et sepultus 20 Januarij."

In Welshpool churchyard there is a very old and dilapidated headstone, upon which there is the following inscription:

. . ETH THE BODY OF [THEO]PHYLVS LANG . . RD THE 4TH SON OF RICH. LANGFORD OF TREVALEN IN THE COVNTY OF DENBIGH ESQ AN ATTVRNEY ATT LAW DECEASED THE 30TH DAY OF AVGVST ANO DOM 1667 ANNOQ. ÆTATIS SVÆ 60.

This probably was a relative of Vicar Langford, possibly a brother, and may give a clue to the family from which the vicar sprung.

In addition to the complaints made against Vavasor Powell by Vicar Langford, we find Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, gives a few instances of Vavasor Powell's tyranny and oppression, one of which, relating to one of the principal burgesses of Welshpool, Humphrey Jones, alone concerns us, and is as follows:

"He formed no less than threescore articles against Mr. Hum. Jones of Welchpool,[1] which he intended to exhibit against him at the Sessions, because he burned some notes which he had formerly taken of the sermons of some of the old ministers, and which Vavasor Powell demanded of him in hopes out of them to frame some accusations against these poor gentlemen; but Mr. Jones having prepar'd counter articles against him, which he was satisfied he could not stand the examination of, he proposes to him mutually to drop the articles on both sides, which Mr. Jones readily consented to; and, in the honesty of his intention, spent no more thought on that matter; but, on the last day of the Sessions, Vavasor, contrary to his promise, perfidiously produced several witnesses against Mr. Jones, and among them a poor fellow of his congregation that lived on the alms of the parish, who swore some matters of fact against Mr. Jones, of which he said he was an eye witness; whereas in truth he had only before been prepared and instructed by Vavasor Powell. And at Mr. Jones's request the judge asked the fellow if he knew Mr. Jones. He at last confess'd in open court that he did not, though Mr. Jones was then present at the bench."

Again, in "A Short Account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwell's time",[2] there is the following item.

"June 1. Came Mr. Vavasor Powel and eighty horsemen in

[1] Afterwards, in 1661, Humphrey Jones was one of the bailiffs of the borough.

[2] *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. i, p. 61.

arms to Machynlleth to fetch Thomas Owen and his wife, and to bind him to answer in the Quarter Sessions; and took others and sent them prisoners to Castell Coch."

No other particulars of this affair have come down to us. These transactions did not redound to the credit of Vavasor Powell.

In 1652, Vavasor Powell was stationed at Red Castle, and from thence, on June 11th, he dates his challenge[1] to Dr. G. Griffith of Llanymynech, the tenor of which, however, it must be admitted, does not breathe a very fiery spirit.

In 1659, Vavasor Powell was still at Red Castle, where he preached with the Rev. Ambrose Mostyn.[2]

In 1635, Richard Davies, before referred to, was born in Welshpool, and has left behind him a remarkable autobiography, from which we shall have occasion to quote various passages bearing upon events that occurred in Welshpool, and upon his intercourse with Vicar Langford and Vavasor Powell. The autobiography is entitled, *An Account of the Convincement, Exercises, Services, and Travels of that Ancient Servant of the Lord, Richard Davies.* He commences thus. "I was born in the year 1635, in the town of Welsh-pool, Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, of honest parents, that had a small estate there." He was brought up in the "religion and discipline of the Church of England", but, early in his career, he followed the Independent people, "especially one Vavasor Powell, who was a very zealous man in his day and time; he took much pains and labour to gather a people unto that persuasion". Richard Davies was bound apprentice to "Evan Jones, a feltmaker, in the parish of Llanfair.

In 1657, he came into contact with Morgan Evan, a quaker, of South Wales, and "the consideration of his words took fast hold of him", and he became a quaker, the first in this part of Wales.

"About this time" (1657), he says, "it was the

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 161.
[2] Rees' *History of Nonconformity*, p. 63.

great talk of the country that I was become a quaker. My parents were much concerned about me. I was informed that the priest, W. Langford, went to them and told them that I was become distracted and that they should see for some learned men or man to come to me and restore me to my senses". His father and mother were for some time estranged from him, but at length they relented. We shall now quote a passage showing the curious state ecclesiastical affairs were in, at this time at Welshpool—the liturgy not being read—and one of the congregation addressing the clergyman in the church during the service.

"The next day, being the first day of the week, when I heard the bells ring, it came upon me to go to the steeple-house, to visit that priest that had told my father I was gone distracted, and, when he was at his worship, I went to my own seat to my father (there was no common prayer read then to the people as part of their worship in those days); there I sate still till he had done, and when he had done what he had then to say, I stood up and told him that he might do well to stay and make good the doctrine that he had preached that day if he could, and if I was distracted, as he reported, that he may labour to restore me to my right senses. But I spoke but a little while ere I was taken away to prison."

He was confined for the night, being "committed to prison on that law made in Oliver's day that none were to speak to the priest or preachers, neither at their worship, nor coming or going". Next morning he was taken "before the chief magistrate of the town of Welshpool, and, after some discourse, it seemed good to him to discharge" him.

His friendship with Vavasor Powell was of short duration. In 1658, he says, he was willing to visit the Independent meeting; "but when truth broke forth in this country, I being the first that came to receive it in these parts, did separate myself from them, in love to that blessed truth that I received, and it became

my true teacher. So Vavasor Powell proved angry and preached against the Quakers, their way and principles".

After settling to his trade as a felt-maker, in 1659 he married. In 1660, at the Restoration, Richard Davies remarks upon the change that came over matters in Welshpool. He says: "Soon after we came to Welshpool, three professors [probably alluding to Vavasor Powell, and others,] who had been in great power, began to be faint-hearted, because of the report of the bringing in King Charles the Second, which in a little time was accomplished, and those that were in great pomp were brought to prison themselves. And I was had before the first justices that were made in these parts by the authority of King Charles the Second, in the year 1660, notwithstanding I was a prisoner to the magistrates of the town." He does not say for what offence he was arrested. He proceeds: "When I went up before them, many of the people of the town followed me, to see what would become of me, and to what prison they would send me, or what punishment they would inflict upon me." He was taken before the High Sheriff, Colonel Mostyn, and the justices, and was interrogated by them and the priest about "his new way and strange religion". He made a favourable impression on his judges, and ultimately he was asked whom he knew there. He replied: "The chief magistrate, Charles Jones, whose prisoner I am." Charles Jones bore favourable testimony of him, and he was delivered into his custody, and he was shortly afterwards released; many of the inhabitants accompanied him home, "praising God in their way for his deliverance". The next day he journeyed to Montgomery, and surrendered himself, and found many of his acquaintance there. At first they were distant, and would not discourse with him. But he soon got round them; and, although his imprisonment only lasted two weeks, many of his fellow-prisoners were "convinced" by his ministrations, and afterwards became Quakers.

"In the year 1662" (he says) "a farther concern-

ment came upon me about meetings in this country." Cadwalader Edwards was one of his converts in Montgomery prison, and "a meeting" was held in his house "in the 9th month 1662", to which Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, formerly in the commission of the peace, and also in the list for high sheriff, for the first time came, and the next day he received the Friends at Dolobran. The report of this meeting went through the country, and they were summoned before Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury at Llyssin, and by him sent to Welshpool to prison for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Charles Lloyd, Cadwalader Edwards, and four others—two of them being females —were so committed to prison. Two others were shortly added—William Lewis and Margaret his wife, who were owners of the house of Clothie Cochion, which was afterwards the place of abode of Richard Davies. This house is within the borough of Welshpool, and about two miles distant in the direction of Guilsfield. Edward Evans, "an honest, substantial man", was committed for the same offence.

Richard Davies mentions an interesting incident which occurred whilst Vavasor Powell was imprisoned in Welshpool :—" He told me, when he was in prison with Vavasor Powell, with many more of their brethren, in Pool jail, that Vavasor, leaning upon a window of their prison that opened to the street, saw me and my dear wife pass by, and said, 'Behold Zacharias and Elizabeth ; it was said of them, that they walked in all the commandments of God blameless.' This Edward Evans and some others of the prisoners, looking out through the window, saw us two a little before he had preached severely against."

Richard Davies proceeds to detail the shameful treatment these unhappy and innocent men received under the sanction of the law, which is a standing reproach to the period :—" The prisoners were kept very close ; some of them were substantial freeholders, who were put in a dirty, nasty place near the stable and house of

office, being a low room, the felons and other malefactors in a chamber overhead, their chamber-pots and excrements, etc., often falling upon them. Charles Lloyd, who was a little before in the commission of the peace, was put in a little smoky room, and did lie upon a little straw himself for a considerable time; and at length his tender wife Elizabeth, that was of a considerable family (daughter of Sampson Lort, near Pembroke, in South Wales), was made willing to lie upon straw with her dear and tender husband."

The jailer had strict charge to keep Richard Davies from them. Their sufferings at length became so increasingly intense, that a very touching appeal was made to the justices and magistrates of the county, representing the cruel manner they were treated for conscience sake, and referring to the King's declaration, promising liberty of conscience, and asking them to carry out the royal promises. This was presented to the Quarter Sessions held 8, 11th month, 1662.

Shortly afterwards Thomas Lloyd, brother of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and who afterwards became the Governor of Pennsylvania, hearing his brother was in prison, came from Oxford to visit him. After this visit, Richard Davies says he became a Quaker.

We quote another passage, giving further details of the sufferings of the prisoners, and also some topographical information respecting the churchyard of Welshpool:—"The jailer of Welshpool was very cruel to Friends, and continued them in that nasty hole before mentioned, till Edward Evans fell sick (by reason of the dampness and unhealthiness of the room), and died; and the jailer would not suffer us to have his body to be buried, except we would pay the coroner, and so clear him, as if he had no hand in his death; but at last his relations prevailed, without a coroner's inquest, and they took and buried him on an hill, on the backside of the steeple-house in Welch-pool; and it happened, as they were digging the grave, they found some bones of a man; and upon enquiry in some old

records, it was said, 'There was an old judge buried there'; and the name of that place is called ever since *Judge's Hill.* We had got no burying place of our own then, but were about having one."[1] The burial is not recorded in Welshpool parish register.

Thomas Lloyd and Richard Davies, who were almost the only Quakers who were at large, visited most of the justices that had a hand in committing the Friends to prison, beginning at Machynlleth, and coming down to Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, at Llyssin. Richard Davies gives an interesting account of their interview with him.[2] They pleaded their cause so well before him, that although "he gave them no grant for their enlargement", they afterwards heard that he sent private instructions, and consequently they had more liberty. "The jailer had an empty house at the end of the town, and there he let the Friends go, which was a meet convenient place near the fields, without any keeper over them, and they had the liberty of the town, and to go where they pleased, except to their own houses."

This relaxation, although tardy, of the rigour of their imprisonment was creditable to Lord Herbert. There is a tradition that "the empty house near the fields" was in Oldford (or Hulford's) lane, where Oldford Cottage now stands; and this is confirmed by a field there being called "The Quaker's field."

We have now exhausted our materials respecting these three remarkable men, and proceed with more general matters.

A burial place was afterwards made at Cloddiau Cochion, and still exists, and is called "The Quakers' Burial Ground". In it were afterwards interred Richard Davies himself, Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and several of their children (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, pp. 340-1), and many other Friends. Of late years it has suffered from the hand of time, and has not escaped trespass and desecration. A spot, hallowed by being the resting-place of so many worthy people, deserves a considerate care, which, doubtless, it would have received, had the attention of the owner of the estate, upon which it stands, happened to have been attracted to it.

[2] See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 144.

Mont. Coll. Vol XIII. P. 269.

THIS IS THE OLD CHURCH AT WELSHPOOL, NEAR THE OLD QUEENS HEAD, AND BUILT IN 1587. DESTROYED BY FIRE ON CHRISTMAS DAY 1659.

WARDENS P. PARRY; W. PUGH.

At the great Session held in 1654 a remarkable presentment was made to "the Justices of the County", by Humphrey Jones, Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace for the Borough, stating that on the 1st November 1654, "there were fower score and eighteen ale howses within the said town and borough, only seven of which were lycensed, Griffith Griffiths, gent., late bayliffe of the said towne, refusing to issue forth processes according to the statute, and humbly desiring that there be superior order given unto the new bayliffe vigorously to act in execution of their lordships' order".[1] The result does not appear. Nearly a hundred ale-houses in so thinly-populated a borough seemed an excessive number, and many would in the present day approve of the late bailiff's omission.

In 1659 the old church of Welshpool, which stood at the corner of Salop Road and Clerk's Lane, and on the site where Terrace Buildings now stand, was burnt down. How a church came to be so near the parish church, which is certainly of an older date, we cannot say; but we will state the evidence, upon which we relate the catastrophe which befell it at this date.

In 1855 there was in the possession of an old inhabitant of Welshpool, Mr. Griffiths of the Mill, a woodcut of a church, which the writer then saw, and underneath which there was the following inscription :—

"Old Church, Welshpool. This is the old church at Welshpool, near the Old Queen's Head, and built in 1587. Destroyed by Fire on Christmas day, 1659. Wardens, P. Parry, W. Pugh."

We give a sketch of this church.[2] We have not found any further documentary evidence either of the exist-

[1] *Misc. Hist., Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 206.

[2] We are enabled, in a remarkable way, to give this illustration. For nearly twenty years we were making inquiries for this woodcut, which we had seen in 1855, but without success. In 1874, the Rev. W. W. Duke spontaneously presented a photograph of a copy of the original woodcut to the Powysland Museum, where the photograph now is (No. $\frac{89}{1}$). The copy was made, from the original woodcut, by Mr. D. Pryce Owen, when a boy, for his father.

ence or of the destruction of this church. But traditions have come down of its having been there. Mr. Samuell Powell (a member of the Powys-land Club) was told by his grandmother—a lady who died in the year 1838, at the advanced age of eighty-seven—that "she remembered the remains of the old church standing on the site of the Old Queen's Head, which stood at the corner of Salop Road and the Clerk's Lane", where Terrace Buildings have since been erected. The Queen's Head was an old inn standing back from the road, and having a swinging sign of the Queen's Head[1] at the corner.

In June 1855, Mr. Griffiths of the Mill, told the writer, that sixty years ago he remembered an old arch at the Old Queen's Head which used to be pointed out as part of the old church. Jenny Gilmour, an old and well-known inhabitant of Welshpool, now (1880) in her 92nd year, remembers an old building, or a remnant of one standing there, but she never heard of it being part of a church.

A further corroboration of the fact may be that, on several occasions in digging in the gardens of the Terrace Buildings houses, human bones have been dug up, from which it has been concluded that a burial-ground had once been there.

In Llwyd's *Topographical Notes*, it is stated that :—

"Tradition says that the old town stood below the present church on the Salop road, and this is generally believed, as several persons, who, within these few years back, were employed in cutting the foundation of some new houses near the canal, found a large quantity of human bones, supposed to have been the burial place; and, a little lower down, on the left hand of the road, a regular pavement, similar to a street, was about the same time discovered."[2]

[1] Jenny Gilmour says that the old Queen's Head had a projecting porch, and that she remembers that a young woman was murdered in that porch, and the murderer was discovered, or rather identified, by his walking-stick, with some peculiar crook in it, having been found hanging in the porch, or the house.

[2] *Topographical Notes*, by Richard Llwyd of Llanerch-Brochwel, 1832, pp. 305-6.

It appears, by a manuscript in the library at Powis Castle,[1] that this fortress, together with that of Montgomery, with their outworks, was ordered by Parliament to be abolished; but by a decree of the Council of State, dated April 28, 1660, it is stated that "Red Castle in Wales" did not belong to the State, and that the owners and proprietors thereof, having given security that it should not be employed or made use of to the disturbance of the peace of the nation, or prejudicial to the Parliament and Commonwealth, it was commanded that the former order made for demolishing the above-named castle should be null and void, so far as regards Red Castle, with the exception only of the outworks, and the making of some breaches in the walls, in order to render it indefensible in case of any future insurrection against the government and authorities of Parliament. After these injunctions had been carried into effect, it was delivered into the possession of its legitimate proprietors, in whose descendants it still remains. We print the text of the order :—

"Saturday ye 28th of Aprill, 1660.
"At the Councell of State at Whitehall.

"Whereas, by an order of this councell, there were some persons appoynted to joyne with others formerly appoynted to demolish Red Castle in Wales, which place, as since it appears to the councell doth not belong to the State, and it alsoe appearing that the owners and proprietors thereof have given security that the sayd Castle shall not be imployed or made use of to the disturbance of the peace of the nation, or in prejudice to the Parliament and commonwealth: ordered that the former order made for demolishing of the sayd Castle, be, and is hereby made null and voyd, otherwise than the demolishing of the outworkes about the sayd Castle, and so make some breaches in the Walls about the Castle, to the end that it may thereby be made indefensible in case of any trouble or insurrection that may happen hereafter, which being done, the sayd Castle is to be at the disposall of such person or persons, who have right to a property in the same.

[1] Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary*, vol. ii.

"Signed in the name, and by order of the councell of State, appoynted by authority of Parliament.

"ARTHUR ANNESLY, *President.*"[1]

In the *Domestic Calendar* for 1663 (p. 298) there is a glimpse of the turbulent election in that year, which was a repetition of the riotous proceedings which took place on such occasions a century previously. On 13th October, Edward Lord Herbert wrote to Edward Muddiman that "the turbulent spirits shew the necessity of the act for purging corporations". The 29th September was the election day at Welshpool. Henry Jones, senr., notorious for disaffection to the Monarchy, who was expunged last year, was ringleader of some who came tumultuously to the court house, disowned the commissioners, and demanded their privileges, threatening to seize the bag of lots for the new bailiffs, but a deputy-lieutenant quieted them . . . . Jones was imprisoned for treason.

After the Restoration, vindictive proceedings were taken by the Royalists against those who had supported the Parliament. We find in 1665 such was the case in this neighbourhood, and the following warrant was issued for the apprehension of a number of persons.

"To Sr. Richard Ottley, Kt.,
"Captaine of Horse.

"Sr.—You are forthwith to cause the persons hereunder named to be apprehended and delivered over to Thomas Bowers, Provost Marshall in Shrewsbury, by him to be secured till he shall receive order for their discharge. Given under my hand, this first day of September, Anno domini, 1665.

"FRA. NEWPORT."[2]

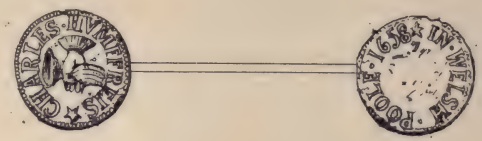
(*Inter alia*)—"Colonell Clive[3] . . . Mr. Price, late of Gunley."

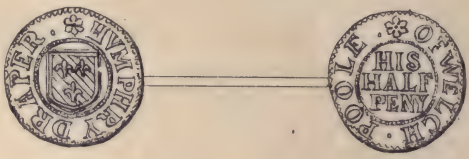
[1] From "Powis Castle MSS.", *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. iii, p. 209.

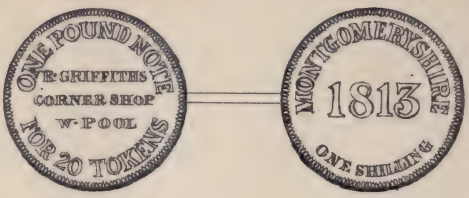
[2] "Ottleiana" article in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vii, p. 313.

[3] Robert Clive of Styche, county Salop, Esq., one of the sequestrators appointed by the Parliament, and a colonel in the Parliamentary army, and ancestor in the sixth degree to the present Earl of Powis. He appears to have subsequently gained the confidence of the reigning powers, for, in 1674, he was high sheriff of Shropshire.

WELSHPOOL TOKENS.







Mont. Coll. Vol. XIII. to face Page 273.

The "Mr. Price of Gunley" was an ancestor of Mostyn Pryce, Esq., the present representative of the family. It may probably have been "Edward Pryce, Esq., of Gundle", who was a burgess of Welshpool in the 17th century.[1]

In the third quarter of the 17th century several of the tradesmen of Welshpool issued tokens.

Four of them have been engraved, and bear the following :—

Obverse—"Richard Davies, Felt Maker." (A lion rampant). *Reverse*—"In Welshpool, 1667, his half-peny."

Obverse—"Humphrey Draper." (Arms of the Draper family, bendy of eight over all three *fleurs-de-lis*). *Reverse*—"Of Welch Poole, his half-peny."

Obverse—"Thomas Farmer, Mercer." (A griffin *passant;* in chief, three lions' heads erased). *Reverse*—"In Welch Poole, 1670, his half-peny." (Octagonal).

Obverse—"Samvell Wollaston, his half-peny." *Reverse*—"In Welch Poole, 1667. S. W."

One specimen of another and an unpublished token was found during the restoration of Welshpool church in 1870, with "Charles Humphreys" upon the obverse, and on the reverse, "Welshpool, 1658", is just legible, but nothing further. At the same time two Nuremberg tokens and a French jeton were found there. These coins were at that period commonly used for small change in England.

Another token was issued in Welshpool as late as 1813.

Obverse—"Montgomeryshire, one shilling, 1813." *Reverse*—"One pound note for twenty tokens, R. Griffiths, Corner Shop, Welshpool."

All the last-mentioned coins, and a specimen of Humphrey Draper's token, are now deposited in the Powys-land Museum.

In the latter end of the 17th century, Rev. Hugh Owen,[2] an eminent Nonconformist minister, who was

[1] *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 328.

[2] Rees' *History of Nonconformity in Wales*, pp. 308-11. Palmer's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, vol. iii, pp. 490-494.

of Bron-y-Clydwr in Merionethshire, was confined as a prisoner in Powis Castle, but was treated with remarkable kindness during his confinement. The Earl of Powis overheard him praying aloud in the most fervent manner, and said to his priest, "Surely this is a good Christian". And on his discharge the Earl invited Mr. Owen to come to Powis Castle every Christmas, which he did for many years.

At a vestry meeting held at Welshpool in 1668 the parish of Pool was divided into three divisions, which in the first instance were conventional only, and were and still are called the Middle Division, the Upper Division, and the Lower Division, besides the outlying township of Cyffronydd. These divisions have since been recognised by several Acts of Parliament, and are now pretty much in the position of quasi-parishes.

Nearly a century afterwards—viz., in 1765—an attempt was made to upset this arrangement. It seems more convenient to give here, out of its chronological order, a minute which appears in the churchwardens' book :—

"1st Nov. 1765.—At a public meeting then held, upon due notice given for the assessing the lands commonly called or known as the town lands, situated in the parish of Pool, in the county of Montgomery. It is unanimously agreed by the persons who hereunto subscribe their names, being inhabitants of the Middle Division of the parish of Pool aforesaid, do hereby authorise and empower Jeremiah Nicholas and Geo. Barker, churchwardens for the said Middle Division of the parish of Pool aforesaid, and Edw. Evans and George Lloyd, overseers of the said Middle Division of the parish aforesaid, to employ an attorney to draw a case, or cases, to be laid before counsel, in order to take an opinion touching an agreement, or pretended agreement, dated the 21st of May, in the 32d of Charles II, 1680, for the division of the said parish, and whether the said agreement be valid, legal, or otherwise, and that such further . . . . as counsel shall advise, be pursued for defeating the said agreement, and to lay open the parish, and that all expenses incurred should be borne by the in-

habitants of the said Middle Division of the parish of Pool aforesaid.

" Geo. Baker Jas. Nicholas	Churchwardens.
" Edw. Evans George Lloyd	Overseers.
" Rich. Edmunds.	Vn. Jones.
Rd. Hindley.	L. Lewis
Jno. Pugh.	Peter Turner.
Rob. Howell.	John Weaver
Jno. Tudor.	John Pugh."

The churchwardens' book contains no further notice of the matter; we presume, therefore, the division, although not then approved of, was silently acquiesced in, and it still continues to hold good.

In Powis Castle office there is a note of the church assessments from 1625 to 1663, as follows :—[1]

A Note of the Church Assessments as Followeth in the Olde Booke.

	£	s.	d.
In the yeare 1625, extract for the Towne	6	1	0
" " Country	5	14	0
In the yeare 1626, extract for the Towne	10	1	8
" " Country	7	16	10
In the yeare 1627, extract for the Towne	4	8	0
" " Country	4	0	1
In the yeare 1628, extract for the Towne	9	2	6
" " Country	8	14	2
In the yeare 1629, extract for the Towne	8	7	4
" " Country	8	3	3
In the yeare 1630, for the Towne	8	13	0
" " Country	8	13	6
In the yeare 1631, for the Towne	15	8	8
" " Country	16	2	4
In the yeare 1632, for the Towne	10	4	6
" " Country	10	1	8
In the yeare 1633, for the Country	8	3	4
" for the Towne	8	6	0
In the yeare 1634, Towne extract in the old Booke .	12	0	2
" Country in the new Booke . .	12	16	2
In the yeare 1635, new Assessment:—			
In the yeare 1636, for the Towne	13	7	2
" " Country	13	6	8

[1] *Ex. inf.*, Mr. T. Newill.

In the yeare 1639,	for the Towne	9	13	0
„	„ Country	9	15	7
In the yeare 1640,	for the Towne	9	10	2
„	„ Country	9	15	6

In the yeare 1663, upon an assessment, after a pound rate, made, and agreed upon, feaw of the Country men assessed the same, thereupon, My Lord Asaph, by his order referred the Settlement to Vicker Langford, who declared that the Country should pay two parts of three, and the Towne, the third being upon the Towne 8 6 8

„ „ upon the Country . 15 13 4

Between the years 1660 and 1670, William Lord Powis (afterwards Marquess and Duke of Powis) filed a bill in the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, against the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Poole, to compel them to produce, in order to have them enrolled, the charters by virtue of which they had certain rights of common. The bill gives various particulars of transactions at this period, and during the time of Civil War, that we think it well to print a copy, although we are not able to state what, if any, was the result of the litigation.

To the Right Hon'ble the Lords and others of his Ma'ties Tresury, Anthony Lord Ashley, and Under Tresurer of His Ma'ties Court of Excheq'r, S'r Mathew Hall, Kn't, Lord Chief Baron of the same Court, and the rest of the Barons, Shewe:—

Complayning, shewe unto your Lordshipps your Orator, the Right Hon'ble Wm. Lord Powys; That whereas the Hon'ble Griffin, Lord of Kevellio, sonne of Gwenoynwyn, Lord Kevelio, did by his Charter, dated att Poole Castle, in the county of Mountgomery, graunt and confirme unto his beloved and faithfull burgesses of the towne of Poole, and to their heirs, that they might have a free borough in the said towne of Poole, and thereby did graunt unto the said burgesses divers privileges and immunities as and in by the said charter (if your orator had the same to produce) would appeare. And whereas alsoe afterwards John de Charleton, Lord of Poole aforesaid, did by his charter graunt and confirme unto the said burgesses of the said towne of Poole, and their heirs, that they may have a free burrough as aforesaid, according to

the charter of Griffin above mentioned, and did therein graunt some further privileges and immunities to the said burgesses, as in and by the said charter bearinge date on or about the seaventh yeare of Edward, sonne of Edward (if your orator had the same to produce), would more fully appeare. And whereas the said J'n Charleton, Lord of Powys, did give, graunt, and confirme to the said burgesses of the community of the towne of Poole, Common of pasture to and for all manner of their cattell in all those lands which Owen, Lord of Poole af'd, sonne of the said Griffin, had perambulated to the use of the said burgesses by mears and marks in the said charter set forth (which is now commonly called Gwern y Goe). To hold to the said burgesses and their heirs for ever thereafter, upon condition that from thenceforth they should not plow, till, or assart, nor convert the said land unto any other use than to the use of common of pasture as afs'd, as in and by the said charter, bearing date on or aboute the ffeast of Easter, in the seaventh year of the reigne of the said King Edward, sonne of Kinge Edward (if your orator had the same to produce), would more fullie appeare. And whereas Edward de Charleton, Lord of Powys, greate-greate-grandchild of the said John Charleton, haveing inspected the said graunts, did by his charter, bearing date on or aboute June, in the seaventh yeare of Kinge Henry the Fourth, Kinge of England, etc., revisinge therein all the foresaid charters, ratify and confirme all the foresaid charters, and did therein graunte, alsoe diuise other and further privileges and immunities unto the said burgesses of Poole, as in and by the said last mentioned charter and inspeximus (if your orator had the same to produce), it doth and would more fully appeare. By force and virtue of all which said charters, graunts, and confirmations afs'd, the said burgesses, for the time being, of the said toune of Poole have, during all the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, had, used, taken, and enjoyed, by the mouthes of their beastes, and noe otherwise, common of pasture of and in the said lands called Gwern y Goe, being parcell of the Barony of Powys according to the tenure of the said charters; neither did the burgesses of the said toune of Poole, during all the time afs'd, ever clayme any other right, title, or privilege in or to the said lands or common called Gwern y Goe than common of pasture only, neither could they by the said charters take or make other use of profitt or commoditie of or with the said land than to have common of pasture for their cattle as afs'd. And your said orator further sheweth that seuerall of the kings and queenes of this king-

dome of England have ratified and confirmed the said corporation, and incorporated them by the name of bayliffes and burgesses of the said toune of Poole in the said county of Mountgomery, and graunted unto them divers privileges and immunities, with a savinge to the Lords of the Barony afs'd, whereof the said toun of Poole and parish were and are parte and p'cell, all their ancient rights, titles, privileges, as by their charters, if your orator had the same to produce, may appear. And your orator further sheweth that Percy Lord Powys, late deceased, your orator's father, being seized for the term of his naturall life, of and in the said Barony of Powys, whereof the said toune of Poole, and the said common called Gwern y Goe was and is parcell, the remainder and reversion thereof expectant after his decease to your said orator, the burgesses of the said toune, well know that they had noe other title to the said lands than right of common as afs'd, became (before the late unhappy warres) suitors unto your said orator's father, to have licence and liberty to convert the said lands to tillage, for the support of the poore of the said toune, whereunto the said Percy Lord Powys was very much inclining, and willinge upon certain terms and conditions, to graunte unto them, but before any graunte or agreement was had or made, the unhappy troubles in this kingdome beganne, and the said Percy Lord Powys, and William Lord Powys, his father, who was alsoe lord of the said Barony of Powys, were both sequestered for their loyalty to the late kinge; and the said barony, and all other their estate, sold by the usurpers. And the said orator further sheweth, that in the times of the said warres, the bayliffes and aldermen of the said toune, for the time beinge, and divers of the burgesses of the said toune, taking advantage of the depredations and insolvencies of those times, and some of them beinge persons who adhered to these usurpers against the late kinge, as, namely, Charles Lloyd, since created Sir Charles Lloyd, Baronet; and Piers Oliver, otherwise Piers Morgan, and many others, did dig, or cause to be digged, the soil of the said common, without the consent of your orator's father, and against his will, and did cause many thousands of bricks to be made of and with the soyle of the said common called Gwern y Goe, and did dig the soil thereof, contrary to the tenure of the said charters, and against all right . . . . whereupon your said orator, understanding that some of the said bricks remained in and upon the said common untaken away, when his now sacred Ma'tie was restored to his kingdome, your said orator, on the behalf of his father, did cause the said bricks, being made with the soyle of

the said common, and remayning there alsoe, to be taken away, and converted the same to his father's use, for which taking the said Sir Charles Lloyd brought his action of trover and conversion against your said orator, which comeing to be tried in the county of Stafford, by an order of . . . . . C . . . . . and the said charter or inspeximus of the said Edward Lord Charleton, and the other charters, being the mayne evidence to prove what special ownership the said burgesses of the said towne, of in or unto the said common or lands, or the soyle thereof remayning always in the custody of the bayliffes of the said towne for the time being, your said orator made in convenient time before the assizes of Stafford, application unto Edward Piers and Richard Morrow, the then bayliffes of the said towne, who had the custody of the said charters, and especially of the said inspeximus and last charter of the said Edward Lord Charleton, that they would be pleased to give your orator the perusall of the said charter of Edward Lord Charleton, and to bringe the same to the said assizes of Stafford, and to produce the same att the said triall to be had betweene the said Sir Charles Lloyd and your orator concerning the said brickes, which the said Edward Piers and Richard Morrow, the then bayliffes of the said towne, promised faithfully to doe, and the said bayliffes were served as witnesses for your said orator in the said cause, and that accordingly the said Edward Piers and Rd. Morrow did come to Stafford that assizes and brought with them the said charter of Edward Lord Charleton and other the charters of the said corporation, but the night before the cause came to be tried, news was brought unto your orator that one of the said bayliffes was gone away by night with the said charters.[1] Whereupon your said orator moved the judge of assize to stoppe the said triall, and so relieve your said orator; yet notwithstanding the said Sir Charles Lloyd pressed it to be tried, and it was tried and verdict was given against your said orator for want of the said charter of Edward Lord Charleton, and other the charters aforesaid, to the great damage, costs, and expense of your said orator. And your said orator further sheweth that diverse others of the burgesses takeing advantage of the said verdict of haveing the custody of the said charters, doe give out in . . . . that the said charters, nor any of them, shall not be produced at any triall against them; and they presuming thereupon, many of the said bur-

[1] This may possibly account for the loss of all the charters abovementioned, except the one of Edward de Charleton.

gesses have since the said triall digged, and doe dayly presume to digge, the soyle of the said common, and to convert the same to what they please, contrary to the tenure of the said graunts and charters, and to the usage time out of mind. And although your said orator hath good, just, and lawfull right, title, and interest of and unto the soyle of the said wayste land or common of Gwern y Goe, as Lord of the Barony of Powys, whereof the same is part and parcell, and that the burgesses have not any other title or interest therein than as common of pasture for their cattle, nor ever claymed until the late rebellion any other title or interest. Yet soe may it please your Lordshipps that your said orator for want of haveing the said charters and inspeximus of the said Edward Lord Charleton, and other the charters foresaid, or of some competent way and meanes to compell the said bayliffes for the time beinge of the said towne of Poole, to produce the same at any triall, for your orator or his heirs to be had touchinge the breakinge of the soyle of the said common and that for the same charters or inspeximus appeares not to be enrolled in any of the courts of Westminster, or in any other court of record, whereby the said orator may have such an authentique coppy thereof, as may be allowed to be given in evidence at any triall at law concerninge the said land, for that the said charters and inspeximus were made by the lords marchers, and by their predecessors, who were absolute lords independent of the kings of England, and solely governed then by the attendance of the bayliffes . . . . and by their owne power, and for . . . . for want of haveing of the said charters, he, your said orator, cannot make a good title to the . . . . nor make any such goode, stronge, and unaunswerable defence in anye action so commenced against them, touchinge the premisses, as he can, may, or might, if he had the said charters and inspeximus to produce att any triall at lawe. And for alsoe your said orator cannot without your lordshipps order . . . . and relief in equity compell the said bayliffes and corporation of Poole to . . . . bringe into this honourable court to be . . . . by your lordshipps and to be enrolled and made part of the records of this court whereby your said orator may have a . . . . authenticated coppy thereof warranted by your lordshipps' order to be given and read in evidence at any triall to be had in law or equity concerninge the said common or land, called Gwern y goe, to the end therefore that the bayliffes, burgesses . . . . . to this bill upon oath d . . . . or sett forth whether they have the said charters or any of them, and may de . . and

sett forth the true contents of the said charter or inspeximus of the said Edward Lord Charleton, which your orator did see in their custody, and . . . the same, and that the said charters and every of them may be enrolled in this honourable court, and made a record of the said court, and that the said corporation may shew cause why the said charters, and all the charters or inspeximus they have which are not enrolled, shall not be inrolled in this honourable court, to the end that your said orator may have sure and authenticall copies thereof ordered and allowed by your lordshipp to be read and given in evidence att any triall to be had by your said orator or his heirs concerninge his righte and title to the said lands or other matters in the said charters conteyned, and that your said orator may be relieved in the premisses according to equity, justice, and good confidence. May it please your lordshipps . . . . against the bayliffs and burgesses of the said towne of Poole . . . . the premisses, and to stand unto and abide your lordshipps further order and judgment herein. And your said orator shall pray, etc.

A century afterwards the common lands were divided, by virtue of an Inclosure Act, between the lord and the Corporation, as will appear in a future page.

In 1679 there was a waterspout at Welshpool, which did great damage. No. 32 of *Domestick Intelligence of News both from City and Country,* published October 24, 1679,[1] gives the following account. After mentioning the floods that had taken place in Herefordshire and elsewhere, it proceeds—

"But the most remarkable relation is that which is sent from Welshpool. That, on Saturday the 11th of this instant October, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants thereabout saw a very thick cloud, which being gathered together all on a sudden, it broke upon one of the mountains hard by, and fell with such fury, and in such a quantity, as the like was never observed before; which immediately procured such a vast torrent of water, that divers trees were torn up by the roots with the violence thereof, and several stones of immense bigness which had been hewed out of a rock were carried away therewith; which the flood bore down

[1] In the possession of John Naylor, Esq., of Leighton Hall, and quoted in *Byegones,* 1878, p. 124.

impetuously into a valley against a water-mill, which it threw down, and also the dwelling-house adjacent thereunto; but all the people escaped, except one woman who was sick in bed, and for haste could not be removed; it proceeded against a strong stone bridge, which could not resist its fury, and then coming against a strong stone wall, its fury was stopped for a while, but on the sudden above three score yards of the wall fell down, and most part of a manor-house next it was washed away, and carried into the River Severne. This spout, or waterfall, occasioned this vast inundation within an hour after it fell, and it was very observable that there was no sign of any rain within a mile of the place at that time; the damage and loss occasioned thereby can hardly be computed; and it is much to be feared will occasion a scarcity of corn and other grain the next year."

We have not been able to discover in what particular part of the district this disastrous occurrence took place. The Lledan brook, which had more than one mill in its course, or one of its tributaries, seems most likely to be the scene of the disaster.

In 1684 the Duke of Beaufort, the President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, made a tour through Wales, in almost regal state; and in the course of his progress he visited Welshpool and Powis Castle. An account of this progress has been printed in a costly, privately printed and magnificent volume. From the copy of this splendid work, of which we have obtained the temporary use from the library of the Society of Antiquaries, we are enabled to give the following extracts :—

"MONTGOMERY.

"Militia of Montgomeryshire consisted of four companies of foot, with white colours flying, and one troop of horse.

"The standard of damask carrieth a *Dexter Arm arm'd proper*, holding an *Heart gules*, and in an escrowle this wrote PRO REGE—FOR THE KING, with tassels of gold and silver."

"Saturday, July 19, 1684.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort left Ludlow in order to his generall visitation of his commands in Wales, and arrived this day at Powis Castle,[1] commonly called

[1] This is evidently the period when the Castle took the name of "Powis Castle" instead of "Red Castle".

Red Castle, having been mett in his way by the chiefest of the gentry of that part of Shropshire, who conducted him through Bishop's Castle . . . . And the said gentlemen of that county having brought him to their confines, his Grace was mett soon after by those of the county of Montgomery, the first shire of this progress of North Wales; and at a convenient place in the road was their troop drawn up, the officers being in very noble equippage. Advancing further towards Welshpool, his Grace found the foot likewise drawn up, with all their officers at ye head of them, where he saw them exercise, and make severall good volleyes. The horse in like manner performed their duty."

"Saturday, July 19.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort lay that night at Powis Castle, from whence the following day, being Sunday, July 20, he went, accompanied by the Earl of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, and a great number of knights, militia officers and gentlemen, besides the officers of his family, Ludlow and attendants, to the church of Welshpool, where divine service was read, and a loyall sermon preach'd by the Rev. ; the militia foot, with their respective officers, makeing a guard for his passing and returne through ye town, where the magistracy also attended him in their formalities; after which his Grace, the Earle of Worcester, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Sir John Talbot, and most of the gentlemen of Montgomeryshire, were very nobly enterteined at Powis Castle, though neither the Earle of Powis nor his Countess was there."[1]

From Powis Castle the Duke proceeded to Lloydiarth (Llwydiarth), where he was sumptuously entertained by the member for the borough of Montgomery, Edward Vaughan, and on

"Thursday, July 31, 1684—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort left Lloydiarth, arrived again at Powis Castle, vulgarly called Red Castle, being formed, founded, and hewn out of an high red rock in Montgomeryshire, where he was mett by her Grace the Lady Duchess of Beaufort, the Marchioness of Worcester, and other noble ladys, his Grace's daughters, with four coaches and six horses, and attendants suitable. Here were noble entertainments repeated, and their Graces rested the day following, being Aug. 1, 1684.

[1] *The Beaufort Progress through Wales*, p. 26.

"Saturday, Aug. 2, 1684, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord President of Wales, etc., parted from the castle of Powys onwards of his journey to that of Ludlow."

In 1685 the disfranchisement of the borough of Welshpool seems to have been sought, but unsuccessfully. It appears by the journal of the House of Commons, that on May 3rd, 1685, a petition was presented by Charles Herbert against the return of William Williams, and also one from each of the contributory boroughs, and it was resolved—

"That the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for this shire town doth not belong to the burgesses of Montgomery only.

"That the several burgesses of the several boroughs of Llanidloes, Poole, and Llanfyllin, in the county of Montgomery, have a right to vote at the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for this shire town."

William Williams was declared not duly elected, and a warrant was ordered for a new writ. At the next election, Charles Herbert was elected member.

In 1728 there was an election for the borough, when there was a double return of Robert Williams and William Corbett. Upon a petition the House of Commons resolved, on April 16, 1728, that William Corbett was duly elected, and the following resolution was passed;—

"April 26, 1728.—Resolved, that the right of election of the said shire town is in the burgesses of the said shire town only."

The ground of this resolution—which had the effect of disfranchising the borough of Welshpool (as well as the other contributory boroughs) after two centuries' exercise of the right of voting—is not stated. With reference to Llanfyllin, however,[1] it is stated that the deprivation took place in consequence of the inhabitants refusing to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the member, the statute of 27 Henry VIII,

[1] Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, *sub nom.*

c. 26, specially providing that the knights of the shire should be paid four shillings a day "wages", and the burgesses two shillings per day during the continuation of Parliament, and for their journies to and from the place of sitting. Thirteen shillings and fourpence is stated to be the amount which the borough of Llanfyllin made default in paying. The burgesses of this borough and the other boroughs evidently did not estimate the franchise as a privilege, as they refrained from availing themselves of a statute which, passed in 28 Geo. III, enabled them to assert their right to vote in the election of a member for Montgomery before another Committee of the House of Commons. For the succeeding century the borough did not enjoy the franchise.

In 1696, William Earl, Marquis and Duke of Powis, having accompanied James II to France, was outlawed for high treason, and all his estate—including Powis Castle and Barony—was confiscated by the Crown. They were granted by letters patent, dated April 1st, 1696, to the Earl of Rochford, who improved and beautified the castle. He made the terraces, and had the ceiling and walls of the great staircase and the ceiling of the dining-room painted by Lanscroon, all which are still in good preservation. In fact, he left the Castle in a better state than he found it; but he is accused of having carried away all the pictures and furniture which he thought worth taking, as well as the family records.

The inquisition as to the Montgomeryshire property of the Marquis and Duke of Powis was taken at the town of Montgomery on the 2nd of September, 3 William III, before Price Devereux, William Gower, Henry Powell, and Thomas Jones, Esqs., and Edward Kettleby, Gentleman, upon the oath of Gabriel Wynne, Esq., and others.

The yearly tenants and acreage of the property were given in the inquisition, which also contains particulars of much of the property which was held upon leases for terms determinable on lives. We give some details

respecting the leaseholds, as they afford some genealogical information of local interest.

LEASES GRANTED PRINCIPALLY BY FRANCIS BULLER

(PROBABLY THE STEWARD OR SENESCHAL OF THE MARQUIS OF POWIS).

Date of Lease.	Premises.	Where situate.	Lessee.	Term of Years.	Lives upon which Leases determinable.
1673—20 April	Messuage & water corn-mill	Pool	Richard Williams	21	
1671—20 May	Messuage & land	Buttington	John Ifledge ?	21	
1644—24 Jany.	Ditto	Pool & Guilsfield	Stephen Nicholls	99	Stephen Nicholls
1648—22 Jany.	Ditto	Guilsfield	Morton Griffiths	99	Morton Griffiths
1662— 6 Novr.	Ditto	Ditto	Robert Griffithes	99	ThomasGriffithes
1639— 2 April	Land	Ditto	Thomasine Benbow	99	Stephen Nicholls
1664—29 Sept.	Messuage & land	Ditto	Matthew Nicholls	99	Abigail Nicholls & John Nicholls
1615—20 Sept.	Ditto	Ditto	John Whitacre	99	John Whitacre
1659— 4 Oct.	Smith's shop & garden & orchard	Ditto	Clement Field	99	Thomas Field
1662—10 Novr.	Messuage & land	Ditto	Thomas Griffithes	99	Thomas Griffithes
No date	Land	Ditto	Thomas Vaughan	99	Thomas Vaughan
1664— 9 Sept.	Messuage & land	Ditto	Thomas Vaughan	99	Thomas Vaughan
1659—15 Oct.	Land	Ditto	Edward Vaughan	99	Samuel Vaughan & Ann Vaughan
1659—25 Oct.	Messuage	Tyr y Moneth, Guilsfield	Ditto	99	Ditto
1671—22 May	Messuage & land	Ditto	John Rogers	99	Margaret & Peter Nicholls
1650—10 May	Ditto	Tyr y Moneth, Pool, & Guilsfield	Thomas Symonds (John Symonds, Gunrogg vawr, tenant)	99	Mary Symonds
1674— 1 Sept.	Ditto	Guilsfield	William Dunne	99	Walter and Mary Dunne
1671—10 June	Ditto	Tyr y Moneth, Guilsfield, & Pool	Thomas Ffoulkes (Thomas Price, gent., tenant)	99	Thomas Ffoulkes
1671— 9 Oct.	Messuage & land	Gunrogg vawr	Edward Parry (Elizth. Bysshop, tenant)	99	E. Bishop & Mary Parry her sister
1662— 7 Novr.	Land	Gunrogg vawr & Gunrogg Veechan Guilsfield & Pool	John Pool	99	Alice Parrock
1659—27 Oct.	Land & messuage	Trewern, Buttington	Thomas Corbett (Edward Vaughan tenant)	99	Thomas Corbett
1647— 1 June	Messuage & land	Strata Márcella, Pool	John Francis	99	John Francis
1671—29 May	Ditto	Guilsfield	William Humfreys	99	William and Katherine Humfreys
1671—22 May	Ditto	Strata Marcella, Pool, & Guilsfield	Griffith Brasier	99	Joan Brasier
No date	Water corn-mill	Guilsfield	Hester Wynne	99	Brothwell and Thomas Wynne

(To be continued.)

WEATHER SIGNS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

By Rev. ELIAS OWEN, M.A.

(*Continued from Vol.* xii, *p.* 360.)

30. When the glow-worms appear it is a sign of rain.

I heard this when going over the hill from Bala to Llanwddyn from a Llanwddyn man last August (1879). We had passed over the mountain and were approaching the secluded village of Llanwddyn, when glow-worm after glow-worm was seen emitting her pale light, and my companion informed me that they were always visible before a storm of rain. Showers had already greeted us on our journey to Llanwddyn, but the next day (August 5th) the prognosticated deluge descended for hours without intermission. So threatening was the storm that my friend the Rev. T. H. Evans attempted to persuade me from risking a journey over the hills that day; he assured me that the mountain torrents were so swollen that it would be dangerous to cross them on horseback. Duty, however, demanded the journey, and I shall never forget the sousing I got for twelve miles over those bleak mountains. Glow-worm, glow-worm, I pray you appear not when I next visit Llanwddyn.

31. When frogs look yellow it is a sign of fair weather.

32. When frogs look black it is a sign of foul weather.

These two signs I heard when in the neighbourhood of Welshpool. In the same parts I heard the following local saw.

33. If the mists collect on the summit of Moel golfa, and do not go over, they are sure to come back in rain; if they pass over it will be fine.

This was true, August 21st, 1879. Moel golfa is one of the lower peaks of a spur of the Breidden Hills, and my informant of the above sign told me that the Moel often has its summit covered with clouds when the Breidden is clear. At Pool Quay I was told the following, which is only another version of No. 8 sign, given in the last issue of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, and it is given as an adaptation of that sign to modern times.

34. When the train is clearly heard a long distance off it is a sign of rain.

It may be added, that this was correct, August 21st, 1879.

34.* If the crescent moon appears perpendicular it will be a wet or showery month; if a hat might be hung on the horn it will be a fair month.

35. A sickly pale looking moon indicates an approaching rainfall.

> "Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
> Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
> That rheumatic diseases do abound."
> *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act II, sc. 3.

> "Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon."
> *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act II, sc. 3.

36. When the moon is surrounded by a silvery circle in a clear sky frost is to be expected.

37. If the clouds break suddenly and fitfully during rainy weather, there is going to be fair weather.

38. Howling winds indicate an approaching storm.

> "Therefore the winds, piping to us in vain,
> As in revenge, having suck'd up from the sea
> Contagious fogs; which falling in the land,
> Have every pelting river made so proud
> That they have overborne their continents."
> *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act II, sc. 3.

39. Ducks cleaning their feathers show a shower is near.

In my school days, the boys used to say that the ducks and geese were oiling their feathers to prepare

for the rain, which could not penetrate through oiled feathers.

40. Ducks playing on the water and rushing about thereon show that rain is near.

41. If the daisy goes to sleep the rain is coming.

By going to sleep is meant closing its petals.

The rainbow figures much as a prognostication of the weather. It is singular to note the various names the rainbow goes by in different parts of Wales. In Anglesey it is known by the name of *Ci drychin*, or storm dog. I never heard it so called until last year, when a friend in Carnarvonshire gave it that name, and said it was so called in Anglesey, where he had heard it. In the same county it is known by the name *Bwa drindod*, the Trinity Bow. In Carnarvonshire and portions of Montgomeryshire and other parts of North Wales, it is usually called *Enfys*. In Denbighshire it goes by the name of *Bwa arch*, or Ark's Bow. In other places I have heard it called *Bwa'rcyfamod*, or the Covenant Bow. In Merionethshire and parts of Denbighshire it is called *Pontgwlaw*, or rain bridge. It is strange that it should have so many local names.

42. "Bwa arch prydnawn,
Tywydd teg a gawn
Bwa arch y boreu
Aml gawodau."

Or another version of the same is as follows:

"Bwa arch y bore
Aml gawoda
Bwa arch prydnawn
Tywydd teg a gawn."

The meaning of the above is conveyed in the following:

"Rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight;
Rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning."

The only difference of importance between the two Welsh verses is the inverting of the order; thus, in

the first verse, we are informed, that a rainbow in the evening indicates fair weather, and a rainbow in the morning showery weather; whilst we are told in the second that the morning rainbow foretells many showers, and the afternoon rainbow fair weather.

In Carnarvonshire, as well as in parts of Montgomeryshire, this Welsh verse takes the following form:

"Enfys y bore,
Aml gawode.
Enfys brydnhawn,
Tegwch a gawn."

These words convey the same meaning as those in the other stanzas.

There are various readings of the English verse, as:

"Red at night
Is the shepherd's delight;
Red in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning."

43. "Cochi fyny,
Teg fore.
Cochi lawr,
Gwlaw mawr."

This is a common saying in and about Llanidloes, or, at least, was so some thirty years ago. This appears to be a local sign. I have repeated the words to Welshmen out of Montgomeryshire, and they had not heard them. The *cochi fyny* referred to the clouds being red up high in the sky, a distance from the setting sun; the *cochi lawr*, to the mountains being red, low, or in the neighbourhood of the sinking sun. There is a saying very much like this in English.

"Evening red and morning grey,
Sends the traveller on his way;
Evening grey and morning red,
Brings down rain upon thy head."

or,

"Evening red and next morning grey,
Are sure signs of a beautiful day;
Evening grey and next morning red,
Brings down rain upon his head."

This is in agreement with our Saviour's words in St. Matthew, ch. xvi, v. 2 and 3 :—

"When it is evening, ye say it will be fair weather; for the sky is red. And in the morning, it will be foul weather; for the sky is red and low'ring."

44. A way of ascertaining the weather was by placing a lady-bird in the hand, and then repeating the following words :—

"Iar fach goch gwtta,
Pa un ai gwlaw, neu hindda?
Os mae gwlaw, cwympa lawr,
Os mae têg, hedfana."

First of all the lady-bird was placed in the left hand, or the right, it made no difference which, and the person who was anxious to ascertain what weather was coming, said—

"Iar fach goch gwtta,
Pa un ai gwlaw, neu hindda?"

then, when in the act of throwing the insect in the air, he said :—

"Os mae gwlaw, cwympa lawr,
Os mae têg, hedfana."

The above may be Englished somewhat as follows:—

"Ladybird, ladybird, tell to me,
What the weather is going to be;
If fair, then fly in the air,
If foul, then fall to the ground."

The first two lines were said with the beetle in the hand, and the last two when it was thrown up in the air; if it came to the ground without attempting to fly, it indicated rain, if it flew away, then fair weather was to be expected.

45. "Pan palla'r gwlaw
O'r dwyrain daw;
Pan palla'r hindda,
O'r dwyrain daw hitha."

This may be put into English as follows:

"When the earth for a season
Is deluged with rain,
Expect the fair weather
From the east again."

"When the earth for a season
Is deprived of rain,
It is from the east
It will come again."

Local weather signs exist in almost every neighbourhood. There are parts from which the storm is looked for. Thus in Newtown, if there is a fog or heavy hanging cloud on the Mochdre Hills, rain will inevitably fall in a few hours. The inhabitants therefore of Newtown look in the direction of Dugwm, Mochdre, to ascertain the state of the weather. This massing of clouds on certain hills is watched by the people who live thereabout, as indicating a fall of rain, and thus one hears continually, "Go and see what the Golfa says", or "the Dugwm", as the case may be.

46. If fowls run under cover during a shower of rain it will soon give over, but if they stop out it is going to be a wet day.

47. If sparrows congregate together and noisily chatter it is a sign of rain.

48. If the cuckoo is heard after June it will be a hard winter.

In 1879, a lady informed me that she had seen the cuckoo in August, and remembering the old saying given above, she expected a severe winter, and she was not disappointed.

49. Snails crawling along the path or grass shew that rain is near.

50. When the new moon is "on her back" we shall have a dry month.

It would be curious to collect and compare the weather signs in all parts of Wales. There are some common to the sea-coast which are implicitly believed in. But these cannot be given in this paper, as it is confined to those in Montgomeryshire. Even if a wider range were taken, and if the indications believed in in Wales were compared with the elaborate forecasts given by Virgil in the Georgics, it would not be useless, nor uninteresting.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE VOLUNTEER LEGION.

By ASKEW ROBERTS.

"Says Boney to Johnny, I'll soon be at Dover!
Says Johnny to Boney, that's doubted by some;
Says Boney, but what if I really come over?
Says Johnny, then really you'll be overcome!

In a paper on "Montgomeryshire Patriotism in 1798", published in the eleventh volume of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, I gave as complete a narrative as was available, of the exertions of the grandfathers of this generation, in the ways and means they adopted to expel the expected invader of our shores. From the records it would appear that all over the country the Patriotism of 1798 was chiefly that of the Pocket. Not so five years later. Then buckling on the Sword took the place of pulling out the Purse, and everywhere, the masculine gender expressed determination to "unite as one man in the fixed determination to lose the last drop of their blood in defence of their King and Country—should it be necessary to do so—in order to humble the pride of the Corsican Usurper, and to check Gallic Insolence".

Between the years 1798 and 1803, however, the war fever had considerably abated, and towards the end of 1801, so sure were a good many people that all fighting was over, that they began to Illuminate; and at the end of March 1802, the news of the signing of the Peace of Amiens almost justified them in their sanguine hopes. Then, we are told, "a glow of satisfaction appeared in every eye, and every tongue bore congratulations of the welcome tidings". In some of the border towns, the horses of the mail coaches that had brought the good news, were unharnessed, and their places supplied by willing bipeds. For a short space England was intoxicated with delight, and beer flowed freely.

In June 1802 the following requisition was presented to Thomas Jones, Esq., the High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire :—

"Being anxious for the Opportunity of expressing to his Majesty our hearty Congratulations on Account of the final Conclusion of the late Peace, we request you to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this County for the purpose of taking what we conceive to be so respectful and proper a Measure into Consideration."

This was signed "Hereford, J. Herbert, Dev. Mytton, Thos. Browne, John Winder"; and in pursuance of the request the sheriff called a meeting, to be holden in Pool, on the 5th of July. At that meeting, in the absence of the High Sheriff, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn was called on to preside, and his brother, who was so soon to buckle on the sword, seconded the Address to the King, which was worded as follows :—

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Montgomery, beg leave to offer, to your Majesty, our most sincere Congratulations upon the termination of the arduous and important contest in which this country has so long been engaged, for the preservation of its Religion, Liberty, and Constitution. Permit us further to assure your Majesty, that highly as we prize the Blessings of Public Tranquility, and anxiously as we wish for the Continuance of Peace, yet, should the ambition of any enemies induce them to incroach upon the just Rights or Independence of your Kingdom, we will be neither lulled by their artifice nor intimidated by their power, from supporting your Majesty in repelling every attack with the same zeal, energy, and constancy, which have been so eminently displayed by your Majesty's subjects in the course of the late, just, and necessary war."

It would appear from this that loud as were the congratulations on the return of Peace, it was considered well to be prepared for war; and the events soon proved the wisdom of this, for speedily a change came over the spirit of the popular dream, and in less than three months more than 300,000 volunteers en-

rolled themselves in Great Britain, to repel the would-be invader. The contribution of Montgomeryshire to this grand total has been given by Mr. Charles Williams Wynn, in his paper published at the commencement of vol. xiii, so I need not repeat it, or the list of officers, which I have taken from the War Office returns of October 1, 1804, and other sources.[1] The cavalry, as Mr. Wynn shows, was a very small body indeed, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in bravery, for before it ever flashed a sword it unfurled "a banner with the strange device":—

ANORCHFYGOL!

in a scroll over the Red Dragon of Wales; meaning to imply, one may suppose, that the Principality, not the Regiment, was "unconquerable". Colonel Knight, reviewing the troops on the 30th December 1803, "hoped they would never forget the motto they bore".

The correspondence of the Colonel Commandant, Mr. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, given by his son in the paper already published in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, shows that there were many who volunteered whose services were not considered necessary; and the subject called forth letters in the newspapers, in which "both sides of the question" are given with the usual vigour of such controversies. The first is dated "Tearn, Nov. 30, 1803", and is signed "Joseph Simson". It runs as follows:—

"About last Midsummer, when the volunteering commenced, Welshpool ranked amongst the first of those towns in which the noblest spirit of patriotism was displayed. Every heart beat high for England's weal, and every *tongue* was eloquent in her defence. *Three or four hundred men* appeared daily at drill, and seemed desirous of exerting every nerve to render themselves capable of defending their country. But alas! these flattering appearances soon vanished. Their boasted patriotism shrunk at the very prospect of service, and these mighty heroes fled from the ranks to hide themselves in that obscurity, from which they ought never to have

[1] My paper was written soon after the one on "Montgomeryshire Patriotism in 1798" appeared; but the subsequent publication of Mr. Charles Wynn's interesting paper on the volunteer movement, has necessitated several alterations and abridgments.

emerged. Dear little creatures! *playing at Soldiers* was their *forte*. They had no idea of any rougher work. Well! may they enjoy in their retirement those amusements and those playthings, which are best adapted for such puerile minds. Only SEVENTY-EIGHT MEN out of this comparatively numerous body, have had the resolution to enrol themselves. Their situation, from the above circumstance, is peculiarly discouraging; but let them bear in mind the objects they have to contend for, the importance of their services, and consequently, the honourable station which they occupy. Let them despise and pity the sneers of those who have neither the perseverance to acquire the qualifications necessary for the defence of their country, nor courage to avenge its wrongs. Yes, and let them remember, too, that they have the applause of all the wise and the good."

The Welshpool cowards must have, at least, "had the courage of their convictions" (to use a modern newspaper phrase) if they could thus impudently sneer at their braver townsmen; but Mr. Simson was evidently not strong in his facts, as the following reply, signed "A Poor Reduced Volunteer", and dated "Pool, 17th Dec. 1803", will show :—

"The Volunteers of Pool being actuated by the most zealous motives of patriotism and loyalty toward their King and Country, did in the latter end of July last, enrol their names to the amount of 260, but no more than 210 did, at any time whatever, appear at drill; although Joseph Simson has thought proper to state that 300 or 400 men daily attended drill. It was soon afterwards found expedient (on account of numerous families, old age, and infirmities), to reduce the 260 to 154 effectives, who actually offered their services to the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the county of Montgomery, to the terms and extent pointed out by Government; and their names were accordingly enrolled, and delivered to the Commissioners, in order to be laid before his Majesty for approbation; there being, about the same time, upwards of 5,000 Men of this County who had also volunteered their services. The Commissioners of Lieutenancy having apprised Lord Hobart of this circumstance, his Lordship signified to them, that his Majesty would only accept of 1,674, being six times the numbers of the old Militia. The Commissioners, in pursuance of his Lordship's directions, apportioned the 1,674 into 20 companies of infantry, to consist of 78 privates each (the cavalry forming a part of the total number of 1,674),[1] and fixed the *quota* for Pool to be one Company; and an order to that effect was immediately transmitted by them to the Commanding Officer of the Pool Volunteers, and in

[1] In a "diagram", showing the numerical strength of the volunteer forces in 1806, Montgomeryshire is put down at 1,743. In Feb. 1804, Mr. Wynn states it was 1,867.

consequence thereof, they were reduced from 154 to 78, their present number. It is, therefore, evident that it was utterly impossible for the 76 men who were reduced (although equally zealous in the cause, and were, and still are, ready to spill their last drop of blood in defence of their King and Country, as the 78 men who were accepted of) to act any longer in a military capacity as volunteers: and this is what Joseph Simson calls flying from the ranks . . . ."

This is the essence of the reply. Who "Joseph Simson" was does not appear: "A pretended patriot" and a "stalking-horse" for some one else, the writer calls him. Whoever he was he has drawn forth for the benefit of this generation, the fact that so warm was the blood of the Montgomeryshire Welshmen, that old as well as young; men with large families and those with none; the infirm as well as the strong; were all equally eager to cross swords with the followers of the "Corsican Usurper"; and that, had his Majesty's gracious permission been granted, the "Montgomery Legion" would have been quadrupled in numbers.

I have said that the patriotism of 1803-4 took the form of enrolling persons into troops rather than that of names in subscription lists. But to keep up the force, or rather to equip the men, money was necessary; and there was no lack of voluntary subscriptions. Of course these were not on the costly scale of 1798, nor was it required that it should be so. Still, there were several goodly donations, amongst which may be mentioned the following :—

	£	s.	d.
The Devisees of the late Earl of Powis[1] . . .	400	0	0
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. . . .	200	0	0
Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. . . .	150	0	0
John Owen, Esq.	105	0	0
Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. . .	100	0	0

[1] I need scarcely remind readers of *Mont. Coll.*, that the new Earl did not take the oaths until May 1804 (two or three months after this subscription-list was published). On the 15th of August that year his Lordship and family were received with much rejoicing at Montgomery, and met on their way to Powis Castle by a detachment of the newly-formed yeomanry cavalry. A larger body of the "Legion" received the party at Welshpool.

	£	s.	d.
Sir William Pulteney, Bart.	70	0	0
Viscount Hereford	50	0	0
John Herbert, Esq.	50	0	0
Devereux Mytton, Esq.	50	0	0
David Pugh, Esq.	50	0	0
John Edwards, Esq.	50	0	0
Robert Corbett, Esq.	50	0	0
Rev. S. D. Edwards	40	0	0
Countess of Bath	30	0	0
A. D. Owen, Esq.	30	0	0

In addition to these there were several sums varying from one to five-and-twenty guineas; amounting in all to £1,931 16s. 6d. In the village of Llanymynech they seem to have had a separate and local subscription list, which was headed "Thomas Jones, Esq., £50". Mr. Baugh of the Cross-Keys was the treasurer, and in January 1804 it was announced that Lord Osborne had contributed £10 to the fund; Charles Humphreys, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Crewe, each five guineas.

Promises in 1803 did not always mean performance any more than they do in the present more cultivated age; and if the letter signed by "Joseph Simson" was a libel, easily answered, another communication, with the name "J. Lloyd Jones" attached (published a few months later), could only be satisfactorily answered by a prompt fulfilling of engagements. In March 1804, this gentleman, who was "Clerk to the Lieutenancy", was compelled to have recourse to the newspapers to threaten that if sundry subscriptions promised were not forthcoming a list of defaulters would be laid before his Board. How far this had the desired effect we are not told, but as the ever-watchful press is silent on the subject, it is to be assumed that the money was handed over to the appointed treasurers.

During the years of which I write the volunteer movement occupied the columns of the local papers almost to the exclusion of everything else. In one of the issues of September 1804, a murder, near Shifnall, is dismissed in four lines by the *Salopian Journal*, while a patriotic address to the Montgomery Legion extends

to two columns. So much does the editor seem to have thought of this address, that he hints it would be well if the clergyman in every parish of the kingdom was to read it at the head of the local company. Whether the "Ancient Briton" who penned this manifesto was apprehensive that some men would shirk their military duties, as others had attempted to shirk their subscriptions, or not, it is hard to say. A short specimen of his "style" will show to what a white heat he had worked himself. Take the following bit at random :—

"Will you tamely submit your necks to the yoke of France? Will you turn your backs in the day of battle, and suffer yourselves to be insulted, and trampled upon by your Conquerors? Shall it be in vain that your Wives, your Sisters, and your Daughters implore your protection? Shall the fair Damsels of Britain be basely resigned as a prey to the Janizaries of Buonaparte? Shall the young men (a consideration more especially interesting to the lower orders of society), who are now the hope, and may soon be the support, of their Country, be dragged from their homes, and drafted into the French Army, to fight in foreign climes the battles of the Corsican Usurper?"[1]

Volunteering at the time referred to was no child's play, and every means possible was taken to make the men effective soldiers. To this end there were constant inspections and reviews ; and, occasionally, permanent duty. For some months during the year 1804 the towns of the district could scarcely ever have been free from the presence of the military force of some neighbour or other. In October of that year the Montgomeryshire cavalry spent a fortnight at Wrexham, halting, each way, for the night, at Oswestry, and dining, on their return march, at Wynnstay. I have seen no earlier record of permanent duty on the part of the infantry than October 1805 : a period when the danger of invasion had abated. Mr. Charles Williams Wynn alludes to this meeting, and the previous presentation of colours, in his paper. On Tuesday, October 1, at ten

[1] The complete text of this manifesto will be found in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, pp. 261-4. It was the composition of the Rev. Thomas Jones, a "Montgomeryshire Worthy", whose life is sketched by Mr. Richard Williams.

o'clock in the morning, "the Legion cavalry, and infantry, amounting to 1,800 (*sic*) completely armed and accoutred for permanent duty, formed on the Mead in front of Powis Castle, and at eleven the Earl of Powis, attended by Viscount Clive[1] and several gentlemen, escorted the Countess and the Ladies Harriot and Charlotte Clive, with a number of ladies in their carriages, to the field, where, after the usual salute, her ladyship addressed the legion nearly to the following effect":—

"Attached to this land by every tie which present connexion can endear, and by every sentiment which recent and remote respect can inspire and sanctify, it is with feelings of no common interest and sensibility that I see, and welcome to this spot, the extended line, formed by the united strength and youth of my native country. I have waited for the time when I should present their colours to the Montgomeryshire Volunteer Infantry, with an anxiety proportionate to my sense of the respect paid me, by their request to receive them from my hands; and, I seize, with the most cordial satisfaction, the opportunity which their present assemblage affords me, of fulfilling this solemn and honourable duty. The Montgomeryshire Volunteers have been embodied during so long a period, that the duties of soldiers armed in defence of their country must be familiar to them; I have, therefore, in presenting, through the medium of the gallant and active officer who commands them, the military ensigns which are in future to distinguish their ranks, only to recommend that the enthusiastic valour with which they are to be guarded, and the close connexion between their preservation and the fame and honour of those to whom they are entrusted, may be pointed out, and impressed upon their minds. I may be permitted to congratulate the Legion upon the means they are pursuing to become as respectable by their discipline and knowledge of arms as they already are by their valour and numbers, and to rejoice that notwithstanding the forced abandonment of the desperate designs of an impious foe, they determine to persevere in those

[1] Lord Clive was colonel of the Ludlow yeomanry, and on October 5, 1804, "Two elegant standards and a pair of colours" were presented to the Ludlow and Bishop's Castle Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Ludlow and Cleobury Loyal Volunteers, by Lady Powis and her daughters, Ladies Charlotte and Harriot Clive.

efforts, which, generally made, must finally frustrate and confound his plans, should his insatiate ambition attempt to revive them."

After Colonel C. W. W. Wynn had made a suitable reply the troops marched round the castle to "the Flat under the East Front", and there, as Mr. Charles Wynn may well say, they were "magnificently entertained", for the bill of fare included "several Barons of Beef, and a noble Stag, roasted whole". "Bumpers of Old Tempest" followed the substantials, and "Toasts suitable to the occasion" were heartily drank. Music and dancing closed the day, and on the one following "upwards of 200 poor families were made happy with the abundance of provisions that remained".

Some of the companies marched the same day for Shrewsbury, and by the end of the week all had arrived for permanent duty at that town. On Sunday a Welsh sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr. Hamer of Llanwrin, and on Monday they were inspected—the infantry by Colonel Chayter, and the cavalry by Brigadier-General Williams.

So much for Montgomeryshire's preparation to receive the enemy. That Buonaparte meant mischief with his "flat-bottomed boats" there can be no doubt, and that the resolute front assumed by England prevented his putting his scheme into execution is equally certain. In one of the much-applauded songs of the times, his reasons for not coming, and his strong desire to come, are amusingly set forth. According to this ditty, the Principality was not overlooked in his greed for conquest. He is made to say :—

"My dear Johnny Bull, the last mail
Brought over your kind invitation,
And strongly it tempts me to sail
In our boats to your flourishing nation.
But Prudence, she whispers 'Beware,
Don't you see that his fleets are in motion?
He'll play you some d—d *ruse de guerre*,
If he catches you out on the ocean.'"

* * * *

"I've read and I've heard much of Wales,
Its mines, its meadows, its fountains;
Of black cattle fed in the vales,
And goats skipping wild on the mountains.
Were I but safe landed there,
What improvements I'd make in the place!
I'd prattle and kiss with the fair,
Give the men the fraternal embrace.
O my Taffy, my Taffy,
Soon I'll come if it please ye,
To riot on delicate mutton,
Good ale, and toasted cheese-y."

* * * *

"A fair wind and thirty-six hours,
Would bring us all over from Brest;
Tell your ships to let alone ours,
And we 'll manage all the rest.
Adieu, my dear boy, till we meet;
Take care of your gold, my honey;
And when I reach Threadneedle Street,
I'll help you to count out your money.
But my fears, they mount up, up, up,
And my hopes, they sink down-y, down-y;
My heart, it beats backwards and forwards,
And my head, it runs round-y, round-y."

RELIQUES OF VALLE CRUCIS AND VANER ABBEYS AT RUG, PENIARTH, AND ELSEWHERE.

THERE were formerly in the possession of the Salisbury family at Rûg three very remarkable objects, one of which certainly, and the other two not improbably, came into its possession from the Abbey of Valle Crucis, which was the daughter of Ystrad Marchell Abbey. One is a legal document; the other two are curious and valuable as works of art. Of the first we intend to speak more fully presently: of the two others, one is a beautiful eucharistic chalice, now in the possession of the Rev. W. Richardson of Corwen. This chalice was exhibited by the Vicar to the members of the British Archæological Association when they visited the locality on the occasion of its meeting at Llangollen in 1877, when it was described as being of *repoussé* work, considered to be of the thirteenth century, but pronounced to be later by some of those who examined it. The subject of the design is the Passion of Our Lord, of which a fuller description will probably have been given in the journal of the Association for that year. The chalice was stated to have been found in the last century in a cellar at Nannau, and was for that reason supposed to have belonged to Cymmer or Vaner Abbey, in its immediate neighbourhood; nor is the supposition unreasonable, if the tradition regarding the discovery be true.

The second of these works of art is a beautifully carved diptych of ivory, now in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, having been presented to him by John Vaughan, Esq., of Nannau, who became

possessed of it on the decease of the late Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau and Rûg. This *relique* had belonged undoubtedly to the family of the Salisburys of Rûg, where the tradition respecting it ran to the effect that it had come to them from the Abbey of Valle Crucis, and that it had belonged to the Abbot. The diptych is closed by a hinge of bronze or of brass. In one leaf, or compartment, is represented the Crucifixion. At the foot of the Cross is a figure of S. John the Apostle, supporting the Blessed Mother of Our Lord, who is fainting in his arms. In the other compartment is the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin in Heaven; an angel from above is placing the crown on her head, while Our Lord raises two fingers in the act of benediction. In the corners above are two other angels, who hold in their hands drapery of some kind, the significance of which is not very apparent. The design of the diptych is of the fourteenth century.

Respecting the third of these objects, which has been described as a legal document, less is left to conjecture, the original being now in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq. of Peniarth. This also came to him from Rûg, having been found among the papers belonging to the families of Vaughan and Salisbury of that place. As to its purport and authors the terms of the document itself are absolutely clear and conclusive. It tells us that it was an indenture made between the religious persons, Robert Salisbury, by the long-suffering (*patientia*) of God, abbot of the monastery of Blessed Mary the Virgin, of Valle Crucis, and the convent of the same place on the one part, and Robert, the son of Ednyfed, the son of Gruffydd, on the other part. And it testifies to the grant by the abbot and convent to Robert, the son of Ednyfed, of a tenement then in the occupation of Robert in the Vill of Mystwyr,[1] in the county of Merioneth, with all the lands, meadows, and

[1] Mwstwr, which is probably a corruption of the English word *muster*, is now the name of a township in the parish of Corwen, and lordship of Glyndyfodwy.—*Arch. Cambr.* for 1878, p. 274.

woods pertaining thereto, for an annual payment of five shillings, to the said Robert, his heirs and assigns, for a term of ninety-nine years, together with seven shillings and sixpence as heriot, and also with the usual feudal services, as performed by the other tenants of the abbey, with provision against alienation, except on payment of five shillings on entrance to the abbot and convent. It is dated at the Chapter House of the abbey the 10th of May 1528, the twentieth year of Henry VIII, after the Conquest. The deed has two endorsements, the first of which, only partially legible, relates to the enrolment. The second is in English, dated in 1592, and records the surrender of the lease by Roger Gruffydd to Robert Salisbury, Esq., in that year, and is subscribed by seven witnesses, two of them of the family of Thelwall, but none of them to be easily identified with names contained in the family pedigrees.

Now, the existence of this deed gives rise to two very interesting questions. The first is, "Who was this Robert Salisbury, who is here described as being, in the year 1528, by the long-suffering of God, abbot of Valle Crucis?" And the second is, "How is the fact of the existence of this abbot in that year to be explained, seeing that the name of Robert Salisbury does not occur in the lists hitherto published of the abbots of that monastery?" The poems of contemporary bards, as far as I have hitherto been able to discover, do not supply any clue to the mystery. There are several panegyrics and elegies addressed to Abbot David, and Abbot John, but none to an Abbot Robert. The lists contain the names of eight abbots only, from the date of the foundation of the abbey from Ystrad Marchell in 1200 to that of its dissolution in 1535. The two first are Philip and Adam, the latter, who was living in 1324, 17 Edward III, built the beautiful west front of the abbey, and may possibly be identified with Adda Vras, the poet, although the date assigned to him in *Enwogion*, 1240, perhaps erroneously, seems some-

what too early. No authority save that of Pennant for the name of the third, Madoc, is given by Mr. Williams ab Ithel, in his paper on the abbey in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 23. The next must have been the abbot, called by the bards, Sion ab Davydd, supposed by ab Ithel to have been John Lloyd, named in the pedigree of Lloyd of Gloster, descended from Sandde Hardd and Tudor Trevor, as Davydd ab Iorwerth, who has been named as his predecessor, must have been abbot up to the year 1500, when he became bishop of St. Asaph, unless, indeed, he filled the post during the period ascribed to his supposed successor, Davydd ab Owain, or Evan, who was bishop of St. Asaph in 1503, but has been shown by Mr. Morris C. Jones to have been certainly abbot of Ystrad Marchell, and probably never abbot of Valle Crucis at all (*Mont. Coll.*, vi, p. 357). His will was dated in February 1512, about which year probably he died. After these the names of two abbots only are given; one, John Dereham, by Tanner, with the date 1536, as stated by Mr. Brock at the visit of the British Archæological Association to the spot in 1877; and John Hearne, or Herne, who, as all agree, was the last abbot, despite of Tanner, and retired with a pension of £23 per annum. If these statements be in the main correct, Robert Salisbury must have succeeded or preceded John Dereham in the abbacy. As these names, however, exhibit a series of only nine abbots, even including David ab Owain, during a period of 335 years, from A.D. 1200 to 1536, or an average of thirty-seven years to each abbot, the succession, as we now have it, would still appear to be incomplete.

As to the second question, who Robert Salisbury was, I can but admit that all my efforts to ascertain his identity have hitherto failed of success. Under these circumstances, I prefer to refrain from conjecture concerning him, further than to remark that the presumption would appear to be in favour of his having been connected with the Salisburys of Bachymbyd and Rûg;

at the same time that it seems, on chronological and other grounds, to be at variance with the hypothesis which has been suggested to me that the abbacy may have been granted to a layman, with the nominal title of abbot, *in commendam;* and that its holder may have been no other than the Robert Salisbury who was the son of John Salisbury and Elizabeth Done of Utkinton, in Cheshire, whose father, Piers Salisbury of Bachymbyd, married Margaret Wen, the lady and heiress of Rûg, thus carrying Rûg to the Salisburys. We learn from the account of this family in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1878, p. 285, that this Robert Salisbury purchased the lordship of Glyndyfrdwy from William, Lord Gray de Wilton, and John Banaster, Esq., to whom it had been granted by the Crown in 1552, and that he was high sheriff for Merionethshire in 1544 and 1549, and for Denbighshire in 1546; also that he married for his second wife Alice, daughter of Simon Thelwall of Plas y Ward, who was high sheriff for Denbighshire in 1572; dates scarcely reconcileable with the view that he could have been abbot of Valle Crucis in 1528, any more than that, if so, he could have been succeeded as abbot successively by Dereham and Hearne. At this point, therefore, I quit the subject in the hope of its receiving further elucidation from antiquarian research. The text of the document, as transcribed by me from the original at Peniarth, by the kind permission of the owner, with some of the abbreviations omitted, is as follows :—

"Hæc Indentũ ftã inter Religiosos Dños Robertu Salisbury Dei patientia Abbem monastii b'te marie Virginis de valle crucis et eiusdem loci Conventus ex una parte et Robert'm ap Ednefed ap Gr ex altera parte testatur quod prædictũ Abbas & Conventus una cum assensu et consensu[1] dimiserunt concesserunt et firmum tradiderunt præfato Roberto ap Eden. unum tenementum in quo idem Robertus jam habitat in villa de Mystwyr infra Comitatum de Merioneth cum omnibus terris

[1] There would seem to be an omission here in the original document of the names of the parties whose assent was given to the deed.

pratis & boscis eidem tenemento spectantibus integre prout in tenura Johannis ap David ap Gruff. ap Deio nuper fuerunt et solebant reddere per annum quatuor solidos habendum et tenendum prædictum tenementum cum omnibus terris pratis et boscis eisdem tenementis spectantibus et suis pertinentiis præfato Roberto ap idem Edenefed hæredibus et assignatis suis de præfato Abbate & Conventu ac successoribus suis a die confectionis præsentium usque ad finem & terminum nonaginta novem annorum proxime futurorum & plenarie complendorum reddendo inde annuatim præfato Abbati & Conventui ac successoribus suis quinque solidos legalis monetæ Anglie ad terminos ibidem usuales cum vij*s.* & vi*d.* de herieto cum accesserit insuper faciendo servitia alia secti & servitii prout alii tenentes Domini ejusdem ville facere tenentur & si prædictus Robertus aut heredes sui statum suum predicta tenementa terræ prata & boscos aut in aliqua inde parcella ex consensu prædictorum Abbatis & Conventus seu eorum successorum alicui alienaverint aut dimiserint ille cum statu sic fuerit dimissus solvet eisdem Abbati & Conventui aut successoribus suis quinque solidos ad ingressum in cujus rei testimonium partes predicti hii sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum in domo capitulari dicti Monasterii decimo die mensis Maii Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo octavo & Anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi post Conquestum Angliæ vicesimo, etc."

Endorsed.—"Irr't per Ro..... ll..... super..... Edenefed ap Gruff."

Second Endorsement.—"This lease is surrendered by Roger Gruff, to Robert Salesbury, Esq., the eighteenth January, 1592, in the presence of Edward Thelval, Meredith ap Tuder de Nanclyn, Roger Salesbury (clerk), Robert Salusbury, Richard Thelval, William Lloyd, Robert ap Ievan ap Robert. irrotulatum."

There are, besides, two other relics of Valle Crucis Abbey, one a curious painting on panel, said to be "the only portion saved of the altar-piece of Valle Crucis Abbey",[1] in the possession of Lord Harlech, at Brogyntyn, and a crucifix, found in clearing away rubbish from the ruins of the Abbey Church, and now possessed by Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. Of the size

[1] Cathrall's *History of Oswestry*, p. 269; see also *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i, p. 17, *et seq.*

or execution of neither of these has the writer been enabled to procure any definite information. A third relic is a book, which from its having been in the Hengwrt library, seems to have belonged originally to Vaner Abbey. It was purchased by the present writer from Mr. Karslake, the bookseller at Clifton, Bristol, by whom it was bought at the sale which took place at Rug, after the demise of the late Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., its previous owner. It is a quarto volume in Latin, of about $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness. The pages are not numbered, but appear by the register at the foot, curiously summarised at the end, to be 133. The title-page, if there was one, has disappeared, nor is there anything, either at the beginning or the end, to show at what date or place it was printed. It commences with a "Tabula Alphabetica", having this heading: "Incipit tabula alphabetica sermonū magistri Vincentii ordinis prædicator partis estivalis sim in hoc volumine contentorꝫ, faciliter indicativa." The work consists of sermons, or rather notes of sermons, to be preached on each Sunday from Easter to the end of the year, the last being that for the 25th after Pentecost. From the following notice of the title in Karslake's descriptive catalogue it appears to have been a work of St. Vincent Ferrer, the great Dominican preacher, who drew such crowds after him on the continent in the fourteenth century, and is interesting, therefore, as serving to convey to us a certain perception of the style and matter of his discourses. It is entitled "Conciones de Tempore et de Sanctis, a Vincentii discipulis, ut videtur, collectæ, et in tres tomos digestæ". So that the volume in question is but one, and that the last of the three. According to the same authority it was printed "Ulmæ 1475; Colon. 1485; Argentinæ 1493, 1503; Lugduni 1527, 8vo.; Venet. 1606, 8vo." Of which of those editions this volume formed a part I am unable to say, but, the two last being octavo, it could not have been later than 1503. It is very closely printed on wood, each letter

clearly distinct from the rest, with abbreviations, and prefixed to each discourse, as also to each letter in the "tabula", is a beautiful woodcut of the initial.

Not the least curious part of the book is its outer integument, which, however, has not come down to us intact, but is partly worn, partly devoured by worms and mice. The binding consists of thick boards held together by a covering of calf, on which has been stamped a curious pattern, on the one side being a representation, inversely repeated, within two separate and inscribed borders, the scene of the Annuntiation, in which the B. Virgin appears kneeling at a *prie-dieu*, and turning her head towards the angel, who addresses her from the back. On the reverse cover are grotesque figures of an eagle with a branch in its beak, a wivern, and a dragon, in twelve circles formed of sprays intertwined with leaves, the whole within a diapered border, having the interstices filled in with leaves. The circles are in two divisions, separated by a double border similarly diapered, the whole exhibiting much taste in the design.

H. W. L.

May 1880.

WELSH PROVERBS, TRIADS, AND TRUISMS.

COLLECTED BY

T. G. JONES (Cyffin), in Llansantffraid-yn-Mechain.

(*Continued from Vol.* xii, *p.* 308.)

592. Arian y Saeson.
(Englishmen's money.)
Sparks from the fire. A significant allusion to the Border warfare, and the conflagrations that generally followed in the wake of the Saxon spoiler.

593. Berwi dwr a'i dawlu allan.
(Boiling water, and then throwing it out.)
A purposeless effort.

594. Baw ar ben pric.
(Dirt at the end of the stick.)
A person risen from low circumstances, and having forgotten his antecedents. A person of unkind disposition, naturally spiteful.

595. Blingo lleuen am ei chroen.
(To flay a louse for its skin.)
Miserly—"skin flint".

596. Boed dâ ar y cwmpeini.
(May good be on the company.)
A kind of apology offered when the rules of etiquette were broken, similar in purport with the English—"I beg your pardon"; or, as I have heard old people say, "Saving your presence, Sir".

597. Bohê Tê a bara menyn bâch.
(Bohea tea, and thin bread and butter.)
Poverty.

598. Bwy ta potes a myniawyd.
(Eating broth with an awl.)
Making much noise in eating.

599. Bôd heb yr un picyn pan y bydd yn gwlawio potes.
(To be without a bowl when it is raining broth.)
An opportunity lost.

600. Byw ar ei stwmp ei hûn.
(Living on his own mash.)
Supported by his own earnings. "Living on his own hook."

601. Cosa di fi—mi gosa innau di.
(Scratch me—and I will scratch thee.)
That one good turn deserves another. "Fishing for compliments."

602. Cosi 'r llygad chwith—dagrau fel y gwlith,
Cosi'r llygad dechau—chwerthin lond y bochau.
(Itching of the left eye,—tears like the dew,
Itching of the right eye—laughings not a few.)
The itchings, as above, are said to foretell the one extreme or the other.

603. Can goched a'r gwaed.
(As red as blood.)
Very red.

604. Car dy wlad a thrîg ynddi.
(Love thy country, and dwell therein.)

605. Cyn lewed a mâm y cwn bâch.
(As greedy as the mother of puppies.)
An unfortunate beggar.—An avaricious person.

606. Dal y goes i'w blingo.
(Holding the leg to be flayed.)
Troubles in business. Adversity patiently borne.

607. Deng mlwydd yw can mlwydd oed cî.
(Ten years is a hundred years to a dog.)
That ten years is an age a dog seldom attains. Extremely old.

608. Digon o dafod i ddeu-bâr o ddannedd.
(Enough of tongue for two sets of teeth.)
A talkative person.

609. Dim Arian—dim Tybaco.
(No money—no tobacco.)
Nothing can be had without money.

610. Duw yn fy nghylch.
(God surround me.)
A morning prayer offered up by old fashioned persons of

this parish some sixty years ago. The first thing after rising in the morning, they would lay hold of the three-legged stool, failing which, the next thing to hand. This they would turn about their head, saying, at the same time, "God surround me"; or, after their morning wash, they would turn the thumb about the nose, and repeat the same words. "God encompasseth us", was a favourite motto amongst the Parliamentarian troops under Cromwell.

611. Duw a'm cadw rhag y drwg.

(May God keep me from the evil.)

It was a custom formerly, amongst old people of this parish, after having made the form of the cross with the finger, either on the forehead or on the breast, to utter the above wish or prayer.

612. Dwy frân ddû,—lwc ddâ i mi.

(Two black crows—good luck awaits me.)

Should the superstitious see two crows together on the commencement of any undertaking, it was considered a good omen. The English of this parish have—

"One crow bad luck,
Two crows good luck,
Three crows a wedding,
Four crows a burying".

613. Dîod Adda.

(Adam's ale.)

Water.

614. Dysgu Mâm-ddâ i fwytta uwd.

(Teaching grandmother to eat porridge.)

A youth instructing his senior. The English have—"Teach your grandmother to suck eggs."

615. Dysgu y disgloff i gerdded wrth faglau.

(Teaching the active (not lame) to walk with crutches.)

Living on expectation; children taught to depend on rich relations, rather than on their own efforts.

616. Dafydd Jones.

(David Jones.)

The rain—the sea. The English have—"David Jones's Locker", for the sea. We have a nursery jingle, as follows:—

"Morus y Gwynt a Dafydd y Glâw;
Daflodd fy Nghap i ganol y bâw."

617. Ddeil o ddim rhwng dau gorn malwoden.
(It will not hold between the two horns of a snail.)
Said of weak, fine, wool yarn.

618. Dod dy gell i wr o bell,
E 'rydd it dafell dene.
(Give thy larder to a man from afar (a stranger), and he will give thee a thin slice.) See 432.

619. Diddrwg diddâ.
(Neither bad nor good.)
Good for nothing.

620. Dydd Sûl y pys.
(Pea Sunday.)
Fourth Sunday in Lent; but as above, it signified a most uncertain time; deferring to an indefinite day. Children are often promised favours on "Pea Sunday", when it comes.

621. Dan boen ffel'ni.
(Under the pain or penalty of felony.)
A warning often given not to perform that which is prohibited under pain, etc.

622. Fel bwrw prîdd ar gorph.
(Like casting earth on a corpse.)
Hurried.—Hastily.

623. Fel y Golomen.
(Like the pigeon.)
Neat and clean in personal appearance, but her house dirty and untidy.

624. Fel y gwnai di dy wely y cei di orwedd arno.
(As thou makest thy bed, so shalt thou lie on it.)—See 233.

625. Gan yr hael does dim i'w gael—gan y caled y mae'r ymwared.
(The liberal man has naught (or will have nothing) to give,—It is the hard man who has the means to help.)
That it is not well to be too liberal and open handed. The careful, frugal, hard fisted person is the one that will prepare for a "rainy day".

"Nid cybydd yw pob caled."
(Every hard bargainer is not a miser.)
Llywarch Hen, A.D. 646.

626. Gochel ddrwg a gwna ddaioni.
(Shun the bad, and do good.)
Advice often given to children by their parents.

627. Gwell ydyw 'r drwg a wyddis na'r drwg nis gwyddis.
(The evil we know is better than the evil we know not of.)
An advice to be contented with our lot, though that be one of some care and toil.

628. Gwlawio hèn wragedd a ffyn.
(Raining old women and walking-sticks.)
Heavy rain. "Raining cats and dogs."

629. Gwnewch yn llawen.
(Make merry, or be merry, or cheerful.)
A common expression uttered by a visitor on entering a house, especially if the family were seated at table.

630. Gwell dywedyd "Bendith Duw'n y ty nac i ofyn pwy sydd i fewn?"
(It is better to say "God's blessing be in the house" than to ask who is in.)
Said of a person wanting in beauty of countenance, but of a fine figure. Also that comeliness does not make up for the want of courtesy and good behaviour. "For it is in good manners, and not in good dress, that the truest gentility lies."

631. Gwybedyn tîn domen a heda yn ucha.
(The midden fly is the one that will fly highest.)
An ironical, or sarcastic expression referring to a proud upstart fellow, who has risen from a low mean family.

632. Gwynt i oen a haul i borchell.
(Wind for a lamb, and sun for a sucking pig.)
Lambs thrive best with dry winds, whilst for sucking pigs the warmth of the sun is best.

633. Gwynt i draed y meirw.
(The wind to the feet of the dead.)
East winds.

634. Gan stiffied a châth wedi rhewi.
(As stiff as a frozen cat.)
Of unbending temper.

635. Gauaf glâs—Mynwent frâs.
(A green winter—a fat burying ground.)
An open and warm winter is considered unhealthy.

636. Gwisgo'r clôs.
(Wearing the breeches.)
The wife ruling and taking her husband's place. English equivalent—"Petticoat government."

637. Gwneud basged.
(Making a basket.)
A person leaving his or her situation before the time of engagement has expired. "Having the sack." "Sacked."

638. Gwaed y brain.
(Blood of the crows.)
An expression often used as a warning and in correction of faults, thus, "Blood of the crows; you must behave yourselves"; or, as the English in this neighbourhood say, "Heavens alive; what are you after."

639. Gwell dweud hach! na ffei!
(It is better to say "hugh!" than "fie".)
An expression often used in the curing of salt meat. That it is better to make the meat too salt than to have it tainted and bring the housewife to shame.

640. Gwell dau ben nag ûn.
(Two heads are better than one.)
That to be assisted by the opinion or council of others is better than to act unadvisedly.

641. Hac ar y corn.
(A cut on the corn.)
Running into debt. "Cutting his corns", is a common expression for paying old debts.

642. Hîr ydyw byth, a maith ydyw blwyddyn.
("Never" is long, and a year is tedious.)
Often said to correct extravagant expressions, such as "it will never be", meaning "a year" is a long time to wait, but "never" is longer.

643. Honeycomb bread Modryb.
(Aunt's honeycomb bread.)
Well risen—well made bread.

644. Hwch yn myn'd drwy y siop.
(The sow going through the shop.)
A failure in business.

645. Hwre cwn y dre', a hwi' nghî bach innau.
(Hurrah! the town dogs and hai! my little dog.)
Mischief-making, setting neighbours to quarrel.

646. Hurry 'dy' hâst.
(Hurry is haste.)
All of a bluster—full of fuss.

647. Hîl, eppîl, hâd.
(Offspring, issue, progeny.)
The whole family and its connexion. English: "Seed, breed, and generation."

648. I lawr y ffordd gôch.
(Down the red lane—the throat.)
Eaten—swallowed.

649. Llawer ffordd i lâdd ci heblaw ei grogi.
(There are many ways to kill a dog besides hanging him.)
That it is well to discuss the *pros* and *cons* before taking action.

650. Llanymynech capan gwyn os misiff Llanymynech Llansantffraid a'i myn.
(Llanymynech white cap, if Llanymynech miss it, Llansantffraid will have it.)
Snow is sure to fall on one or other of the above "wakes", very much to the disappointment of pleasure seekers attending the "wakes" of either of the above parishes.

651. Llaeth y fuwch ddû.
(The black cow's milk.)
Water. The English have a saying nearly equivalent, but more ironical. "The cow with the iron tail", meaning the pump.

652. Llawer gwir, gwell heb ei ddywedyd.
(Many a truth is best untold.)
That it is not well to repeat all we hear.

653. Llê y mae camp y mae, rhemp.
(Where there is excellence there is eccentricity.)
Often applied to quick, active lads who are at the same time wickedly inclined.

654. Lloegr hên a lygra ei hûn.
(Old England will corrupt itself.)
An old foreboding, often heard, that England will cause its own downfall or destruction.

655. Llogi bâd yn ymyl y bont.
(Hiring a boat near the bridge.)
To incur great expenses that could be easily averted. Things not wanted.

656. Lloegr goch.
(Red England.)
A term of reproach—bloody England.
"Llew ergryd hydr, llew aergrôch.
Llygra gyrph holl wyr Lloegr gôch."
Iolo Gôch to Owen Glyndwr.
(Daring lion that causes terror. Fierce slaughtering lion—corrupting the bodies of all the men of red, or blood-stained England.)

657. Llyffethr wèllt.
(Grass shackle.)
Put the horse or cow in a rich pasture, and it will not break out of the field.

658. March cynfas.
(A dressed horse.)
A man, though innocent, but being bribed, pleads guilty to a charge that the real offender should be hidden, and escape punishment.

659. Megys y megys, megys yn gwtta, megys yn llaes.
This is a difficult phrase to translate, but the following is an attempt.
("As is so is, as is the short so is the long.")
"As broad as long." "Six of one and half a dozen of the other." No choice—the same. Often said for a well-fitting garment, or of cloth in "cutting out, being just enough, and none to spare." The saying is also understood in the sense of the following: "Everybody is everybody else's dear friend. Codlin is Short, and Short is Codlin, 'till it is almost impossible to distinguish t'other from which."

660. Mae newid gwaith yn gystal a gorphwys.
(To change work is as good as rest.)

661. Mor ddilês a'r halen i'r iâr.
(As void of benefit as salt to the hen.)

662. Mistar "Dal-dy-gwd".
(Mr. Hold-your-bag.)
A poor and proud person.

663. Milldir Cymro.
(A Welshman's mile.)
As far as he can see—no rule—no judgment.

664. Morrus.
(Morris.)
The wind. *Vide* 616.

665. Mor sionced a'r big.
(As active as the bill or bird.)
Of active lively habits. In No. 336 we have another version and very similar, the *bî* in that proverb may also be taken as signifying the magpie. An old Welsh adage, now obsolete, says:—

"Nid Syw ond y bi."—*Old Stanza.*
"Nothing so pert as a magpie."

666. Mor fuan a châth rhwng deudy neu wningen rhwng deudwll.
(As quick as a cat between two houses, or a rabbit between two burrows.)
Running quickly—swift footed.

667. Mor dewed ar iâr yn ei thalcen.
(As fat as a hen on her forehead.)
Thin—lean.

668. Mor ddiwybod ag ydyw'r twrch daear am yr haul.
(As ignorant as the mole is of the sun.)
Extreme ignorance and want of experience.

669. Mor wirioned a chyt llô Mr. Hâmer pan yr aeth ar ei ben i'r afon.
(As foolish as Mr. Hamer's calf's cot when it went headlong into the river.)
The extremely foolish.

670. Mwy o swn nag o sylwedd.
(More noise than substance.)
Great talk but little work done. Great promise, and but small performance. "Great talk and little do."

671. Myn'd i Lundain fâch.
(Going to little London.)
Going to be married.

672. Myn'd drwy y dwr a'r tan.
(Going through fire and water.)
Making great efforts to obtain a desired object.

673. Myn'd i ben y ty i ochel y tês.
(Going to the house top, to avoid the heat of the sun.)
Running into the way of temptation.

674. Myn y gwîr ei lê.
(The truth will have its place or course.)
That Truth cannot be hidden.

"Celwydd a'n gelwydd golau
A gwir fydd gwir nid gau."

675. Myn'd a'r gilt oddiar y gingerbread.
(Taking the gilt off the gingerbread.)
Losses. Lost pleasure or profits. Pleasures marred. Until a comparatively late period, figures representing men, women, children, cows, pigs, and asses, were made of sweet and spiced bread, or of gingerbread. These were ornamented with fruit and gold leaf; and sold at wake times and holidays. Pastry figures seem to be the remains of a sacred bread, which had, doubtless, a Pagan origin. In addition to the pastry pig, cow, and the gilded gingerbread, we have also the plum pudding, Christmas pie, mince pie, bun loaf, hot cross buns, Shrove Tuesday pancakes, funeral biscuits, wedding cakes, carlings, or parched corn of the fourth Sunday in Lent. The "mash of nine" kinds for All Hallowes, the piece of bread given by the seventh son, and the fortune-telling bread, baked on St. Mark's Eve; each and all were held in high veneration.

676. Myn'd trwodd yn droed sych.
(Going through without wetting his feet.)
Not having received injury or loss at a time when such a calamity might have been possible.

677. Myn'd fel y gwynt.
(Going like the wind.)
Swiftly; "Like the very wind."

"O bantri wybr heb untroed;
A buaned y rhedy
Yr awr hon, dros y fron fry."

Dafydd ap Gwilym.—15th cent.

"Bodiless glory of the sky,
That wingless, footless; stern and loud,
Leap'st on thy starry path on high,
And chauntest 'mid the mountain cloud;

Fleet as the wave! fetterless as light!
Fell to my body's heart, "mine is the dungeon's night!"
Trans. by Judge Johnes.

678. Ni thyfa glaswellt ar y ffordd fawr.
(Grass will not grow on the highway.)
Virtues will not be found where evil habits prevail. That industry prevents the growth of evil habits.

679. Ni fu erioed ddrwg na fyddai gwraig yn rhyw ben iddo.
(There never was mischief, but that a woman was at some end of it.)
An expression often used, the truth of which we do not avow.

680. Ni chlyw yr hwch lawn wîch y wâg.
(The full-fed sow will not listen to the cry of the empty (hungry) one.
The poor and needy find a difficulty in gaining the sympathising ear of the rich.

"Ni wyr y llawn, o'r holl iaith,
Wich y gwag orwâg araith.
Pam nad ystyr? Byrr yw'r byd
Goludfawr wrth galedfyd."—*Sion Tudur*, 1560.

("The full understand not of all cries, the vain, beseeching cry of the hungry. Why will they not consider? Short is the wealthy world to the hard, distressed world.")

681. Ni fu erioed ddigon na fyddai peth yn spâr.
(There never was enough without some to spare.)
An apology for a bountiful preparation. That where a portion is left, it presupposes that plenty had been provided.

682. Os wyt yn caru Duw ei hûn
Tor dy 'winedd ar ddydd Llûn;
Os wyt yn caru'r Diawl yn glau
Tor dy 'winedd ar ddydd Iau.

(If thou lovest God alone, cut thy nails on Monday;
If thou lovest the devil faithfully, cut thy nails on Thursday.)
An old superstitious belief, that the day upon which nails were cut influenced a person's fortune in life.
In the *Book of Days*, by R. Chambers, vol. 2, page 322, we have the following English version:—

"Cut 'em on Monday, you cut 'em for health;
Cut 'em on Tuesday, you cut 'em for wealth;

Cut 'em on Wednesday, you cut 'em for news;
Cut 'em on Thursday, a new pair of shoes;
Cut 'em on Friday, you cut 'em for sorrow;
Cut 'em on Saturday, you'll see your true love to-morrow;
Cut 'em on Sunday, and you'll have the devil with you all the week."

683. Ofni ei gysgod.
(Afraid of his shadow.)
A timid, cowardly person.

684. Parc y Clochydd.
(The clerk's park.)
The graveyard.

685. Parchell o fy hwch fy hûn.
(A sucking pig, from my own sow.)
A gift, when the giver has received more than its worth from the receiver.

686. Pawb a'i ffasiwn gaddo a phôb ffasiwn yn gwneud y trô.
(Every one having his own fashion, and every fashion suitable.)
Every one satisfied and pleased.

687. Pawb am y peṭh y byddo, fel y dyn yn cusanu ei gaseg.
(Every one for his choice, like the man that kissed his mare.)
That there is no accounting for taste. Or, as the English have it—"Every man to his fancy, like the man that kissed his cow."

688. Peithyn i bob peth.
(A desire for everything.)
A thief. A person having a desire and longing for everything he sees.

689. Peidio gwneud na shaffle na chyt.
(Making neither shuffle nor cut.)
Not having any connection or transaction with a person.

690. Picws Malû.
A food made of oatmeal bread, made small, and put into butter milk. This dish is also called "*Siot.*"

691. Plûen yn ei gap.
(A feather in his cap.)
Honoured.

692. Plûo Gwyddau.
(Feathering geese.)
Snowing. Dafydd ap Gwilym calls snow "Plû gwyddau Saint".—(The feathers of the saint's geese.) St. Michael the Archangel was the reputed patron saint of the geese, and to eat a goose called "Michaelmas Goose" on the Saint's-day (Sept. the 29th), was an important part of the day's observances. There is a fair held at Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, called the "Quarter Goose fair". Geese are roasted and quartered, and sold in the fair on that day; and whilst the well-to-do buy a 'quarter', they keep up the old custom, and assist their poorer neighbours in earning an honest penny. Dafydd ap Gwilym believed that the saints in heaven were plentifully supplied with roast geese, and that the falling snow was the result of geese feathering in the upper regions.

693. "Pob tipyn yn help" fel y deudodd y falwoden.
("Every little helps," as the snail said.)
That we should not despise the most insignificant help. The adage is a part of a Welsh fable, now lost.

694. Poeri ar ei fratiau ei hûn.
(Spitting on his own rags.)
A person despising, disparaging his kinsman.

695. Potes clocs, a. Lol Botes.
(Clog broth, and prattle broth.)
Foolish, idle talk; an untruthful report.

696. Porthi balchder.
(Feeding pride.)
Allowing pride in dress, etc., to be unchecked.

697. Pôb creadur yn ôl ei elfen.
(Every creature according to his element.)
That a creature's natural inclinations are not easily changed.

698. Priodi'r domen er mwyn y tail.
(Marrying the mixen for the sake of the manure.)
Marrying for riches, and not for love.

699. Pwrs a thwll yn ei ddeupen.
(A purse with an opening in each end.)
An extravagant person, whose partner in life is equally wasteful.

700. Pen punt a chynffon dime.
(The "head" of a sovereign, but the tail of a halfpenny.)
False appearances; that time proves to be hollow and worthless. The commencement of life being more prosperous than its close.

701. Plant y gwr drwg.
(The bad man 's the devil's child.)
Incorrigible and unruly persons.

702. Plant y grâs bâch.
(The children of the graceless.)
Wicked, unruly children.

703. Po fwyaf gewch mwya geisiwch.
(The more you have the more you seek.)
Or, as the English have it, "Much will want more".

704. Pawb drosto ei hûn a Duw drosom ni i gyd.
(Every one for himself, and God for us all.)
That it avails a man but little trusting to others. Self-help being the best, with God's blessing, which is for us all alike.

705. Pe bae—a phe buasai
Pe tae—a phe tasai.
(If it were and if it had been,
If it had been and if it were.)

706. Pe tae a phe tasai
Hwch mewn pastai.
(If there was, or if there had been
A sow in a pie.)
That it is useless thinking of or expecting impossibilities. The English-speaking people of this parish have, with the same application, this saying—
"If 'ifs' and 'ands' were pots and pans,
What would become of the tinkers."
Also the following truism—"I would if I could, but I cannot. How could I, without I could, could I, could you ?"

707. Plant Alis.
(Alice's children.)
A name of reproach given to the English, and also in some cases to families of questionable character.
"Cerwch blaen tylwyth; curwch blant Alis."
Lewys Glyn Cothi, 1480.
("Love the leading or chief tribe, strike Alice's children.")

This passage appears in an ode to Gruffydd ab Ieuan of Cawres or Caws Castle in Shropshire, to excite him to action, and to take vengeance on the enemies of his country. In those times of bloody deeds and revenge the English were referred to in the strongest terms.

"Plant Alis y biswail" and "Plant y biswail"—("The children of Alice of the Cow dung", and "Cow dung children") —were terms of reproach freely bestowed on the English. In an Elegy by Ieuan Deulwyn, on the death of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, near Abergavenny, who was taken and beheaded by the Lancastrian party after the battle of Banbury, A.D. 1469, we have—

"Duw Sul, bu'r deau sy' is,
A'r Jau'n ol, ar ran Alis."
(One Sunday lay the south in all her pride,
The Thursday after, too, where Alice ruled.)

The Rev. R. Ellis (Cynddelw) adds in a note to these lines—"Alis, the lowest place—hell".—*Gorchestion y beirdd,* vol. 1864, page 151.

708. Rhoi'r bysen i gael y ffeuen.
(Giving the pea, that he may have the bean.)
Presenting small gifts, that a greater one may be had in return. See 431.

709. Rhoi'r ffidil yn y to.
(Putting the fiddle in the roof.)
Giving up the effort. The old cottages of the poorer classes having a low and open roof of straw, it became customary as well as convenient to "stick things in the roof, that they may be next to hand".

710. Rhoi'r gan yn y god ar god i gadw.
(Putting the song in the bag, and the bag to keep.)
A failure. Giving up the effort.

711. Rhoi aden yn yr olwyn.
(Putting a spoke in the wheel.)
Taking a part in the conversation.

712. Rhoi ei ysgwydd allan.
(Putting his shoulder out.)
Irritated. "Out of joint."

713. Rholio caseg eira.
(Rolling a snowball.)
Accumulating riches.

714. Rhostio'r wydd.
(Roasting the goose.)
Heating the tailor's press iron.

715. Rowch ddigon o raff iddo ac fe groga ei hun.
(Give him plenty of rope, and he will hang himself.)
Unkind persons punished by the result of their own unkindness.

716. Rhowch chwarae teg i Wmffra.
(Give Humphrey fair play.)
Leave it between the man and his conscience. Let the conscience dictate.

717. Rhaib yr Angau.
(The hunger of death.)
A craving appetite, sometimes attending the mortal turn of a disease.

718. Rhaid naddu cyn cael sglodion.
(We must hew before we have chips.)
An effort must be made ere results can be seen.

719. Rhaid cropian cyn cerdded.
(We must creep before we walk.)
"Small beginnings make great endings." "Hasten slowly."

720. Rhaid cael cof da i ddweud celwydd.
(A person must have a good memory to tell lies); or he may be in danger of committing himself.

721. Saer da rhag suro diod.
(A good carpenter to prevent the drink becoming sour —acid.)
A drunkard.

722. Scorio ar y corn.
(Marking or scoring the horn.)
Showing signs of old age. The cow scores the horn as she gets older, one score or ring for each year. Hence the adage.

723. Sion y gwr.
(John the husband.)
A masterly, exacting husband.

724. Scim Dic.
(Skim Dick.)
Cheese not fat.

725. Sign curo—sign caru.

(Evidence of beating is evidence of loving.)

Mae'r ddiareb mor ddiras
Na bu gu iawn na bai gâs.—*Ieuan Deulwyn*, 1480.

(The proverb is—There has been none greatly beloved but has been hated.)

726. Sion bia'r meirch a Sion bia'r ceirch.

(John owns the horses, and John owns the oats.)

Said of persons extravagant of their own goods. Wasteful of their own property.

727. Taflu o'r joint.

(Thrown out of joint.)

Offended.

728. Talu'r hen a chyrchu'r newydd.

(Paying the old, and fetching the new.)

Paying old debts, and contracting new ones.

729. Tân-rhew.

(A nipping frost.)

Bitter cold, extreme cold, sereing vegetation.

730. Tan y gwys—Tan y grwys.

(Under the furrow, or under the crosses.)

Under the sod, in the grave. Crosses were at one time put on the body waiting burial; hence "under the crosses" was significant of death.

731. Talu yn hâllt.

(Paying in salt.)

A high price, costly. Before the duty was taken off the salt, the saying was better understood than at present; persons now living recollect half a pig sold to buy salt to salt the other half.

732. Talu am grasu.

(Paying for baking.)

High price paid for luxuries, and also signifying a fine or penalty for misconduct. "Paying for his whistle."

733. Troad y rhod.

(The revolution of the sphere, or the solstitial change.)

A change of season; also said of persons becoming altered in their circumstances.

"Codi rhai y caid y rhod
A'u gostwng o frig ystod."—*Edmond Prys*.

(It was found that the *wheel* exalted some, and lowered others from the summit of their station.)

734. Troi dalen newydd.
(Turning a new leaf.)
A change in the character, or conduct.

735. Twymno dan y' strodyr.
(Warming under the cart-saddle.)
Becoming tired of the employment.

736. Twm bob tamaid.
(Tom every bit.)
A good hearted fellow. "Jonnock."

737. Twll yn y faled.
(A hole in the ballad.)
A tale, or song, coming to a sudden stop through lack of memory.

738. Tlawd a balch.
(Poor and proud.)
Proud and ostentatious without ability to support it.

739. Teulu Abram Wood.
(Abraham Wood's family.)
Gipsies, or a lawless people of that name.
"A glywaist ti am Abram Wood fy nghefuder,
Mae o wedi trafaelu Cymru a Lwegr?"
"Mi glywais am rhiw giwed ar hyd y by'd yn dygyd yn o led egr."—*Twm o'r Nant.*
"Hast thou heard of Abraham Wood, my cousin,
He has travelled through Wales and England?"
"I heard of some rabble abroad in the world thieving most eagerly."—*Twm o'r Nant.*

740. Un peth yw addaw peth arall yw gwneud.
(It is one thing to promise, and another thing to perform.)
Said to persons not accustomed to fulfil their promises.

741. Wedi myn'd yn hopsen.
(Become a wild hop.)
Disorderly, not under control.

742. Wedi myn'd i'r cwn.
(Gone to the dogs.)
Of no further use. Good for nothing. "Gone to the bad."

743. Wedi ei ddal yn y rhwyd.
(Caught in the net.)
Married.

744. Wedi cicio'r bwcied.
(Having kicked the bucket.)
Dead.

745. Wedi ei wnio a nodwydd boeth, ac edau wen ffagl.
(Stitched with a hot needle, and blazing hot thread.)
A garment badly stitched; the work undoing.

746. Wiw sefyll,—yn mlaen mae ennill.
(It is useless to stand,—onward is the goal.)
A truism often said by the farmer to his men in the harvest time, as an instigation to extra effort.

747. Wele! Wele! fe ddarfu 'r afalau, wrth hir gnoi fe ddarfu 'r cnau.
(Alas! alas! the apples are finished, and by much eating, the nuts are at an end.)
That all the enjoyments are at an end, but particularly reference is made to the apple eating and nut cracking of Hallow eve night. "Nos calan gauaf."

748. Wedi cael nyth ebol bâch.
(Has found a foal's nest.)
Said when a hoard of money has been unexpectedly found in a deceased person's house.

749. Yr hên drwmp.
(Old trump.)
A good hearted fellow; one to be depended on.

750. Yn goch cas ffidl.
(Fiddle-bag red.)
Said of anything looking the worse for wear; "becoming rusty"; seedy, like an old fiddle-bag having lost its original brightness.

751. Y mae pwll wrth ddrws pawb weithiau.
(There is a puddle at every one's door at times.)
Every family is liable to troubles, or of being disgraced by its connections. The English say: "A man can't carry his relatives on his back;" also, "There is a black sheep in every flock."

752. Y mae mor hawdd dringo pren afalau ac ydyw dringo pren crabas.
(It is as easy to climb an apple tree, as it is to climb a crab tree.)
That it depends very much on persons how they select their

positions in life, either for good or evil. Commonly applied as advice in selecting a husband or wife.

753. Y mae mor hawdd codi sofren ac ydyw codi dimai.

(It is as easy to pick up a sovereign as it is to pick up a halfpenny.)

754. Y mae rhywbêth yn peri i'r gâth lyfu'r pentan.

(Something causes the cat to lick the hob.)

A person doing another a kindness that he may be paid for so doing. Self-interest.

755. Yn llawn ben helynt.

(In full concern.)

Busy; in great trouble. "He does not know whether he stands on his head or on his heels."

756. Yn siarad fel gwragedd mewn melin.

(Talking like women in a mill.)

Chattering, or much talk.

757. Yr aderyn a fagwyd yn uffern, yn uffern y myn o fod.

(The bird that is reared in hell, in hell he will have to be.)

Said of persons clinging to their native place in spite of every drawback or objection.

758. Y cam cyntaf yw y goreu.

(The first step is the best.)

Promptness leads to success. "Delays are dangerous." *C'est le premier pas qui coûte.*

759. Y mae o ar doriad ei fogail.

(It is on the severing of the umbilical cord.)

Said of an incorrigible person who cannot be reformed. "It is born with him."

760. Yn werth mor ffado.

(Not worth a farthing.)

Extremely poor.

761. Y Priciad wedi dyrysu.

(Disarranging the bobbins on the spindle.)

A person's intentions frustrated. Well laid plans disordered by unforeseen circumstances.

762. Yn dyrysu y priciau.
(Disarranging the yarn sticks.)
A man's future plans or prospects turning out failures.

763. Yn pluo ei nyth.
(Feathering her nest.)
Anticipating an increase of family. The world prospering with him.

764. Yn chwareu "ffw cat".
(Playing "ffw cat".)
Deceiving,—unfair actions.

765. Yn mhig y frân.
(In the crow's bill.)
In a hopeless state. "Gone beyond coming back again."

766. Yn cario dau wyneb.
(Carrying two faces.)
Deceitful,—false: "Double-faced."

767. Yn edrych cyn waethed a phe bae yn bwyta gwellt ei wely.
(Looking as bad as if he ate the straw of his bed.)
A man with a poverty stricken and unhealthy appearance.

768. Y cyfrwy ar gefn yr hwch.
(The saddle on the sow's back.)
Smart and expensive clothing on a dirty person.

769. Yr esgid ar y troed chwith.
(The shoe on the wrong foot.)
Making a mistake. "Putting the boot on the wrong leg."

770. Y sawl sydd yn gwisgo'r esgid a wyr pa lê y mae yn gwasgu.
(He who wears the shoe knows where it pinches.)
That every man knows his own trouble.

771. Yr un yw'r ci a'i gynffon.
(The dog and his tail are one.)
Often spoken in reference to the oneness of husband and wife. The one cannot be hurt without the other equally feeling the pain.

In drawing this collection of proverbs to a close, we would once more express the hope that others in Powys-

land will continue gathering up these fragments of former days still remaining in the oral traditions of the people.

We do not claim for these "Proverbs, Triads, and Truisms" a purely local origin; but, like the proverbs of other nations, they seem to be derived from one common source of observation. The rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church have undoubtedly been suggestive in many instances, so that wherever Roman Catholicism prevailed the same proverbs would be current in one form or other. The majority originated from agricultural observations; hence we find "267" repeated in England thus—"The crow thinks her own bird the fairest." The same proverb, in another form, is also found in Germany. "228" is also found in England, as "Every cock is proud on his own dung-hill." In Scotland, they say—"Every cock is crouse on his ain midden." The French have altered the proverb without improving it, thus—"A dog is stout on his own dung-hill." The saying was probably present to the mind of the first Napoleon, when, in reply to those who advised him to adopt the Gallic cock as the imperial cognizance, he said, "No; it is a bird that crows on a dung-hill". "491", in England, takes the following form—"Swine, women, and bees are not to be turned." "431" is found in England, as "Throw in a sprat to catch a salmon." In Scotland, we have—

> "The hen's egg aft gaes to the ha,
> To bring the geese's egg awa'."

The Dutch say—"He gives an egg to get a chicken."

We may also point out other proverbs that may be termed cosmopolitan, but have only space to add that each one in the foregoing collection was heard spoken by the inhabitants of Llansantfraid yn Mechain.

> "The people's voice, the voice of God we call,
> And what are proverbs but the people's voice,
> Coined first, and made current by common choice;
> Then sure they must have weight and truth withal."
>
> *Cyffin.*

THE DEVOLUTIONS OF THE MANOR, OR REPUTED LORDSHIP, OF LEIGHTON.

By Rev. GEORGE SANDFORD, M.A.

Leighton is a township in the parish of Worthen, and lies one mile and a half S.E. by S. of Welshpool, and contains 1568 acres of land. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It oscillated for a season in its subjection to English and Welsh rulers, and in its connection with the dioceses of St. Asaph and Hereford.

Leighton was one of the numerous Domesday Manors of Roger fitz Corbet, and situate in the Hundred of Witentreu,[1] which corresponds with the modern Hundred of Chirbury, with the addition of Church Stoke, Leighton, Montgomery, and several members of the Chatellany of Montgomery.

The reference to Leighton in Domesday Book is the following:[2] "Isdem Rogerius habet Lestune. Seuuard tenuit et liber fuit. Ibi una hida, non geldabilis. In dominio est I caruca, et unus Radman, et II bovarii. Ibi silva II leuuas longa, et sufficit CC porcis incrassandis. Valuit et valet V solidos."

The Corbets were a family formerly

"Dreaded in battle, but loved in hall."—*Scott.*

Their ancestry ascends to a very remote antiquity. The name denotes in Norman-French a raven,[3] possibly in allusion to the famous Danish standard, of which their ancestor might have been the bearer from Scandi-

[1] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, ii, 74.
[2] Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. xi, 116.
[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 37.

navia under Rollo, the Reafan, the movement of which portended to that people the event of their expeditions, or perhaps it was derived from a less noble source.

Barbarous nations have always been addicted to names borrowed from remarkable features of the countenance.

Mr. Pike, a traveller in North America, mentions a Sioux Indian, called by the French "Nez Corbeau". Characteristic features not unfrequently distinguish particular families, and an inspection of the ancient monuments at Moreton Corbet might induce the impression, that the first Corbet, if he was not the standard bearer under Rollo, might have taken his name from the same feature as the Sioux Indian.

The family appears to have been previously settled in the Pais de Caux, in Normandy, and Corbet, or Hugh Corbet, as he is called by Jean le Carpentier, sailed with his second and fourth sons, Roger and Robert, for the adventurous invasion of England.

The Corbets belonged to "Nature's true nobility", although they have been also ennobled for their political services, and have acquired the rank of baronets in many of their numerous branches. They were conspicuous for their bravery in war, and their sagacity in council, and possessed alike

"The will to do, and the soul to dare."—*Scott.*

They inherited the high qualities which inspired confidence in their comrades, and fitted them for a post of command in every time of peril. Their names are not unfrequently enrolled among the Sheriffs of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, or as representatives of Parliament in those counties. They intermarried also with the princely line of Powys.

The younger son of Hugh Corbet held fifteen manors in Shropshire under Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, chiefly lying about the Stiperstone and Longmynd Hills. His male line expired with his son Robert, Lord of Alcester, who left no issue; but his daughters, Alice and

Sibil, married, the elder, William Botereaux, of Cornwall, and the younger, Henry Fitzherbert, Chamberlain to Henry the First, and bore to that monarch Reginald, Earl of Cornwall.

The elder son, Roger, son of Hugh Corbet, held under the Earl of Shrewsbury, at the time of Domesday, twenty-five manors in Shropshire, an estate more than usually compact, embracing chiefly the parishes of Alberbury, Pontesbury, Westbury, Cardiston, and Worthen. He stood high in the confidence of Robert de Belesme, third Earl of Shrewsbury, and is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis, who styles him Roger, son of Corbet, and the first of the three commanders, to whom that Earl entrusted the Castle of Bridgnorth, when besieged by Henry the First in 1102.

His conduct on that occasion proved him to be worthy of the trust reposed in him, but the subsequent enjoyment by his descendants of the estates possessed by himself at the time of Domesday seems also to prove, that he had the address to make favourable terms with the victorious monarch, and to save himself from the evil consequences of devotedness to a fallen master, which involved so many of the country gentlemen of Shropshire in the ruin of their Norman Earl.

Though the progenitor of all the Shropshire Corbets, Roger had but one son, that we know of, William, who left issue.

William Corbet made Wattlesborough his residence, and dwelt in that ancient castle. He had three sons, Thomas Corbet of Wattlesborough, Robert of Caus, and Philip. A tradition is still extant, that the heir of Moreton Corbet went to the Holy Land, where he was detained so long in captivity, that he was supposed to be dead, and his next brother contemplated the step of marriage with the view of continuing the line.

On the morning of his marriage, a pilgrim arrived at the mansion to partake of the hospitality of that festive occasion, and after dinner revealed himself to

the assembled company, as the long lost elder brother, but declined the offer of the bridegroom to resign the estate.

Probably the story has a foundation of truth, for we are assured from other testimony, that Thomas Corbet went beyond the sea, and left his lands in the custody of his brother Robert.

The primogeniture of Thomas Corbet is established by the armorial bearing of his posterity, the single raven: while the descendants of Robert of Caus bore two ravens, indicative of their younger line; but they were barons of the realm, an elevation never attained by the Wattlesborough line; and Caus, the seat of their barony, appears to have been carved out of the possessions of the elder branch.

The tale, under many modifications, has been frequently celebrated in song:

"It was the stalwart warder then undid the portal broad,
It was the noble Moringer, that o'er the threshold strode.
'And have thou thanks, kind heaven,' he said, 'though from a man of sin,
That the true lord stands here once more his castle-gate within.'
Then up the halls paced Moringer, his step was sad and slow,
It sat full heavy on his heart, none seem'd their lord to know.
He sat him on a lonely bench, oppress'd with woe and wrong,
Short space he sat, but ne'er to him seem'd little space so long."
"The Noble Moringer."—*Scott.*

Moreton Corbet, however, has been prematurely assumed to be the scene of this transaction, but, in point of fact, it did not come into the possession of the Corbet family till the reign of Henry III, for Sir Richard Corbet, son of Thomas, the pilgrim, married[1] Lucia Turet, heiress of thirteen manors, and quitted Wattlesborough Castle for the more secure and pleasant residence of his wife at Moreton.

We must now return to Robert Corbet, who established himself at Caus Castle in the parish of Westbury, which, from the form of a vast trench surrounding the hill, appears to have been an ancient British

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 43.

fastness wrested by him from the Welsh, and not improbably named from the Pais de Caux, the seat of his ancestors in Normandy. His son, Robert, appears to have been at the siege of Acre with Richard I, and to have borne there on his shield two ravens. At a later period of his life he was dispossessed of his castle of Caus for no crime of his own, but because his son Thomas adhered to the enemies of the king, either by joining the insurgent barons against King John, or, at the beginning of the reign of Henry III, supporting the cause of Prince Lewis of France; but he was afterwards reinstated in his possessions. He had a daughter Avicia, or Hawise, married to Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys.

Thomas, his son and heir, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1249. On his succession to his patrimonial estates in 1223 he made a fine, or agreement, with the king to pay £100 for his relief for the lands, which descended to him from his father. He appears to have been a person of a violent and arbitrary disposition; for when his son, Peter Corbet, was summoned to shew by what warrant he claimed free chace in Hampton Howel and other places, the jurors, after examination, declared upon their oaths, that the aforesaid[1] Thomas Corbet had usurped the said free chace of his own authority without any warrant.

In 1270 he granted, by the name of "Thomas Corbet filius Roberti Corbet, dominus de Caus", to the abbey of Shrewsbury the tenth foot of lead "totius exitus minere mee de Schelve quod ad partem meam contingat", and two years later he founded the chapel of Saint Margaret in the town of Caus, and died in, or a little before, 1274. He married Isabel, sister and coheir of Reginald de Valletort, baron of Trematon Castle, Cornwall, and by her had issue Peter, his only son, and two daughters, —Alice, the elder, married to Robert de Stafford, baron of Stafford, and Emma, wife of Brian de Brampton, of Brampton Brian.

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 40.

Peter succeeded his father, and resembled him in being a mighty hunter, and in the 9 Edward I obtained letters patent from the sovereign, authorising him to take wolves in all the royal forests in various counties. He had summons to Parliament, as a baron of the realm, from 22 Edward I to the time of his death in A.D. 1300.

A Hugh Corbet was rector of Worthen in 1245. After Domesday there is no mention of Leighton or its tenants till the Assize of 1272, when the Chirbury jurors reported Richard de Leueton as not in due attendance. It is recorded how in 1292 Peter Corbet defended his holding free chace in the bosc of Letton, by saying that it was in Walcheria, or border land, which was regulated by the special authority of the Lords of the Marches, and how, consequently, the Crown lawyer vainly pursued this point by a writ of *quo warranto*. But he also sued Corbet under a writ of right for the manor of Leighton itself, as well as for that of Coten, situate near to Caus. Corbet's defence was, that there were three vills in Shropshire called Coten, and two called Leighton, and he prayed judgment on the writ because of its indistinctness. Hugh de Lowther replied, with more ingenuity than truth, that there were no second vills in the county called Leighton and Coten, without some adjective. He appealed to a jury on the point. Corbet assented, and the Court decreed a jury ; but Hugh de Lowther then refused to abide by such an issue, so Peter Corbet was dismissed *sine die*.

At the Eyre[1] of the king's justices in October 1227 it was presented that half Wlstanesmunede, Acled, and Killewid were members of Chirbury, but that Llewelyn the Great had abstracted all the suit, which those vills were wont to do at Chirbury, and all their issues as a ferm. The vicinity of these vills to the Long Mountain seems to have exposed them to repeated attacks. In the year 1274 the Chirbury jurors reported nearly the

[1] Eyton's *Shropshire*, xi, 154.

same state of things. They said, that Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, was in occupation of Kilhewyt (Kellewid), Lettegu (Leighton), Newarch, now lost, Acle, and Midulton, four vills which were wont to be held of the king, and the honour of Montgomery. This statement of tenure was probably incorrect as to Lettegu, if Leighton were meant. The Worthen jurors were more exact, when they stated at a contemporary inquest, that "Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, occupies against the king (super dominum regem) the vills of Ockleg (Ackley), Killewyt, and Wolstandusmunde, whereby the king suffered an annual loss of £10, and the said Llewelyn had made this occupation ten years back". This date exactly corresponds with the traitorous encouragement given by De Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and his accomplices, to Llewelyn, while King Henry III was a prisoner, and the partisans of the Earl of Leicester were forging patents to stimulate Llewelyn's action against the Royalists of the Marches. After the expiration of ten more years, Ackley was again at the disposal of King Edward, as Conqueror of Wales.

Leighton was a portion of the Gorthowr, or "upper country", comprising the western part of the parish of Alberbury, and extending far up the Severn to the south-west, including Buttington, Hope, Leighton, and Woolston Mynd. This range was also called Overgorther from its hilly situation, and was a part of the Walcheria of the barons of Caus.

Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, had once claimed the diocesan rule of the Gordowr, and the incumbents of Welshpool had also claimed the tithes and the parochial jurisdiction thereof. The question of parish, however, seems to have survived the question of diocese; for it was not till Aug. 6, 1289, that Philip de Orrery, rector of Worthen, John, rector of Poole, and Griffin, vicar of Poole, submitted to the arbitration of Bishop Swinfield their disputes about the tithes of the four vills above named in the country of the Gordowr, all of which were acknowledged by the disputants to be in the diocese of Hereford.

Leighton in Walcheria was given by Peter Corbet[1] to his younger son John, who survived his elder brother Peter, and styled himself of the ancestral castle of Caus, yet never succeeded to the Caus estates, or received any summons to Parliament. The descendants of his aunts, Stafford and Brampton, took possession of the ancestral domain at Caus, and therefore some are inclined to suspect an irregularity in his descent; although, in the judgment of Eyton, without the slightest foundation. He died without issue; but some other branch of the Corbets seems to have been afterwards enfeoffed in Leighton.

In the SECOND period of the proprietorship of the manor of Leighton, I am bound to refer to the tripartite interest arising from the representatives of Alice and Emma, coheiresses of Thomas Corbet of Caus. The family of the Staffords[2] were lords of half the barony of Caus; the family of the Harleys of Brampton Bryan possessed also a quarter of the barony of Caus; but they soon disposed of their right to the Staffords, and the family of the Cornwalls was also entitled to one quarter of the barony of Caus.

In 1350 Ralph de Stafford, great-grandson of Robert Stafford and Alice, daughter of Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus, paid fifty marks as his relief for a moiety of the barony of Caus, which moiety consisted among other possessions of the castle and the whole manor of Caus, and half the manors of Worthen and Binweston. A feodary, drawn up in the 22 Richard II, 1398-9, gives the heirs of John Corbet, as tenants of a knight's fee in Leighton and Binweston, held under William, late Earl of Stafford. The latter succeeded to the barony of Caus 16 Richard II. Whoever these heirs might have been, the herald's *Visitations* a generation later give[3] David Lloyd, eldest son of Sir Griffith Vaughan,

[1] Eyton's *Antiq.*, xi, 117.
[2] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, ii, 143.
[3] *Her. Vis.*, co. Salop.—*Harl. MS.*, No. 1982, Brit. Mus.

who won his spurs on the field of Agincourt, as "of Leighton", which he must have held in fee of the Barons of Caus, as Leighton[1] remained for several succeeding generations in the family of Lloyd.

It is beyond our power to explain the particular circumstances, whereby the manor of Leighton passed into the possession of the Lloyds. We are not, however, altogether destitute of information concerning the previous history of their ancestors. The father of David Lloyd was a distinguished soldier, Sir Griffith Vaughan, who had married Margaret Broughton of Hob or Hope, near Worthen, a grand-daughter of Ellen, daughter of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn; and the grandfather of David Lloyd was Griffith ap Ieuan, steward of the castle of Caus. David Lloyd was twice married. By his first wife, Lowry or Lucy, daughter and heiress of Meredith ap Cadwalader ap Owen of Nantcribba, or Wrobton, he had David Lloyd, lord of the manor of Marrington, in the parish of Chirbury, Salop, and of Allport, or the Havodwen, near Church Stoke in Montgomeryshire, and by his second wife, Ellen, daughter of Jenkin Kynaston, of Stokes, ancestor of the Kynastons, claimants of the barony of Powys, he had Humphrey Lloyd of Leighton, of whom the earliest mention in our public records appears in a deed bearing date 12 May, 11 Henry VIII, whereby Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, granted in fee to "Humphrey Lloyd de Leighton", and to his heirs male for ever, the Criggion Moores, Breythin Forest, and the Gaer Mill in Thornbury Forden. This grant is quoted in an inquisition taken at Pool the 20th Sept., 6 James I, 1608, before his grandson Charles Lloyd of Leighton, Edward Price of Newtown, and Edward Price of Vaynor, Esquires.

The Exchequer Roll, No. 163, of Ministers' Accounts, 33 Henry VIII, informs us, that Humphrey Lloyd held,

[1] Leighton, the seat of David Lloyd, eldest son of Sir Griffith. He held the freehold, but was not, strictly speaking, Lord of Leighton, which was a manor associated with Binweston, and held together as one knight's fee under the barony of Caus.—*Mont. Coll.*, vi, 95.

6th October 1523, under the seal of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, and therefore before its dissolution, the appointment of steward or judge (Senescallus Curiæ) of the Abbey Court. We also find Humphrey Lloyd co-operating with Sir Richard Herbert of Powys, in his constitutional reformation of the laws of Wales, in securing the liberties, and ameliorating the condition of their ill-governed countrymen ; and we observe his appointment to the chief stewardship of the barony of Caus by Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

Humphrey Lloyd married Gwenllian, daughter of Thomas Price, of Newtown, Esquire, and the sister of Matthew Price, sheriff in 1548, and had issue Richard Lloyd of Leighton, in the commission of the peace for the county of Montgomery, who died without issue in 1558, Roger Lloyd of Talgarth, Francis Lloyd, David Lloyd of Moel y Garth, and Oliver Lloyd "of Leighton", fifth son, who,[1] in accordance with Welsh custom, succeeded to the Leighton estates, of which his grandfather David Lloyd had died possessed in 1497. He represented the county of Montgomery in the Parliament of the 29th Elizabeth, 1586-7, and at the Assizes, held at Pool on the 14th of May by Sir John Throckmorton, Kt., was foreman of the grand jury, and in the same year was a bailiff of Pool. He appears for the first time on the roll of County Magistrates,[2] 17 Eliz., and probably died in 1589. By his wife, Blanche Herbert, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Herbert, Knight of Troy Magna, in the county of Monmouth, he had two sons, Oliver Lloyd Vaughan, under-sheriff in 1601, and Charles Lloyd, of Leighton, sheriff in 1601. Charles Lloyd is first presented to our notice as Carolus Lloyd de Leighton, gent., foreman of a jury at the

[1] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, v, 464.

[2] Lewys Dwnn, in his Introduction to his *Visitation of Wales*, under the year 1586, gives Olfir Lloyd o'r Llae (Leighton), Esq., "as one of the aristocracy, by whom I was permitted to see old records and books from religious houses, that had been written, and their materials collected, by abbots and priors".

County Assizes, held at Pool, 22nd Sept. 1589, 31 Eliz., by Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Knight. He was in the commission of the peace shortly after the death of his father, as he appears on the roll of county magistrates for the first time, 33 Eliz. He was also foreman of the grand jury, 39 & 41, Eliz.

Charles Lloyd married Anne, third daughter of Edward Herbert, of Montgomery, Sheriff in 1557 and 1568. His son, and heir, was Brochwell Lloyd, of Leighton, who entered the army and rose to the rank of sergeant-major, equivalent to that of lieutenant-colonel, and became gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I.

And now we approach our THIRD period in the records of the manor of Leighton. Either the claims of the numerous family of the father of Charles Lloyd, or his own costly expenditure about the court, necessitated the sale of the Leighton estates, about the time that his son Charles came of age. The purchaser was Edward Waties, of Burway, near Ludlow, a barrister, and having a local connection, as chief steward of the manor of Deythur, from 7 James I, to 20 James I, 1609-1622, to Sir Francis Newport, knight. It was probably subsequent to 1622 that the sale took place. However, in the 14th James I, 1617, Brochwel Lloyd resided at Leighton, and Margaret Waties, in her settlement of marriage with Edward Corbett, dated 12th June 1617, is styled daughter of[1] Edward Waties, of Burway. Edward Waties was subsequently raised to the bench as one of the king's justices in ordinary of his Highness's Council on the Marches of Wales. On 11th April 1635, Edward Waties, of Leighton, in the county of Montgomery, Esq., settled his estates in Leighton, Guilsfield, Pool, Cletterwood, and the Gaer, Forden, on his daughters, Anne, the wife of Edward Fox, Esq., and Margaret, the wife of Edward Corbet,

[1] *Montgomeryshire Collections*, v, 469.

senr., after his own decease, and their issue; Annie Fox died without issue, and the Leighton estates passed altogether to Margaret and her issue by Edward Corbet, son of Thomas Corbett, of Longnor. This Edward Corbet of Leighton, Montgomeryshire, was created a baronet, 20th June 1642. It is generally assumed, that Sir Edward, who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1651, was an offshoot of the Corbets of Moreton Corbet, and there is much probability, but no certainty, in favour of this theory.[1] Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, discusses the subject with great fairness.

"Sir Edward Corbet, of Longnor, knight and baronet, was twelfth in descent (according to the pedigree in the *Visitation*) from William Corbet of Acley, a younger son of Robert Corbet, of Caus, and brother of Roger Corbet of Leigh. But this descent is supported by no evidence, and if by Acley is meant Acheley, in the parish of Albrighton, it did not become the property of the Corbets of Longnor, till a much later period, by marriage with the heiress of Carles.

"I cannot trace the family by authentic proof higher than John Corbet, of Besford, to whom John Corbet, of Stanford, who was probably his father, and who was a branch of the Corbets of Wattlesborough, granted a lease of lands in Habberley, in 41 Edward III. Three years later, Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, who, on the supposition above stated, was his kinsman, granted him part of the rent of a mill in Habberley: he was living in 10 Richard II. In 4 Henry V, the abbot and convent of Salop appointed John Corbet of Habberley, son, as I conceive, of John of Besford, their forester of the Wrekin. His son, also named John, appears to have acquired Longnor and Achley by marriage with the heiress of Carles, of Albrighton, and he occurs with the designation of 'John Corbet de Longnore, gentilman,' in 35 Henry VI. Fifth in descent from him was the present sheriff, who was

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 125.

created a baronet in 1642, when Charles I visited this country."

The issue of the marriage between Sir Edward Corbet and Margaret Waties was—1, Edward Corbet de Leighton, armiger, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1652; 2, Thomas; 3, Francis; 4, Richard; 5, Charles; 6, Waties of Elton, Herefordshire, who married Margaret Weaver, of that locality, and dying in 1689, was buried at Lebotwood, Salop, leaving behind him a son, named Thomas, whose grandson Charles claimed the baronetcy on the death of Sir Richard, and a daughter Jane, married to John Flint, gentleman, and mother of Robert Flint, the heir to the Longnor and Leighton estates on the death of his third cousin, Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.

Edward Corbet, son of the first baronet, married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, Knight, afterwards Lord Newport, and dying in the lifetime of his father, May 30, 1653, left a son,

Richard, second baronet, F.R.S., successor to his grandfather. Sir Richard was an intimate acquaintance of William Lord Russell, eldest son of the Earl of Bedford, and survived him only a few months, being in a bad state of health at the time when that distinguished patriot suffered. On the morning of his execution we learn from[1] *Burnet's Journal*, that his lordship asked the Dean Tillotson, how Sir Richard Corbet was, who he heard was sick. He married Victoria, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, Co. Southampton, Knight, and died 1st August 1683, at the age of 42, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Uvedale Corbet, third baronet, who married Mildred, daughter of James, Earl of Salisbury, and died 15th October, 1701, being succeeded in the title and estates by his son and heir,

Sir Richard Corbett, fourth baronet, of Leighton and Longnor, and M.P. for Shrewsbury, born in 1696. He died unmarried, September 25th, 1774. At his de-

[1] *Life of Lord Russell*, vol. ii, page 276.

cease, the baronetcy was claimed by Charles Corbett, a clerk in a lottery office in London, and son of Charles Corbett, bookseller, whose father Thomas was son of Waties Corbet of Elton, Herefordshire, the grandson of the first baronet. Charles Corbet died in reduced circumstances, leaving a son Richard, who was in the East India Company's service.

But the Leighton and Longnor estates were beyond doubt left by the will of Sir Richard Corbett, fourth baronet, to Robert[1] Flint, son of Jane Corbet, daughter of Waties Corbet, junior, of Elton, Herefordshire, the grandson of the first baronet. We glean some information concerning him from Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire.*

Robert Corbett (sheriff of Shropshire in 1778)—for Mr. Flint took the name and arms of Corbett of Longnor—was son of John Flint by Jane, daughter of Waties Corbett of Micklewood, whose father, also Waties Corbett of Elton, in Herefordshire, was second son of Sir Edward Corbett, sheriff in 1651. The present sheriff succeeded to the Longnor estate, and took the name of Corbett on the decease of his third cousin, Sir Richard Corbett, in 1774. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Thomas Russell, of Lydleys Hayes, in the county of Salop; and, secondly, Anne, daughter of Ambrose Isted, of Ecton, in the county of Northampton, but left no issue by either of his wives.

His brother, John Flint, who had also taken the name and arms of Corbett, died without male issue, and the Leighton and Longnor estates were devised to the son of their sister Diana by Joseph Plymley, the venerable Joseph Plymley, archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford, who assumed the name and arms of Corbett in 1804, and conferred additional prestige on his family by his ecclesiastical dignities, eloquence, and zeal. He was twice married. He married first Jane Josepha, daughter of Thomas Panton, Esq. His second wife, Matty, was third daughter of Dansey Dansey, Esq., of

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 209; *Montgomeryshire Collections*, v, 470.

Brinsop, co. Hereford, and died in 1812, aged 40. Archdeacon Corbett was the first to discover the remarkable talents of a young carpenter at Longnor, named Samuel Lee, who was subsequently Professor of Arabic and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. Some carved work[1] indicative of his skill in his original avocation was the object of much interest and admiration at Leighton Hall, and was, until lately, preserved.

Full of years and honour, Archdeacon Corbett died 22nd June, 1838, aged 79 years, and was succeeded by his son Panton Corbett, of Leighton and Longnor, who had represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1820 and 1826. He married in 1814 Lucy Favoretta, daughter of Dr. Jones, of Lichfield. He sold the Leighton estate to Christopher Bullen, Esq., who took the name of Leyland, and devised his estate at Leighton to his nephew, John Naylor, Esq., sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1853, who has signalised his proprietorship by his improvement of his beautiful estate, and by his unceasing consideration for the comfort and welfare of his numerous tenantry. He has drained his land at a great expense, and erected new homesteads and farm buildings, and built a magnificent mansion for himself on the site of the old hall. In July 1851 he commenced a new district church and a parsonage for the incumbent.

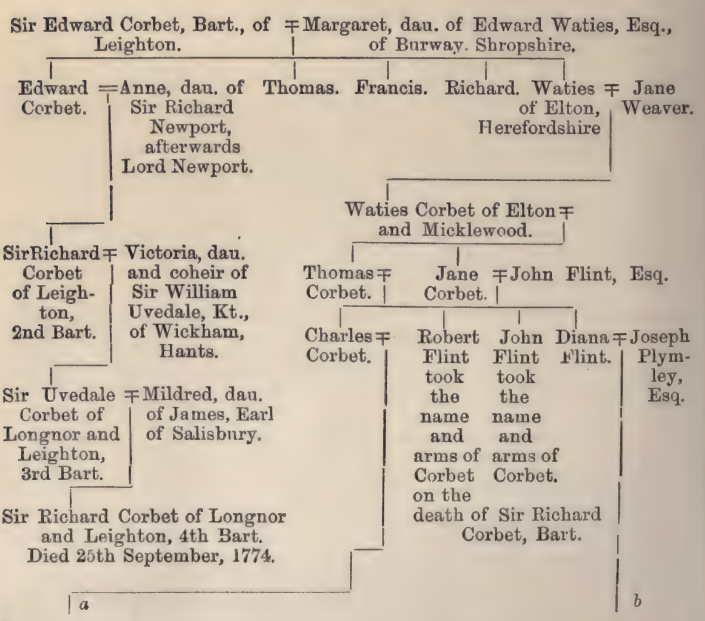
"Trelystan with Leighton" contains a population of 524, and is endowed with an income of £150 per

[1] Samuel Lee was born at Longnor, of humble parentage, 14th May 1783, and was educated in the charity school of his native village, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to a carpenter. While labouring at his craft, he mastered the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages. Subsequently, he acquired a knowledge of Arabic, Persian, French, German, and Italian, with the assistance of Archdeacon Corbett, who procured his appointment to the mastership of a foundation school at Shrewsbury. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, 1813, graduated B.A. 1818, took holy orders, and became Professor of Arabic in that University 1819, and in 1831 Regius Professor of Hebrew. He died at Barley, Herts, 16th December 1852.

annum, and is in the diocese of Hereford. The Rev. J. Judge was the first incumbent, and upon his death in 1876 he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Sawers.

The village of Leighton is situated on the eastern bank of the Severn. Leighton Hall was erected on the declivity of Mynnydd Digoll. Colonel Edward Corbett, M.P. for South Shropshire in 1868 and 1874, is still the possessor of Longnor, the more ancient seat of the Corbet family in Shropshire, and retains the manor of Middletown, in the parish of Alberbury, which formed part of the ancient Leighton estate. The arms of the Corbets were—*Or*, two ravens in pale *ppr.* within a bordure, engrailed, *sa.* bezantée. Crest—A raven *ppr.* with a holly branch in its bill *vert*, fructed *gu.*

A PEDIGREE SHEWING THE CONNECTION OF THE CORBETS WITH THE FLINTS AND PLYMLEYS.


Sir Edward Corbet, Bart., of Leighton.
Margaret, dau. of Edward Waties, Esq., of Burway, Shropshire.
Edward Corbet.
Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Newport, afterwards Lord Newport.
Thomas.
Francis.
Richard. Waties of Elton, Herefordshire
Jane Weaver.
Waties Corbet of Elton and Micklewood.
Sir Richard Corbet of Leighton, 2nd Bart.
Victoria, dau. and coheir of Sir William Uvedale, Kt., of Wickham, Hants.
Thomas Corbet.
Jane Corbet.
John Flint, Esq.
Sir Uvedale Corbet of Longnor and Leighton, 3rd Bart.
Mildred, dau. of James, Earl of Salisbury.
Charles Corbet.
Robert Flint took the name and arms of Corbet on the death of Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.
John Flint took the name and arms of Corbet.
Diana Flint.
Joseph Plymley, Esq.
Sir Richard Corbet of Longnor and Leighton, 4th Bart. Died 25th September, 1774.
a
b

a	b
Charles Corbet claimed to be the 5th Baronet on the death of Sir Richard.	The Rev. Joseph Plymley, Archdeacon of Salop, took the name of Corbett and arms. Died 22nd June, 1838. = Jane Josepha, daughter of Thomas Panton, Esq.
Richard Corbet, in the East India Company's Service, claimed to be the 6th Baronet.	Panton Corbett, Esq., of Longnor and Leighton, M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1820 and 1826. = Lucy Favoretta, dau. of Dr. Jones, of Lichfield.
Edward Corbett, Esq., of Longnor Hall, M.P. for South Shropshire in 1868 and 1874. = Elizabeth Anne Teresa, dau. of Robert Shell, Esq.	
Edward, J.P., born February 7, 1843. = Louisa Mary, eldest daug. of Sir Ch. Edward Isham Bart., of Lamport Hall, Co. Northampton, July 12, 1871.	

APPENDIX A.

Re EDWARD WATIES (*supra*, p. 343).

The following passage occurs in *The Beaufort Progress through Wales*, p. 24, which is interesting as respects a former owner of Leighton :—

"Ludlow church, against ye north wall of ye high chancell are the two figures kneeling of Edward Waties, Esq., and his lady, with ye arms and inscription following: *Ar.* on a chevron *gu.*, between three foxes heads erased, 2 and 1 of the second.

"This monument was erected by Edward Waties, Esq., one of his Maj'ties council in ordinary in the principalitie and marches of Wales in his lifetime. A'no ætat S. 70 in memorial of himselfe and Martha his late wife, deceased, who was daughter of Sir Charles Fox, Kt. and Dame Isabell his wife, who departed this life the second day of October 1629. They had issue between them three sons, Charles, Edward, and Timothy, and four daughters, Margaret, Isabel, Margaret, and Ann, of all which onely two are now living; Margaret the younger, who is married to Edward Corbet of Longnor, in the county of Salop, Esq., and Anne, who is married to Edward Foxe of Ludford, in the county of Hereford, Esq."

APPENDIX B.

Re CHARLES CORBETT (see page, 346 *supra*).

On the death of Sir Richard Corbett, of Leighton, fourth baronet, without issue, September 25, 1774, the baronetcy reverted to Charles Corbet, descended from

Waties Corbet, of Elton, Herefordshire, sixth and youngest son of the first baronet. He had been regarded with much favour by Sir Richard Corbett, until his affairs became embarrassed, and was much disappointed by the tenour of his kinsman's will. The threatened storm was delayed till the death of Sir Charles Corbett, May 26, 1808, when his son Richard resorted twice to litigation. Great and wide was the interest felt in this important cause, and the magnates of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire were appealed to for help and co-operation in behalf of Sir Richard Corbett, sixth Baronet. But the resolute and protracted struggle was ineffectual; and the will of Sir Richard Corbet, devising the Leighton estates to the Flints, and subsequently to the Plymleys, was established by the long and expensive process of litigation.

The following interesting account of the celebrated trial, which took place respecting the Leighton and other estates, appeared in the *Salopian Journal* of March 24th, 1813:—

"Corbett *v.* Corbett.—This was an ejectment directed by the Court of Chancery and tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury respecting the validity of certain codicils to the will of the late Sir Richard Corbett, Bart., of Longnor, Salop, and in which the first devisee under the will, who was styled Sir Richard Corbett, Bart., was plaintiff, and the archdeacon Corbett defendant.

"Mr. Dauncey, on the part of the defendant, taking the lead, under the direction of the court, opened the case in support of the codicils in one of the most eloquent and luminous addresses we ever witnessed, of above two hours' continuance.

"It appeared that the late Sir Richard Corbett, being owner of estates in the counties of Salop and Montgomery, devised the same by his will, dated in 1764, to his kinsman, Charles Corbett of London, bookseller, for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail, and in default of such issue to his (the testator's) kinsman, Robert Flint (the late Mr. Corbett), and his issue male, with the like remainders to his brothers, and then to the late Mrs. Plymley (sister to the late Mr. Corbett) for life, and after her decease to her son, the present Archdeacon Corbett, for life, and with remainder to his first and

other sons in tail; and the testator appointed the said Robert Flint (late Corbett) one of the trustees and executors of his said will.

"Several codicils, up to the year 1770, were made to this will, in the latter end of which year the said Charles Corbett became insolvent.

"By a codicil, dated in June 1771, the testator took the said Charles Corbett and his issue out of the limitations, letting in the subsequent remainders, and thereby leaving the estates in the first instance to the late Mr. Corbett, with remainders over, as in his will, directing the persons who should be in possession of his estates to take the name of Corbett.

"Two other codicils were afterwards made, one in August 1771, and the last in July 1773, confirmatory of the former.

"Mr. Dauncey, after stating to this effect, and showing that Sir Richard Corbett, the testator, and the late Mr. Corbett, were both equally descended in the fourth degree from Sir Edward Corbett, and that he was one of his nearest relations, went into a general statement of the evidence he was in possession of, making many striking observations on different parts. He then proceeded to bring forward his proofs, consisting of depositions taken in a former suit, instituted by the present plaintiff and dismissed on his own motion when set down for hearing by the defendant; full instructions from Sir Richard Corbett to Mr. Ashby in writing respecting the codicil in question; various letters from him on the subject, expressing his anxiety to have it completed, and his satisfaction at the disposition he had made, both before, and subsequent to, its execution; also letters to other persons at, and after, this period, on different matters of business, in which Sir Richard Corbett was concerned, some of them as trustee jointly with the late Thomas Hill, Esq., for the Condover estate, and proofs of his acting in the capacity of a magistrate; and the whole establishing, beyond all doubt, the fact of his competency to business, and also proving the handwriting of the testator to the three latter codicils, and of the subscribing witnesses thereto.

"We have neither time nor space to particularise, but when about half of the written documents had been gone through, and before any of the many other respectable witnesses, who were ready on the part of the defendant, had been examined, Mr. Jervis for the plaintiff shortly addressed the jury, stating that his client was totally ignorant of the written evidence, which he (Mr. Jervis) considered as so convincing and conclusive in proof of the authenticity of the codicils in question,

that he would not attempt to produce evidence which could contradict it.

"The learned judge then observed that he should have stopped the case sooner if it had not been a pauper cause, and addressed the jury shortly, saying that no case was ever more clearly established, and that the defendant was undoubtedly entitled to their verdict, which they immediately gave for him.

"The instant it was known, acclamations of the people without the hall proclaimed the joy and pleasure with which this verdict was received, confirming the possession of the estates to a family, than which, we may safely assert, one more generally and highly respected and beloved is not among us.

"In the immediate neighbourhood of the archdeacon the joy and satisfaction of the inhabitants were displayed in every possible way: seventeen bonfires were seen from the village: the public-houses in the country opened by the tenants and neighbours: illuminations in the adjoining villages, and crowds of people waiting on the roads for the carriages, which might have returned on the Friday: all ranks of people, both friends and acquaintances—the opulent and the poor, all evinced their pleasure at the result of this trial, which has of late excited so much of the public attention, and by which the rightful owners of this property are now proved to have been so undeservedly and improperly annoyed and harassed."

Sir Charles Corbett, father of the plaintiff, Sir Richard, succeeded to an annuity of £100 per annum by the death of his kinsman, Sir Richard Corbett.

The son, Richard, was in the East India Company's service. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of 1809, some details are given of the grounds of the claim of Sir Charles. It states:—

"He was invited to the family mansion, and introduced by Sir Richard to his friends as his heir. In public assemblies and other meetings he was avowed by him as successor to his estates, pursuant to which he made his will, when at the age of 68, in which he gave all his estates, mansion, etc., to him as tenant for life, and to his first son and his heirs in tail male, and lest any doubts should arise as to his intentions of giving his estates to the issue of Sir Charles, he adds a codicil, making a strict settlement on the issue male of Sir Charles. He confirms and re-publishes his will in five successive codicils, up to the advanced age of 75. The will and codicils are in the handwriting of the testator; but at length, when the baronet

was at a very advanced age, in renunciation of his former purposes, a seventh codicil was added (not written by Sir Richard) leaving his heir-at-law an annuity of £100 per annum only. If Sir Charles had acted with resolution, instead of having accepted the annuity, he would at least have endeavoured to recover the estates."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* gives various details of this branch of the Corbetts :—

"Mr. Charles Corbett was a bookseller, and his son, the late Sir Charles Corbett, succeeded him in the same business, to which he added that of a lottery office keeper. But being too early in life engaged in lottery speculations, which he thought justifiable, he proved unfortunate. At a period when he should have been animated with the highest hopes, knowing himself to have been the immediate heir of Richard Corbet, who had never married, he was burdened with family care and embarrassments resulting from unsuccessful efforts to make a fortune by some lucky lottery adventure. At this period, when between twenty and thirty, he had strong religious impressions, and appeared likely to establish himself in a very respectable business, being, in addition to the above-mentioned pursuits, both a partner in and publisher of the *Whitehall Evening Post;* but, by a continued unsuccessful pursuit of the favours of the blind goddess, Fortune, he became uneasy in his temper and distressed in his circumstances. Had he then adopted the measure of retirement to the mansion of Sir Richard, he would have prevented the disappointment that he soon after experienced. He resolved still to push his fortunes in London, but all his efforts proved ineffectual, and one continued series of disasters followed him. Through all he maintained an even and regular course of exertion to mend his fortune. But when he found himself deprived of his paternal estates, this appeared to be the last sad stroke which broke his spirit and rendered him too indifferent to the great objects of life, while he displayed an honest and honourable principle in his conduct and dealings with the world, he too much neglected his family interests. Though frequently persuaded to take legal steps, he remained undetermined, and at last sat down in a situation far below his birth, and passed a life, protracted to a late period, in narrow circumstances, though he had a family whose early fruits promised him comfort and satisfaction in their following years had he been enabled to place them in favourable situations."

After portraying his character in discriminating terms, it proceeds :—

"A most melancholy event attended the death of Sir Charles, which took place in the house of his son, Mr. Thomas Corbett, of Old Compton Street. Sir Charles's funeral was about to take place, and his family and friends were assembled to convey him to the place appointed for all living. The procession was about to proceed to St. Anne's Church, Westminster, when suddenly the son broke a blood-vessel, and fell down a lifeless corpse. So awful and affecting a circumstance occasioned a postponement of the funeral, and, after the delay of a few days, the father and son were interred in one common grave. This occurred on May 26th, 1808. The other son, Sir Richard, in the East India Company's Service, survived until 1814."

John Flint[1] took the name of Corbett, and was father of Diana Flint, who married Henry Peele, of Shrewsbury, who was father of Joshua Peele, of Dogpole, Shrewsbury, wine merchant, who died February 23rd, 1845, aged 67, leaving issue, one of whom was Diana, who married Charles Thomas Woosnam, Esq., of Newtown, one of the original members of the Powys-land Club. There are descendants of John Flint (afterwards Corbett) still extant in Shrewsbury, but debarred from the Corbett inheritance by the clauses of Sir Richard's will.

[1] John Flint is spoken of, erroneously, as without issue, in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. v, p. 470.

ACCOUNT OF A WELSH MARRIAGE CONTRACT DEED MADE IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I, 1627.

By Rev. JOHN DAVIES, M.A.

It is called an "Indenture", made "betweene Henry Pryce of *Taltwythym*, in the county of Merioneth, Esquire, and Ewen Pryce of *Kynvel*, in the same county, wydowe, mother of the said Henry Pryce, on thone party, and David ap John David ap Owen of *Llanidloes*, in the county of Montgomery, gent., on thother party"; and "Witnesseth that, whereas a marriage is intended shortly by the grace and permission of Allmighty God, to be had and solemnised betweene John Jones, one of the sonnes of the sayd David ap John David ap Owen, on thone party, and Lowry Pryce, one of the daughters of the said Ewen Pryce, and syster of the said Henry on thother party."

I have no information of the Pryces of Taltwythym and Kynvel in Merionethshire. The father of the intending bridegroom is mentioned in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. vii, p. 50, and his pedigree is traced up to Llywarch Hen and Gwenllian, daughter of Mervyn Vrych, who was king of North Wales in the ninth century. His father is sometimes named John David ap Owen, and John ap David ap Owen (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 262, 264). Another gentleman is described in the same *Collections* as Griffith David ap John, and as Griffith ap David ap John (*Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 377). It was a time of transition, and sometimes, it seems, the prefix, *ap*, was omitted. John David ap Owen, who is termed "generosus", was Mayor of Llanidloes in 1594 (36 Eliz.), and in subsequent years. He married Catherine, daughter of Morgan Gwynne, Esq., who was sheriff of the county in 1582. His son does

not seem to have taken much interest in municipal affairs, but his grandson, the John Jones mentioned in the Deed, was Mayor of Llanidloes in 1654, and in following years.

The Deed then provides for the payment of the bride's dower, of which part was to be paid "at the ensealinge and delivery of these presents", and another part, "upon the feaste of Phillip and Jacob, the Apostles, next ensueing the date of these presents". The remainder of the dowry was to be paid "upon the sixteenth day of November next ensueing the date thereof at the poarch of the parishe church of Manghenlleth in the said county of Montgomery". It was an ancient custom to pay, or to contract to pay, the bride's dower at the door, or in the porch of the parish church, and our mediæval lawers taught that it was only lawful to assign it thus: "in facie Ecclesiæ". "Neque alibi", says Selden in his "Uxor Hebraica" (*Opera* iii, 680), "quam in facie Ecclesiæ et ad ostium Ecclesiæ, atque ante dispensationem in initio Contractus (ut Juris Consultus (*sic*) nostri veteres aiunt) sic fundi dos legitime assignari potuit."

In a marriage contract, entered into by Robert Fitz-Roger, in the 6th Edward I, with Robert de Tybetot, he engages to endow the bride, Hawisia, daughter of the said Robert de Tybetot, "*at the church-door* on her wedding day, with lands amounting to the value of one hundred pounds per annum." (Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ii, 82, Hazlitt's ed.) In this case the endowment was from the father of the bridegroom; but however provided, it was assigned, or paid, in its concluding form, at the door, or in the porch, of the parish church.

The Deed then proceeds, with much elaborate phraseology to convey to Henry and Ewen Pryce, on behalf of Lowry Pryce and her intended husband, a large extent of lands, with tenements and their appurtenances, and sundry rights of a mediæval kind. In the first place there is conveyed "all that capitall mesuage or burgage, with th' appurtenances, commonly called

Ty John David ap Owen, lyinge and beinge in the towne of Llanidloes in the said county of Montgomery". The term burgage, meant primarily a rent paid by a burgher to the king or the superior lord, but later, as in this Deed, only a house within a borough. According to family tradition, this house was afterwards called Llanidloes Old Hall. It has long since disappeared. The names of some of the lands conveyed in the Deed, may be interesting to the local antiquarians. First, there are named "foure acres of errable land lyinge dispersedly among the lands late of Lewis Gwyn, esquire, in a field neare to the longe bridge of Llanidloes, beneath the highway which leadeth from Llanidloes to Trevegllwys in the township of Kilmachar, now in the possession and occupation of one Morgan Vaughan, gent., or his undertenants"; then a meadow called *y Weirglodd gron*, containinge by estimation three dayes wathe of hey, be it more or lesse, lyinge and beinge in Kilmachar aforesaid"; also six acres lying near the long bridge, "above the highway which leadeth from Llanidloes to Trevegloes, in the occupation of one Nicholas Shuttleworth", and "adjoyneinge to Comons there called *yr allt goz*, together with a small quillet or parcell of errable lande thereto next adjoyneinge".

Mention is made of a tenement, with its appurtenances, in the occupation of one Thomas Kenderdine or his undertenants. This appears to mean a farmhouse, and the land connected with it. This tenement was in Keven pennarth and Glyn havren Iskoed, in the county of Montgomery. Other farms were held by Morgan ap Evan ap Rhytherch, Lewis Ellis, and Cadwalladar Edward. Another parcel of arable and pasture land is called *y kae banhadlog* in Keven penarth; another, *y llwyndyris*; another, *yr horey*, lying in Keven penarth Uchkoed. All "howses, edifices, buildings, barnes, stables, gardens, orchards, landes, tenements, meadowes, leasowes, pastures, feedings, comons, wayres, turbaryes, wayes, easments, liberties, and fitte comodities, emoluments, and hereditaments, whatsoever, belonginge to

the sayd mesuages, etc.", are conveyed, "except one meese place containinge half a burgage wyth a garden plott thereto adjoyninge" in the town of Llanidloes, "in a parte there called *heol y bont heere*, and also, except one mesuage or tenement called *pen y castell*, with the right members and appurtenances thereunto belonginge, lyinge in the township of Mauleth, in the said parishe of Llanidloes". I cannot explain the word *meese*, unless it is the Welsh *maes*, a field, nor the phrase, *half a burgage*, except on the supposition that *burgage*, which meant primarily a rent-charge, was used to denote a certain quantity of land in a borough.

It is also covenanted in the Deed that John Jones, during the term of his natural life, may take "sufficient howsboote, fireboote, heyboote and hedgboote in, upon, and throughout a certaine parcell of wood grounde called *Koid pant y gwindw* (the same being part and parcell of the mesuage or tenement, now in the possession and occupation of the sayd Thomas Kinderdine) to be spent and expended upon the said premises". It is stated in *Les termes de la Ley* (ed. 1685) that, "Housebote is necessary timber that the lessee for years or for life, may take upon the ground to repair the houses upon the same ground to him leased". Heybote, it is said "may be taken for necessary stuff to make rakes, forks, and such like instruments, wherewith men use in summer to tedde and make hay". "Hedgebote is necessary stuff to make and mend hedges."

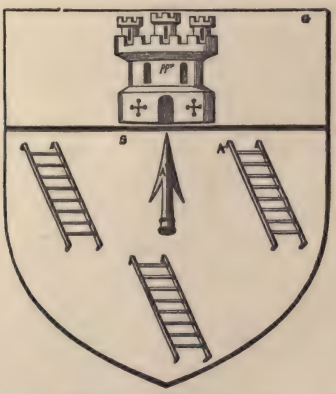
The sealing and delivery of the Indenture are witnessed by William Williams (clerke), Edw. Lewis, Richard Pryce, David ap Owen David, David ap Harry ap Humfrey, Matthew Jones, John Jones, and John Pryce.

P.S.—The word *wathe*, used in the description of *y Weirglodd Gron*, seems to be the W. *gwaith*, work, labour, and to denote the extent of land that could be mowed in a day, or about an acre. I have not met with the word elsewhere.

Pant y Gwindw. The end of the word, *Gwindw*, is rather indistinct. It may be *dwr*, but only *w* is visible. J. D.

24*th June*, 1880.

NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF SEVERAL WELSH COATS OF ARMS.



The origin of this coat of arms is thus given in a work presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library by Mr. Thomas Morris, and entitled, "*Historical Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry*, tending to show the origin of many English and foreign coats of arms, circumstances and customs (Worcester, 1795)", and which abounds in similar curious information.

"There is an instance in the arms of Lloyd of Milford, in Cardiganshire, Bart., of a bearing for taking a town. He bears *sable* a spear's head, its point embrued between three scaling ladders *argent*. On a chief *gules*, a castle triple towered proper. One of the ancestors of this family was honoured with a grant of this coat of arms by the great Rhys, Prince of South Wales. When Rhys, hurt to the soul to behold his kingdom tributary to the English, determined to attempt the restoration of its ancient glory; and during the quarrel of Henry II with Becket, in the year 1165, he began the war.

Lloyd took the castle of Cardigan (then called Abertivy), by scalado, from the Earl of Clare, who defended it with the Flemings; for which Rhys ap Gryffyth gave him the above-mentioned coat."

In Meyrick's *History of Cardiganshire*, p. 149, under the head "Castell Hywell", the same incident is related on the authority of an ancient manuscript in the possession of the Lloyd family :—

"Kadivor ap Dinawol, a man of great valour and conduct, having taken the Castle of Cardigan from the Earl of Clare and the Flemings by scalado, was honoured by his prince, who was also his first cousin (viz., the great Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales), for that service, with these arms, viz., *sa.*, a spear's head embrued inter three scaling ladders *arg.*, on a chief *gu.*, a castle triple-towered of the second."

David ap Llewelin Llwyd of Castle Howel was eleventh in descent from Kadivor, and was the first knight of the shire for the county of Cardigan, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was also ancestor of the Lloyds of Milford, Baronets.

The coat of arms is claimed for a Montgomeryshire family, Owen of Glansevern, according to a pedigree prepared by Walter Davies (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 232). It does not, however, entirely coincide with the pedigrees given by Lewys Dwnn in his *Visitations*, vol. i, pp. 143 and 309. The origin of this coat of arms is interesting as a traditional instance of armorial ensigns being assigned, at a very early date, by a Welsh prince to one of his followers.

Arms.—Paly of eight *ar.* and *gu.*

We may give another instance of the same sort :— "Sande Hardd, lord of Morton, son of Cariadog of Anglesea, came to serve the Prince of Powys against the English, to whom was given the township of Burton in the parish of Gresford in Denbighshire; he bore *vert*, a lion rampant *or*." His great-great-grandson, Llewelyn, served the Prince of Powys, and for his good service at

the battle of Corwen the Prince gave him the township of Gelligynan, and therewithal endowed him with this coat armour, viz., paly of eight *ar.* and *gules* (Reynold's *Display of Heraldry*, 1739). In *Historical Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry*, p. 118, the following interesting account is given of the origin of these arms :—

"Llewelyn ap Ynyr ap Howel ap Morriddig ap Sande Hardde, by his valour in battle, obtained from his Prince Gryffid ap Madoc, Lord of Dinas Bran, a bearing, which was paly of eight *or* and *gules*. While he was talking to his prince, after the battle in which he had shown his courage, with his left hand smeared with blood, he accidentally drew it across his sword, and left on it the mark of his four fingers, which the Prince observing, ordered him to bear ever after on his shield."

ARMS OF WILLIAMS OF COCHWILLAN AND OF YSTYMCOLWYN (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 346).

The same work has the following on these arms.

"There is an example of very ancient arms taken from a circumstance which happened long before the Crusades, in the shield of Sir Hugh Williams of Nant, in Carnarvonshire, who bears *gules*, a chevron *ermine* between Saxons' heads proper, which was assumed by one of his ancestors on account of his having made Saxon princes prisoners in the wars of the Welsh and Saxons."

"John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in his Life of Bishop Williams, speaks in the following encomiastic but *outré* manner of the Williams' family: 'Among the champions of greatest note and valour, that did the best feats of chivalry against the Saxons, was a gallant commander, the top of the house of Williams, which is preserved in memory to this day. *De tree pen Saix.* Their pedigree grew up to the Princes of North Wales in Stephen's days, as it is deducted by authentic records by Evan Lloyd of Egloyfach, in Denbighshire; and Jacob Chaloner, of London, gent. The same doth demonstrate that Williams of Coywillanne continued his arms with interruption or alteration from Edneuet Vychan, Lord Stewart of Wales, 1240, and Henry III his reign, anno 25. When one of his lineage was advanced to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, he had engraven on a silver standish as I have seen:

"'Qui sublime fori potuit conscenderetignum
Par fuit hunc capitum robur habere trium.'"

PEDIGREE OF CHARLES

From an old Copy now in the

Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powys, Earl of Chester, and Baron Denby. Anno 617.

Conan Garwyn, Prince of Powys.

Meredith Hen, Lord of Arustley and Cyfeiliog. ∓ Tudful, d. of Mervyn-vrych, King of all Wales.

Kadvail. ∓ Ales, d. and heir of Enion ap Llewelin, Lord of Knwclas.

Kadian. ∓ Ardden, d. of Moreiddig Warwyn, Lord of Llechryd.

Kuan. ∓ Jonet, d. of Riwallon ap Madoc ap Cadwgan, Lord of Nane, son of Blethyn, Prince of Powys.

Gwyn Gwaiddnerth, Knight. ∓ Eva, d. of Yvor Hael, of Gwern y Clapie, Esq.

Gronwy. ∓ Gweryl, d. of Madoc, Lord of Dinas Brân.

Griffith. ∓ Eva, d. of Evan ap Cadwgan.

Adam. ∓ Jane, d. of Mirick ap Kynric ap Pasgen, Lord of Guilsfield.

a

Owen, Prince of Wales. = Glades, d. of Llowarch ap Trahaiarn, Baron.

Iorwerth, Prince of Wales. = Mared, d. of Madoc, Prince of Powys.

Llewellin, the Great, Prince of Wales. = Tanglwyst, d. of Llowarch Holbrwch, Lord of Rosse in Denby-land.

Griffith, Prince of Wales. = Senena, d. of Rinallt, King of Man.

Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. = Elenor, d. of Simon de Mountfford, Earl of Lester.

Madock Goch.

Madoc Vychan.

Meredith.

Howell.

b

LLOYD OF NEWTOWN,

possession of Mr. R. Williams, *Newtown.*

Griffith, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, desc. of Brochwell, Prince of Powys. ∓ Jonet (?), d. of Sir William Camber, of Streton, Knight.

Milir Gryg, Lord Wyton and Westbry, and Baron of Tregynon, desc. from Brochwell, Prince of Powys. ∓ Jane, sister and heir of Meredith ap Robert, Lord of Cadewain.

Gwyn, Lord of Gilsfield. = Agnes, d. of Enion Vychan, Lord of Kevn-y-llys.

Llewelin. ∓ Ales, d. and h. of Robert ap Llowarch, of Cedewain.

Pasgen, Lord of Gilsfield. = Nest, d. of Llewelin ap Milir Gryg, Baron of Tregynon.

Enion. ∓ Gwenhwyfer, d. and h. of Philip ap Griffith, Lord of Manavon.

Mirick. = Gweryl, d. and h. of Evan Goch ap Rees, Gwnley, Lord Morton.

Llewelin. ∓ Ancred, d. and h. of Adam ap Madoc of Keri, Esq.

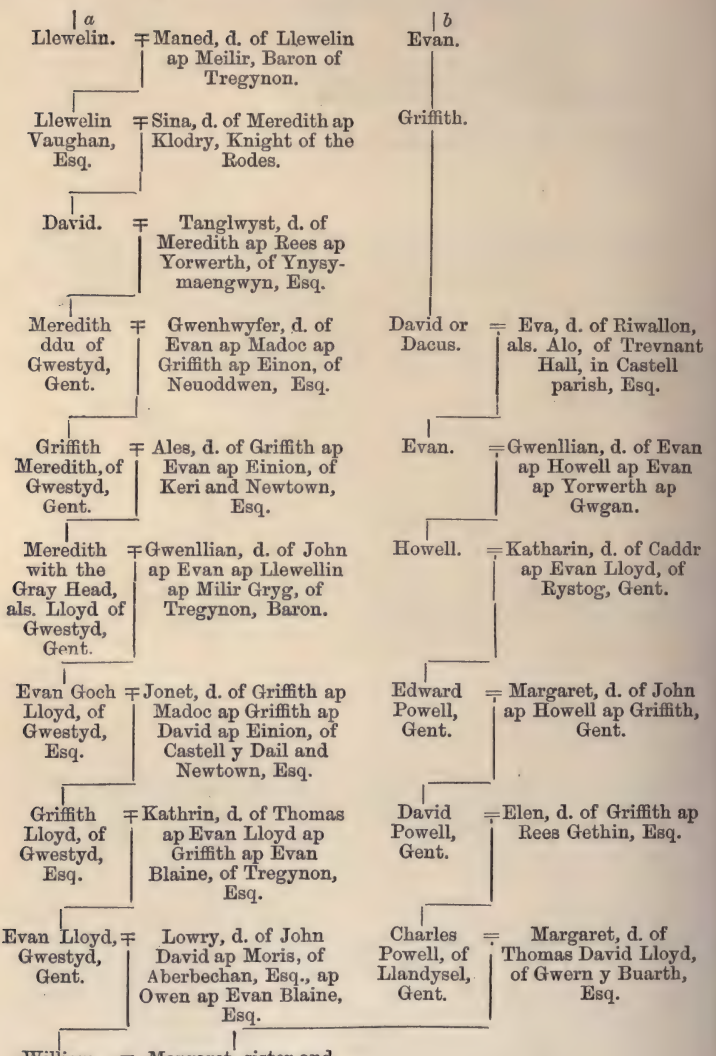
Owen. ∓ Gwen, d. of Howell ap Yorwerth ap Meredith, Lord of Arwystly.

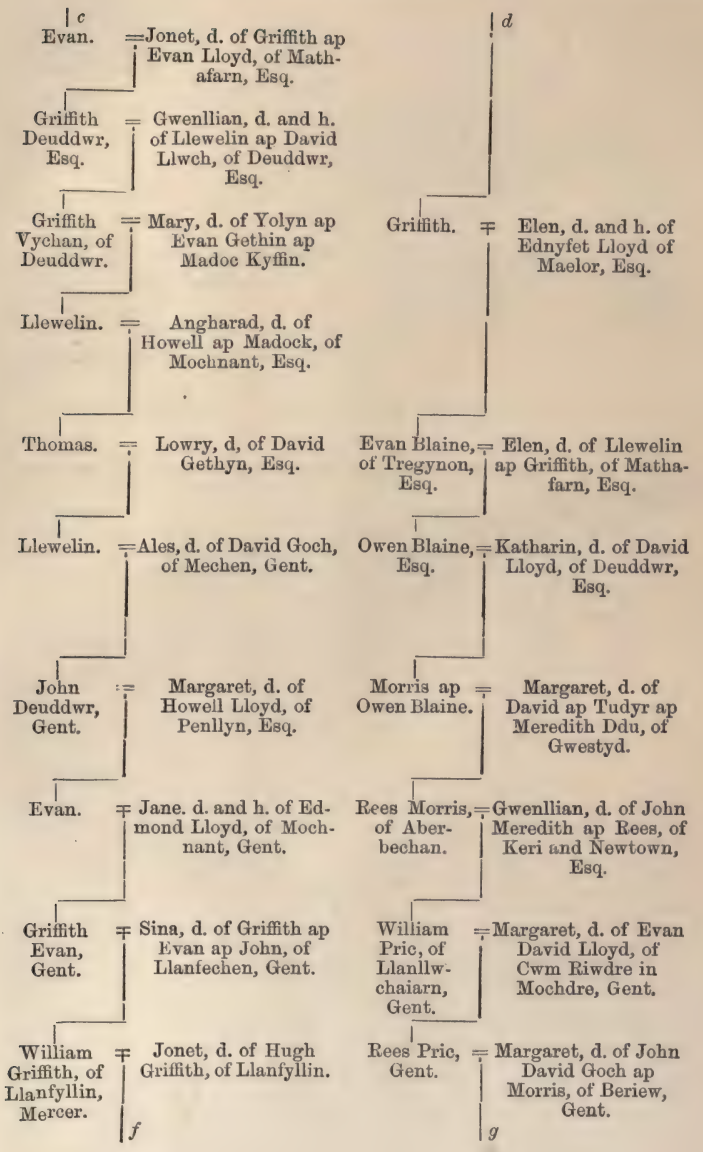
Madoc. ∓ Anne, d. of Adam ap Madock, of Keri, Esq.

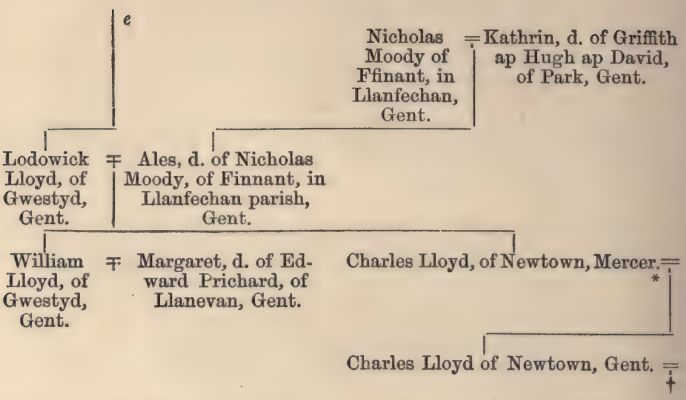
Llewelin Vychan, Esq. ∓ Margaret, d. of Griffith ap Yner Vychan, of Nane, Esq.

c

d

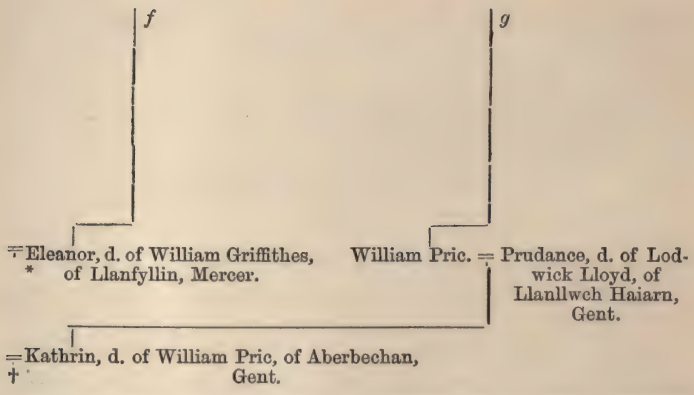

a
Llewelin.
Maned, d. of Llewelin ap Meilir, Baron of Tregynon.
Llewelin Vaughan, Esq.
Sina, d. of Meredith ap Klodry, Knight of the Rodes.
David.
Tanglwyst, d. of Meredith ap Rees ap Yorwerth, of Ynysymaengwyn, Esq.
Meredith ddu of Gwestyd, Gent.
Gwenhwyfer, d. of Evan ap Madoc ap Griffith ap Einon, of Neuoddwen, Esq.
Griffith Meredith, of Gwestyd, Gent.
Ales, d. of Griffith ap Evan ap Einion, of Keri and Newtown, Esq.
Meredith with the Gray Head, als. Lloyd of Gwestyd, Gent.
Gwenllian, d. of John ap Evan ap Llewellin ap Milir Gryg, of Tregynon, Baron.
Evan Goch Lloyd, of Gwestyd, Esq.
Jonet, d. of Griffith ap Madoc ap Griffith ap David ap Einion, of Castell y Dail and Newtown, Esq.
Griffith Lloyd, of Gwestyd, Esq.
Kathrin, d. of Thomas ap Evan Lloyd ap Griffith ap Evan Blaine, of Tregynon, Esq.
Evan Lloyd, Gwestyd, Gent.
Lowry, d. of John David ap Moris, of Aberbechan, Esq., ap Owen ap Evan Blaine, Esq.
William Lloyd, of Gwestyd, Gent.
Margaret, sister and heir of Charles Powell, of Bronfraith, in Llandyssil parish, Gent.
e
b
Evan.
Griffith.
David or Dacus.
Eva, d. of Riwallon, als. Alo, of Trevnant Hall, in Castell parish, Esq.
Evan.
Gwenllian, d. of Evan ap Howell ap Evan ap Yorwerth ap Gwgan.
Howell.
Katharin, d. of Caddr ap Evan Lloyd, of Rystog, Gent.
Edward Powell, Gent.
Margaret, d. of John ap Howell ap Griffith, Gent.
David Powell, Gent.
Elen, d. of Griffith ap Rees Gethin, Esq.
Charles Powell, of Llandysel, Gent.
Margaret, d. of Thomas David Lloyd, of Gwern y Buarth, Esq.


c
Evan.
Jonet, d. of Griffith ap Evan Lloyd, of Mathafarn, Esq.
Griffith Deuddwr, Esq.
Gwenllian, d. and h. of Llewelin ap David Llwch, of Deuddwr, Esq.
Griffith Vychan, of Deuddwr.
Mary, d. of Yolyn ap Evan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.
Llewelin.
Angharad, d. of Howell ap Madock, of Mochnant, Esq.
Thomas.
Lowry, d, of David Gethyn, Esq.
Llewelin.
Ales, d. of David Goch, of Mechen, Gent.
John Deuddwr, Gent.
Margaret, d. of Howell Lloyd, of Penllyn, Esq.
Evan.
Jane. d. and h. of Edmond Lloyd, of Mochnant, Gent.
Griffith Evan, Gent.
Sina, d. of Griffith ap Evan ap John, of Llanfechen, Gent.
William Griffith, of Llanfyllin, Mercer.
Jonet, d. of Hugh Griffith, of Llanfyllin.
f
d
Griffith.
Elen, d. and h. of Ednyfet Lloyd of Maelor, Esq.
Evan Blaine, of Tregynon, Esq.
Elen, d. of Llewelin ap Griffith, of Mathafarn, Esq.
Owen Blaine, Esq.
Katharin, d. of David Lloyd, of Deuddwr, Esq.
Morris ap Owen Blaine.
Margaret, d. of David ap Tudyr ap Meredith Ddu, of Gwestyd.
Rees Morris, of Abernechan.
Gwenllian, d. of John Meredith ap Rees, of Keri and Newtown, Esq.
William Pric, of Llanllwchaiarn, Gent.
Margaret, d. of Evan David Lloyd, of Cwm Riwdre in Mochdre, Gent.
Rees Pric, Gent.
Margaret, d. of John David Goch ap Morris, of Beriew, Gent.
g


e
Nicholas Moody of Ffinant, in Llanfechan, Gent.
Kathrin, d. of Griffith ap Hugh ap David, of Park, Gent.
Lodowick Lloyd, of Gwestyd, Gent.
Ales, d. of Nicholas Moody, of Finnant, in Llanfechan parish, Gent.
William Lloyd, of Gwestyd, Gent.
Margaret, d. of Edward Prichard, of Llanevan, Gent.
Charles Lloyd, of Newtown, Mercer.
*
Charles Lloyd of Newtown, Gent.
†

The arms that belonges to this, by heirs and acheevements only:—

1. *Sabel*, 3 nags' heads eraized, *argent*.
2. *Gules*, lion rampant regardant, *or*.
3. *Argent*, 3 boars' heads cooped sable, armed, *or*.
4. Quarterly *or* and *gules*, 4 lions passant, counter-changed.
5. *Vert*, 3 eglets display'd in ffes, *or*.
6. *Gules*, 3 lions passant *argent*.


f
g
Eleanor, d. of William Griffithes, of Llanfyllin, Mercer.
William Pric.
Prudance, d. of Lodwick Lloyd, of Llanllwch Haiarn, Gent.
Kathrin, d. of William Pric, of Aberbechan, Gent.

This is the true PEDIGREE of CHARLES LLOYD, of Newtown.....Colected out of the Bookes of Griffith Hiraithog, William Lleyn, Owen Gwynedd, Rees Kine, Lewis Dwn, Herald's Bards, John Salsbry of Rug, Howell Vaughan of Hengwrt, Muttyn Davies of Gwsane, William Morris of Llansilin, Esq.,

By me, MORRIS EVANS.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

By RICHARD WILLIAMS, Newtown.

(*Continued from page* 116.)

Ellis, Rev. Robert, better known by his bardic name *Cynddelw*, was a well known poet and writer, and an eminent minister of the Baptist denomination. He was born at Llanrhaiadr in 1812. He had few educational advantages in his youth, and was almost entirely self-taught. He began to preach in October 1834, and in 1837 was ordained at Llandulas, from which place he, in 1839, removed to Chirk, and thence, in 1847, to Sirhowy, Monmouthshire. He remained there until 1862, when he removed to Carnarvon, where he spent the remaining years of his life. Besides being an acceptable and popular preacher, Mr. Ellis was an excellent Welsh scholar, and an accomplished archæologist and lecturer upon antiquarian subjects connected with Wales and its literature. He was also indefatigable as a writer, and was the author of numerous works, among which may be mentioned: *Esboniad ar y Testament Newydd* (a Commentary on the New Testament) in three vols.; *Tafol y Beirdd* (The Bards' Scale); *Darlithiau ar Fedydd a Hanes y Bedyddwyr* (Lectures on Baptism and the History of the Baptists); *Egwyddorion Deonglyddiaeth Ysgrythyrol* (The Principles of Scriptural Interpretation); *Cofiant y Parch. Ellis Evans, D.D.* (Life of the Rev. Ellis Evans, D.D.); *Cofiant y Parch. John Williams, Rhos.* (Life of the Rev. John Williams, Rhos.); *Geiriadur Cymreig Cymraeg* (A Welsh Dictionary of Welsh), etc. He also edited editions of *Gorchestion y Beirdd*, and

several other works. For several years he was editor of a monthly periodical called *Y Greal*, and he wrote numerous articles for many of the Welsh magazines and newspapers on his favourite subjects, the poets, poetry, and literature of Wales. On August 3rd, 1875, he lectured on the "Poets and Poetry of Wales", at Llanrhaiadr. This was his last public appearance. On the 19th of the same month he died at Garth Eryr, in the parish of Llangedwyn. He was buried in the graveyard attached to the old Baptist Chapel at Chirk. Mr. Ellis was twice married, and left four children.—(*Gwyddoniadur.*)

Evans, John, of Llwynygroes, Llanymynech, the publisher of a map of North Wales. See the account of him, which has already appeared in *Mont. Coll.*, *supra*, p. 131, and xi, p. 7.

Evans, John, M.D., son of the above, author of a poem entitled "The Bee", etc.—(See *Ibid.*, p. 133.)

Evans, Rev. Robert Wilson, second son of the last-named Dr. Evans, Archdeacon of Westmoreland, author of *The Rectory of Valehead*, and numerous other works.—(See *Ibid.*, p. 133.)

Evans, Rev. William Edward, youngest son of Dr. Evans, Canon of Hereford, and author of several works.—(See *Ibid.*, p. 134.)

Evans, Thomas, a distinguished naval officer, the third son of the above Dr. Evans.—(See *Ibid.*, p. 135.)

Jones, Sir Charles Thomas, Knt., was the third son of Charles Thomas Jones, Esq., of Fronfraith, near Abermule. He was born in the year 1778, and married in 1817 the daughter of Gilbert Saltoun, Esq., Collector of Customs at Bermuda, by whom he had several children. He entered the navy in May 1791, and was present in the action of June 1st, 1794; also in that of June 23rd, 1795, when he was wounded. He became a retired rear-admiral in 1851. He was knighted by the Duke of Richmond, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in recognition of his public services. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Mont-

gomeryshire, and served the office of sheriff in 1832. He died on the 185 .

Jones, Rev. John Foulkes, B.A., was the eldest son of John Foulkes Jones, Esq., of Machynlleth, by Lydia, daughter of Thomas Foulkes, Esq., of that town. He was born in the year 1826. Having at an early age shown an inclination to enter the Calvinistic Methodist ministry, he studied for some years at the college of that denomination at Bala, and afterwards entered the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated B.A. He was ordained in 1856, and settled down at Machynlleth. In May 1861 he married Margaret, only daughter of Lewis Jones, Esq., of Shrewsbury, by whom he had several children. In 1858-9 he visited Egypt and the Holy Land, and upon his return published some account of his travels under the title, *Egypt in its Biblical Relations and Moral Aspects.* He also contributed several essays to the *Traethodydd*, a Welsh quarterly publication, and to other periodicals, Mr. Jones was a popular preacher, and was widely known and revered on account of the amiability and great piety of his character. During the last few years of his life he suffered much from a painful disease, which eventually proved fatal on April 14th, 1880. He was buried in the cemetery at Machynlleth on the 20th of the same month. His funeral was attended by some thousands from all parts of North Wales, Cardiganshire, and several English towns.

Jones, Joseph David, of Ruthin, a good musician and the author and compiler of numerous works relating to congregational singing, was born in the year 1827, at Bryngrugog, near Llanfair Caereinion. His father, being only a poor weaver, could not afford to give his children (of whom he had four) much instruction. Indeed, he never gave Joseph more than a year's schooling, and he appears to have greatly discouraged a taste for music shown at an early age by him. The youth, however, persevered, and, before he was twenty, published, under the title of *Y Per-*

ganiedydd (The Sweet Singer), a small collection of Psalm tunes, which met with a favourable reception, and the proceeds of the sale of which enabled him to enter the Training College in London, to prepare himself for the office of schoolmaster. After this he conducted a British school at Towyn for some years, leaving that place in October 1851 to occupy a similar position at Ruthin, which he held for fourteen years. He was a conscientious and successful teacher, and, in addition to his daily duties as such, he laboured incessantly to promote the taste and cultivation of congregational singing. In 1865 he resigned the mastership of the British School, and opened a private school for boarders. This he conducted successfully until his death, on September 17th, 1870. The following are Mr. Jones's principal works: *Y Perganiedydd*, already noticed above; *Y Cerub* (The Cherub); *Cydymaith y Cerddor* (The Singer's Companion), *Y Delyn Gymreig* (The Welsh Harp), *Alawon y Bryniau* (The Melodies of the Hills), *Caniadau Bethlehem* (Songs of Bethlehem), *Carolau, Emynau, ac Anthemau* (Carols, Hymns, and Anthems), and a cantata entitled *Llys Arthur* (Arthur's Court), also *Casgliad o Gorganiadau* (Collection of Chorales), and *Llyfr Tonau ac Emynau* (Tune-Book and Hymn-Book). Besides these he published translations of *Æsop's Fables*, and of the *libretto* to the *Creation;* also a selection of pieces suitable for recitation under the title of *Yr Adroddiadur* (The Reciter). He was also a constant contributor to several Welsh magazines and newspapers, chiefly upon musical subjects.

Mr. Jones married, in January 1860, Miss Daniel, of Towyn, by whom he had six children. His wife and four children survived him. His portrait has been presented to the Powysland Museum by Mr. T. G. Jones.—(*Gwyddoniadur.*)

Jones, Sir Thomas, Knt., of Carreghofa Hall, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. For a full account of him see *supra*, p. 141.

Lloyd, Ludovick, Sergeant at Arms to Queen Elizabeth, and a herald of some repute, was the fifth son of Oliver Lloyd of Marrington, Esq., and a descendant of Sir Griffith Vaughan of Garth, Guilsfield. His name is mentioned as a high authority in the introduction to Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations.*—(*Mont. Coll.*, iii, 324, and vi, 112.)

Lloyd, Meredith, of Welshpool, was an eminent lawyer, and an intimate friend and relative of Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, the antiquary. Having become the owner of the valuable collection of MSS. formed by Sir Thomas ab William, or Dr. Thomas Williams of Trefriw, he presented the greater part of it to Mr. Vaughan. Some of his correspondence with the latter, in the years 1654-5, on antiquarian subjects, was published in the *Cam. Reg.* and *Cam. Briton.*

Lloyd, Roger, of Talgarth, was descended from Sir Gruffydd Vaughan, who was bannereted at Agincourt in 1415. He was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak (*temp.* Charles II). His estate was valued at £800.—(Gwallter Mechain's *Works*, iii, p. 207.)

Llwchaiarn, a saint who flourished in the sixth century, the son of Hygarfael ab Cyndrwyn, and the brother of Aelhaiarn and Cynhaiarn. He founded the churches of Llanllwchaiarn and Llanmerewig in this county; also those of Llanychaiarn, and Llanllwchaiarn, in Cardiganshire. (Williams' *Em. Welshmen; Iolo MSS.*, 501, 558.)

Llywelyn, the son of Tegonwy ab Teon, and brother of Mabon, a saint of the sixth century, who founded a religious house at Trallwng, or Welshpool. He died at Bardsey monastery. The *Myv. Arch.* contains a dialogue in verse, between him and his son Gwrnerth, attributed to Tyssilio.—(*Ibid.*)

Llywelyn ab Gruffydd of Llanwrin, father of the more celebrated Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn of Mathafarn, was bard to Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VII, and appears to have composed a poem to him when he was a babe in his cradle.—(*Brython*, iv, 141.)

Llywelyn ab Gutyn, a poet of considerable merit, who flourished about 1460 to 1500. He was a performer on the crwth to Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn, above referred to. Some of his poems are still preserved in manuscript.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Llywelyn, son of Madoc ap Meredydd, prince of Powys, was a young chieftain of great promise, but who was slain in 1159. He is styled "the only hope of all the men of Powys". The *Myv. Arch.* contains Englynion in his praise (attributed to Llywarch Llaety, but which, according to both Stephens and Price, were more probably written by Llywarch Llew Cad), reckoned by Stephens among "the most interesting pieces of the twelfth century". "In the whole range of our literature, we have not as lively a portrait of a chieftain; the minutest features are noticed, without the *tout ensemble* being lost sight of, and Llywelyn ab Madoc stands as palpable before us, as if his portrait had been painted on the canvas. In the easy flow of the language, the minuteness of the description, and the spirit of the whole delineation, we have a collection of merits not frequently to be met with in the works of the bards; and the prince described seems so deserving of being the idol of a poet's fancy, that the poet and his subject share our unbounded admiration." The poem opens with the question, "Govynnwys nebun ny raen gan rei," etc. The following is a translation of the first twelve stanzas:—

"Does no one ask,—are men so unconcerned
Before unsheathing their sword—
Who is yon mail-clad youth?
Who is the haughty warrior before us?

A glorious prince full of intelligence,
None will be allowed to lead him,
He is a prince, valiant, powerful, and war-loving,
Llywelyn the enemy of Gwynedd.

Whose swift moving shield is that,
And bright shining spear?
Who is the determined warlike chief,
Who holds it by its armlets?

It is the shield of Llywelyn the brave
Protector of his country's rights,
A shield with a man's shoulder behind it;
A shield which carries terror before it.

Whose is the flashing sword which cuts the air,
A sure wound-inflicter;
An emblem of honour it will ever be,
And in that right hand will destroy enemies.

He who handles it is the defender of his country,
Renowned for downward strokes;
A courageous soldier in the day of battle,
Is the hero of Mechain,—his country's pride.

Whose is that red helmet of battle
Surmounted with a fierce wolf?
Who is the rider of the fierce white steed?
What is his name? how wonderful his appearance!

He is called long-handed Llywelyn,
The irresistible leader of conflict,
Commander of men of the terrible shout,
Devastator of England; faultless and perfect is he.

Whose is the suit of complete armour?
He will not fly from the battle-field.
Who is this hero of princely race?
I ask you all, whence sprang he?

He is a renowned and valiant prince,
Famed for bravery, and slaughtering;
The majestic chief, dreadful in the fight,
Is the son of Madoc ab Meredydd.

Whose is the war-steed, fastest in the race,
Which so haughtily paws the ground?
Who the prince so loved by his army,
With the spear which pierces without warning?

He is a known, ambitious chief,
Who as long as God supports him,
Will be famed as conqueror, brave and glorious—
Worthy of the men of Tysiliaw."

(*Myv. Arch.* 280; Stephens's *Literature of the Kymry*, 60; Price's *Literary Remains*, i, p. 200.)

Madog ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn was the eldest son of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, prince of Powys, upon

whose death, in 1129, he succeeded to one moiety of the principality of Powys, which from him was afterwards called Powys Fadog, the other division being called Powys Wenwynwyn, from Gwenwynwyn, the grandson of his brother Gruffydd. Madog entered into an alliance with Henry II, in 1158, and during that monarch's first and unsuccessful campaign in Wales, he took the command of the English fleet, and invaded Anglesey, where he was defeated with great loss; nor was he more fortunate against his countrymen at the battle of Consyllt. He was a prince of an amiable character, and more than ordinary talent. Powel's testimony is that he was "ever the king of England's friend, and was one that feared God, and relieved the poor". Cynddelw, Gwalchmai, and other contemporary poets, composed several poems in his praise, highly extolling him. These are printed in the *Myv. Arch.*, and an elegant translation of Gwalchmai's Ode will be found in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 2, p. 460. He built the castles of Oswestry, Caereinion, and Overton, in which latter he resided. He married Susanna, the daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, prince of North Wales, by whom he had three sons, named Gruffydd Maelor, Owain, and Elise, and one daughter, Marred, who became the wife of Iorwerth Drwyndwn, and mother of Llywelyn the Great. He had also three illegitimate sons, Owain Brogyntyn, Cynvrig Efell, and Einion Efell. He often resided in England, and died at Winchester in 1160 (or 1161, according to the *Annales Cambriæ*), whence his body was conveyed, and buried in the church of Tysilio, at Meifod. He bore for arms, *Argent* a lion rampant *sable*, according to the *Visitations of Salop*, but in the Lingen pedigree, his arms are thus emblazoned:—Paly of six *or* and *gules*, over all a lion rampant *sable*. If the account of his death, given in the *Cae Cyriog MSS.* be correct, he must have been twice married. That account states that he married Matilda Verdown, an Englishwoman, and entailed the lordship of Oswestry upon her and

her heirs by him to be begotten; and because they could not agree to cohabit together, she made her complaint to the king of England, who sent for Madog, and it was concluded that Madog should come to Winchester, and refer the case to the decision of arbitrators, and that neither party should bring more than twenty-four horses in their retinue; consequently, Madog brought twenty-four horses, and twenty-four riders, and the lady met him with twenty-four, and two men on every horse, so Madog's party was overpowered by this treachery, and he was apprehended and imprisoned in Winchester, and compelled to entail the lordship of Oswestry on her and her heirs by whomsoever begotten. Madog being dead in prison, Matilda married John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel and Lord of Oswestry. In this manner the English became possessed of that lordship. Mr. William Jones, of Llangadfan, the translator of the *Cae Cyriog MSS.*, adds,

"It is beyond all doubt that Madog was murdered at Winchester by the instigation of his loving wife: his Elegy by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, which I have by me, concludes thus:—

"'Ae ddiwedd ys bi can bu y leith
Y ddiwyn y cam cymeint y affeith
Yg goleuder seint ig goleudeith
Y goleuad rhad, rhydid perffeith.'

"Thus literally:—'Since he lost his life, may he in recompence for the flagitious injustice remain in the glorious hierarchy of saints, in the presence of grace, in perfect bliss.'"

(Yorke's *Royal Tribes*, 53; Powel's *Hist. of Cambria*, 210; *Mabinogion*, ii, 419; Jos. Morris's *MSS*; Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Madog ab Rhiryd, the grandson of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, prince of Powys, was a turbulent character, who, during the six years from 1108 to 1113, was constantly engaged in deeds of violence and slaughter. Cadwgan, and his son Owen, having been deprived of their lands in Powys, in consequence of the outrage committed by the latter upon Nest, the wife of Gerald

of Pembroke, Madog and his brother Ithel divided them between them. Owen, however, soon afterwards returned from Ireland (whither he had fled for refuge), and Madog, having quarrelled with the English lieutenant of the Marches, sent for him, "and desired his freendship, whose greatest enimie he was before; and by this meanes they were made freends, and swore either to other, that none of them should betraie the other, nor agree by himselfe with the king or with his officers, without the other; and therevpon they burned and spoiled the lands of such as they loued not, and destroied all things that they met withall". Before long, however, he was obliged to make his escape to Ireland; but he soon returned, "because he could not well awaie with the maners and conditions of the Irishmen, and being arriued came to the countrie of his uncle Iorwerth". The latter issued a proclamation that every man should "take him for his enemy". Madog, understanding this,—

"Gathered to him a number of unthrifts and outlawes, and kept himselfe in the rockes and woods, deuising all the meanes he could to be reuenged upon Iorwerth, for that vnkindnes and discourtesie as he tooke it, and so entred freendship priuily with Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who hated Iorwerth to the death. Then hauing knowledge that Iorwerth laie one night at Caereneon, they two gathered all their strength and came about the house at midnight, then Iorwerth and his men awoke, and defended the house manfullie, vntill their foes set the same on fire: which when Iorwerths men sawe, euerie one shifted for himselfe, so that some scaped through the fire, and the rest were either burnt or slaine, or both. Then Iorwerth himselfe, seeing no remedie, aduentured rather to be slaine then burned and came out: but his enimies receiued him vpon sharpe speares, and ouerthrew him in the fire, and so he died a cruell death."

His other uncle, Cadwgan, having made his peace with the king, and regained his lands, Madog

"Hid himselfe in rough and desert places, and adding one mischiefe vpon another, determined also to murther him by one waie or other. Therefore after that Cadogan had brought the

countrie to some staie of quietnesse, and saw right and iustice ministred therein, hauing euer an eie and respect to the king, he came to the Trallwng (now called the Poole) and the elders of the countrie with him, and minding to dwell there, began to build a castell. Then Madoc, pretending nothing but mischiefe, hearing this, came suddenlie vpon him, and Cadogan thinking no hurt, was slaine before he could either fight or flee."

This career of wickedness was, however, destined to be cut short. Meredydd ab Bleddyn, determined to avenge the death of his two brothers, sent a number of men to seize him.

"These men, as they passed through the countrie of Madoc in the night, they met with a man which belonged to the said Madoc, whome they tooke, and examined him where his maister was: and he first said that he could not tell; but being put in feare of death, he confessed that he was not far from thence. Therefore they laie quietlie there all the night, and in the dawning they came suddenlie upon Madoc and his men, where they slew a great number of them, and taking Madoc prisoner, they brought him to their Lord, who was right glad thereof, and put him in safe prison, till he had sent word to his Nephew Owen, who came thither streight; then Meredyth delivered Madoc vnto him. And albeit he had slaine Owens father, being his owne uncle, yet Owen, remembring the freendship and oth that had beene betwixt them two in times past, would not put him to Death, but, putting out his eies, let him go. Then Meredyth and Owen diuided his lands betwixt them, which was Caereneon, Aberhiw, and the third part of Deuthwr."

This was in 1112. We hear no more of him. He left a son named Meurig.—(Powel's *Hist. of Cambria*, 164, 172; Williams' *Em. Welshmen.*)

Manuel Dafydd, a poet, who lived in a cottage called Byrdir, on Gwernafon farm, Trefeglwys, and who flourished about the year 1700. A poem of his, entitled "Bustl y Cybyddion"—a satire upon avarice—may be found in the *Blodeugerdd.* He was present at an Eisteddfod at Machynlleth, in the summer of 1701, and an Englyn then composed by him may be found in the *Gwyliedydd* for 1836, p. 250. Some traditions of him may also be found in *Y Brython*, vol. v, p. 209; and Mr. Nicholas Bennett, of Glanyr-

afon, has about thirty poems of his composition in MS., dated between 1689 and 1719, some of them displaying considerable merit. Dafydd Manuel ("Yr hên Fanuel o'r Byrdir", or "Yr hên Fanuel y Prydydd", as he was generally called) lived to an extreme old age, being, it is said, 101 years old when he died. The parish register of Trefeglwys contains the following entry of his burial:—"David Manuel, sepult. fuit 16 die Maii 1726." His wife Margaret had died before him, in 1699. They left three children—a son David, or "Deio", as he was usually called; and two daughters, Mary (Malen) and Anne. The daughters were excellent poets, and several of their compositions in MS. are in Mr. Bennett's possession. Mary was especially noted for her ready wit and power of repartee, and as a Pennillion singer with the harp—a mode of singing which, to be effective, demands very great skill, a quick ear, and retentive memory. In Bardd Alaw (Parry's) *Welsh Harper*, vol. ii, we have a melody associated with her name, namely, "Hoffedd Merch Dafydd Manuel" (The Delight of David Manuel's Daughter).[1] (*Enwogion Cymru, ex. inf.*, N. Bennett, etc.)

[1] Several other members of the same family have attracted attention on account of their precocity, genius, and attainments. *John Manuel*, who joined the army in 1798 and fought in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, could not read a line at the time of his enlistment, but became in an exceedingly short time an excellent reader of both Welsh and English, as well as thoroughly conversant with French. His daughter *Sarah Manuel* was quite illiterate up to her 30th year, when she joined a Sunday School class, learned to read fluently at once, and became well acquainted with the current literature of the day. *Thomas Manuel*, a sawyer, grew up to manhood illiterate, but accidentally becoming possessed of a French Testament, he determined to master that language, which he did in a remarkably short time. In the year 1834, the Rev. Thomas Price, the well-known Welsh scholar and historian, took great interest in *William Manuel*, a wonderful boy, the son of Thomas and Mary Manuel (See Price's *Lit. Remains*, vol. 2, p. 344), and a member of the same family. This child, then only four years old, read Welsh, English, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and naturally read backwards or upside down with the same ease that other persons would read in the ordinary way. Mr. Price first became acquainted with him at the Cardiff Eisteddfod, and afterwards fre-

Mills, Rev. John, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., etc., was the youngest of five children of Edward and Mary Mills of Llanidloes, where he was born on the 12th December 1812. His father carried on, in a small way, the business of a flannel manufacturer, and the subject of this notice, after receiving such school instruction as was then available at Llanidloes, was, in his fourteenth year, placed to work at the loom. Such, however, was his thirst for learning, that, in order to gratify it, he contrived a frame which he attached to his loom to hold a book, so that he might read at the same time that he plied the shuttle, and another to serve him during his wakeful moments in bed. He was wonderfully industrious, seldom allowing himself, at this period of his life, more than three hours' sleep. Without any assistance, he made considerable progress with the study of Hebrew and Greek. In 1838, he made his first appearance as an author with *Grammadeg Cerddoriaeth* (A Grammar of Music), a work which probably has done more to promote a knowledge of the principles of the science of music in Wales than any other book. The same year also he married, in May, Miss Lewis of Llanidloes, and in the following October

quently visited his mother's cottage when she resided in the parish of Llanover, and also near Crickhowel. The boy was afterwards, through the kindness of Alderman Thompson, placed in Christ's Hospital at the age of eight years; where, after a most successful career, he died of consumption when only twelve years old. This extraordinary child had two brothers also who possessed great natural gifts—*Thomas*, the eldest, was an excellent Welsh, Latin, Greek, and English scholar; and while daily engaged as a clerk in a lawyer's office, he, in the last year of his life, wrote during the night for a prize (which he won) an essay under the bardic name of "Efrydydd", on "Wales as it is, etc." He died, in early manhood, of decline, in 1851. *Edward*, the youngest child, gave promise of even more extraordinary abilities than William. He could read English, Welsh, German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, when he was only four years old; but he also died of decline before he was five. Their mother (herself a remarkable woman) being mistress of Welsh and English, and perceiving the extraordinary thirst for learning evinced by her children, taught herself to read and translate Latin and Greek for the sake of assisting them.—(Price's *Remains; inf.* N. Bennett, Esq., etc.)

he made his first public appearance as a preacher with the Calvinistic Methodists. He also took a leading part in the Temperance movement, then lately begun. In 1839, he wrote and published the first edition of *Hyfforddwr yr Efrydydd* (The Student's Guide, partly founded upon Todd's work of that name). In August 1841, he removed to Ruthin, where, in 1845, in addition to his many other labours, he undertook the editorship of *Y Beirniadur Cymreig* (The Welsh Critic), an ably conducted periodical then published at St. Asaph. In December 1846, he left Ruthin for London, to pursue his labours as a missionary among the Jews, under the auspices of the Missionary Society of his own denomination. In this capacity, his prudence, discretion, patience, and gentlemanly bearing, together with his determined perseverance, obtained for him admission into the most exclusive Jewish circles, and did much at any rate to break down and diminish Jewish prejudice. He was ordained at Carnarvon in 1848 to the full work of the ministry. In 1852 he published *Iuddewon Prydain* (The British Jews), which appeared also in English in an enlarged form in 1853. He paid two visits to the Holy Land—the first in 1855 (an account of which he published in 1858, under the name of *Palestina*). Soon after this he resigned his official position as a missionary, but continued to take great interest in the work during the remainder of his life. The second visit he made in 1859-60, during which he spent several months at Nablous in investigating the history and religious rites of the Samaritans. The result he embodied in a work of great ability, entitled, *Nablûs, and an Account of the Modern Samaritans* (London, 1864). He also succeeded in establishing a mission to the Arabs of Palestine, under whose auspices his friend and pupil, Yohannah El Karey, became a Christian missionary to his own people, among whom he still labours. The remaining years of his life were spent in London, in the discharge of ministerial duties and in active literary

work and researches. Besides contributing several articles to the *Traethodydd*, a Welsh quarterly, and other periodicals, and to the *Gwyddoniadur* (Encyclopædia Cambrensis), he wrote seventeen articles for Cassell's *Bible Dictionary*, eleven to Dr. Fairbairn's *Imperial Bible Dictionary*, and several to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*. In his younger days he showed considerable skill in versification according to the rules of Welsh prosody, and, had he persevered in this line, he would doubtless have made his mark and attained a high position among Welsh poets. His literary labours obtained for him a distinguished position among the *savants* of the metropolis. He became a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society and of the Royal Geographical Society, and was also the honorary secretary of the Anglo-Biblical Institute. Thus he was brought into correspondence and communication with many of the profoundest and most eminent scholars of his day, among whom also he himself occupied a very high position in the department of Biblical literature. It may be said of him also that he was in every respect a refined Christian gentleman, and that he left behind him a noble example. He died July 28th, 1873.—(*Gwyddoniadur, etc.*)

THE POWIS EXHIBITION: ITS HISTORY, A LIST OF EXAMINERS, AND A LIST OF THE EXHIBITIONERS.

By REV. T. WOLSELEY LEWIS, M.A.

The Powis Exhibition was founded by subscription, chiefly among the clergy, to commemorate the maintenance of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; the idea being first started at a public meeting held in June 1847, to promote the object of a testimonial to Edward Herbert, second Earl of Powis, in acknowledgment of his successful efforts to preserve the separate existence of the Dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor.[1]

Although it seemed fit that the Church in Wales should derive the chief benefit from the establishment of such an exhibition, still it was thought fair that a general appeal should be made throughout England, inasmuch as the foundation of the See of Manchester was in a great measure due to the persevering exertions of the Earl of Powis.

The exhibition was originally intended for the maintenance of students at Oxford or Cambridge who were natives of Wales, or of one of the four Welsh Dioceses, and the following conditions were attached, viz., that they should be thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh language, and intend to become candidates for Holy Orders; it will be seen, however, that the latter condition has not in every case been complied with. The value of the exhibition is £60 a year, tenable for four

[1] For an account of the founding of these exhibitions and a copy of the Trust deed, see *Mont. Coll.*, vol viii, p. 41.

years from the date of matriculation at either University, or if an exhibitioner should already be a member of an University at the time of his election, the exhibition would be tenable till the close of the Term in which the degree of B.A. is due to the holder.

The trustees are the Bishops of the four Welsh Dioceses and the Earl of Powis; and it is now arranged that there shall be an examination every second year, in the month of October, at King Edward's School, in Birmingham; the examination to consist of two parts, first in Welsh, in the knowledge of which, both grammatically and colloquially, the examiners must be satisfied before the rest of the examination can be proceeded with. The second part is theological (including the Greek Testament) and classical, which latter must always include Homer's *Iliad*, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Virgil's *Æneid*, Cicero's *De Officiis*, and Latin prose composition.

The two examiners to be appointed by the Bishops and the Earl of Powis for the time being.

The first appointments were made in October 1848, and the subjoined lists will give the examiners since that date, and also the successful candidates on each occasion.

LIST OF EXAMINERS FOR THE POWIS EXHIBITIONS.

1848.

Rev. John Williams, M.A., Archdeacon of Cardigan.
Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge.

1852.

Rev. Thomas Briscoe, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.
Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1854.

Rev. Thomas Briscoe, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxon.
Rev. Francis France, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1856.

Rev. Rowland Williams, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge.

Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.

1858.

Rev. Charles Williams, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Rev. Francis France, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1860.

Rev. Richard Briscoe, D.D., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Vicar of Whitford.

Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Broad Chalk, Wiltshire.

1862.

Rev. W. Briscoe, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.

Arthur Holmes, Esq., B.A., Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1864.

Rev. R. Williams Mason, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford; Rector of Llantrisaint, Bangor.

Rev. W. Burbury, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Late 2nd Master of Salop; West Felton Rectory, Salop.

1866.

Rev. E. Owen Phillips, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Vicar of Aberystwith.

Rev. C. G. Edmunds, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford; Professor of Classical Literature, Lampeter.

1868.

Rev. R. Williams Mason, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford; Rector of Llantrisaint, Bangor.

Rev. E. W. Bowling, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1870.

Rev. E. Owen Phillips, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Vicar of Aberystwith.

Rev. C. G. Edmunds, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford; Professor of Classical Literature, Lampeter.

1872.

Rev. David W. Thomas, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford; St. Ann's Vicarage, Llandegai, Bangor.

John Edwin Sandys, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1874.

Rev. Llewelyn Thomas, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.
Wm. E. Heig-land, Esq., B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1876.

Rev. Charles E. Graves, M.A., Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

LIST OF

Name.	From what School.	When elected Powis Exhibitioner.	University and College.
W. Evan Hughes	Llandovery	1848	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
David Walter Thomas (*a*)		1848	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
W. I. Edwards (*b*)	From no school	1852	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
T. Wolseley Lewis	Shrewsbury	1854	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
T. J. Nicholas (*c*)	Oswestry	1856	St. John's, Camb.
G. H. P. Evans (*d*)	Bradfield	1858	*Lincoln, Oxford
†R. O. Moulsdale	Llanrwst	1860	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
Rupert Hugh Morris (*e*)	Ruthin	1862	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
†Lewis Davies.	Llanrwst	1864	Christ Ch., Oxon.
†J. Pritchard Hughes (*f*)	Shrewsbury	1866	Balliol Coll., Ox.
R. H. Pritchard.	Beaumaris	1868	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
W. Glynn Williams	Shrewsbury.	1870	*St. John's, Camb.
J. C. Evans	Bangor	1872	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
T. J. Evans	Ruthin	1874	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
C. H. Davies	Bangor	1876	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.
G. H. Jones	Shrewsbury.	1878	*Jesus Coll., Oxon.

* Scholar of his College.

† Pupils of Wolseley Lewis.

John Rhys, M.A., Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; late H.M. Inspector of Schools; Celtic Professor at Oxford.

1878.

Rev. Llewelyn Thomas, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, Jesus College, Oxford.

J. H. Freeze, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

EXHIBITIONERS.

Class at Moderations.	Class in Final Examination.	Remarks.
. . .	Passman only .	Dead.
. . .	iii. Classics, 1851 .	V. St. Ann's, Bangor, 1859
ii. Classics, 1855	iii. Classics 1856 .	R. Llandow, S.W., 1859
ii. Classics, 1857	i. N. Science, 1858	Master at Cheltenham Coll.
. . .	‡i. Classics, 1861 .	Fellow (dead)
i. Classics, 1860	iii. Classics, 1862 .	Barrister, 1867 (India)
i. Classics, 1862	ii. Classics, 1864 .	Barrister (dead)
ii. Classics, 1863	ii. Classics, 1865 .	H. Master of Godolphin Grammar School, Hammersmith
ii. Classics, 1867	Passman, 1869 .	Dead [Wales, 1877
iii. Classics, 1868	iii. Classics, 1870 .	V. Newcastle, Bridgend, S.
ii. Classics, 1869	iii. Classics, 1871 .	Solicitor at Bangor, N.W.
. . .	§i. Classics, 1874 .	H. Master Bangor Gr. School, 1879 (not in orders)
ii. Classics, 1875	iv. Classics, 1877 .	Master at Brecon Gr. School
ii. Classics, 1877	iii. Classics, 1879 .	Master at King's Sch., Chester
iii. Classics, 1879		

‡ Eighth in First Class. § Eighteenth in First Class.

Notes.

(*a*) Rural Dean, 1868; Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1862-1864; Organising Secretary S.P.G., 1865.

(*b*) Author of *Pelydr i'r Fforddhaiarn;* also a *Memoria Technica* to Chronology, from the Creation to the overthrow of the Western Empire A.D. 476

(*c*) Master of Eliz. Coll., Guernsey.

(*d*) Vaughan Exhibitioner, 1858. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1867; Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations in India, 1878.

(*e*) Master at Rossal; Prebendary of St. David's.

(*f*) Son of the Bishop of St. Asaph; Curate of Neath, 1871.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANYMYNECH.

By JOHN FEWTRELL.

(*Continued from p.* 160.)

Chapter VII.—Genealogical.

Jones of Chilton,

Now represented by Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart., of Stanley Hall, Bridgenorth, co. Salop.

"This is the True pedigree of William Jones, of Chilton, Gent.; collected out of the Bookes of Griffith Hiravrho, William Llyn, Simon Vaughan, Lewis Dwn, Rees Kine, Heralds, Bards, Robert Vaughan, John Salsbury, Mutton Davies, Esq.; compared with the views of the English Heralds, with others by mee, Morris Evans."

1075. Edenowen, Lord of Tegengel and Baron Enghtffild, one of ye 15 Tribes of North Wales, in the time of Prince Llewelin Sisell, 1075. (*Ar.*, a chevron between three boars' heads couped *sa.*, impaling party per bend sinister. *ermine* and *erminois*, over all a lion rampant *or*.) ∓ Gweryl, daughter of Llyddoen, son of Tudyr Trevor, Earll of Herifford and Lord of Bromfield.

Madock, Baron Enghtfild. (Same, impaling, *gu.*, three snakes knowed *or*.) ∓ Ardden, daughter of Bradwen, Lord of Dolgelle, and one of the 15 Tribs of North Wales. Anno 1124.

Iorwerth, Baron Enghtfild. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, a cross flory engrailed between four choughs *sa.*) ∓ Ardden, daughter of Llewelin, son of Edwyn, caled King of Tegengel, one of ye 15 Tribs.

Ririd, sone of Iorwerth, Esq. (Same, impaling *sa.*, a cross flory *ar.*) ∓ Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Pwlfford, Kt.

Iorwerth, sone of Ririd. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, a lion pass. *sa.*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gu.*) ∓ Nest, daughter and heir of Iorwerth, son of Gronwy, son of Enion, Lord of Merionydd.

a

a

Robert, son of Iorwerth, Esq. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, a cross flory engrailed between 4 choughs *sa.*) ∓ Adles, daughter of Ithel Vaughan, of Tegengell, in Flintshire, Esq.

Kynrick, sone of Robert, Esq. (Same, impaling, party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *erminois*, over all a lion ramp. *or.*) ∓ Anckred, daughter of Madock Lloyd, of Bromfield, Esq.

Ithel, sone of Kynrick, Esq. (Same, impaling, *vert*, three eagles displayed *or.*) ∓ Tanghwyst, daughter and heir of Robert Davis, of Holt, Gent.

Kynrick, son of Ithel of Holt, Esq. (Same, impaling, *sa.*, a stag trippant *ar*, attired *or.*) ∓ Tanghwyst, daughter and heir of Griffith Lloyd, of Halchdon, Gent.

John Kynrick, of Holt, Gent. (Same, impaling, *sa.*, a chevron between three mullets *ar.*) ∓ Margaret, daughter of John Conway, second son of Bryn Evryn, Esq.

Richard Jones of Holt, in Denbyshire, Gent. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, a cross flory, engrailed between 4 choughs *sa.*) ∓ Margaret, daughter of Llewelin Vaughan, of Mould, Esq.

William Jones of Holte, in Denbyshire, Gent. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, two fesses *sable.*) ∓ Alice, daughter of Richard Broueton, of Chester, Esq.

Richard Jones of Chilton, in Shropshire, Gent. Anno 4°, Hen. 7th, Anno Dom. 1488. (*Ar.*, a lion ramp. *vert*, armed, and langued *gu.*, impaling *gules*, a cross flory *or.*) ∓ Married Elizabeth, daughter of Lee, of Gloucestershire, Esq.

William Jones of Chilton, in Shropshire, Gent. (Same, impaling, *sa.* three tigers' faces *or*, a chief *ermine.*) ═ Married Joan, daughter of Blackwey, of Cronkhill, in Shropshire, Gent.

Thomas Jones, of Chilton. Gent. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, a bend *gu.* between two [?], *vert.*) ═ Married Mary, daughter and heir of John Gracewood, of Woolerton, Gent.

Thomas Jones, of Vekington, in Shropshire, Gent. (Same, impaling, *or*, a bend *gu.*) ═ Married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Cottell, Gent.

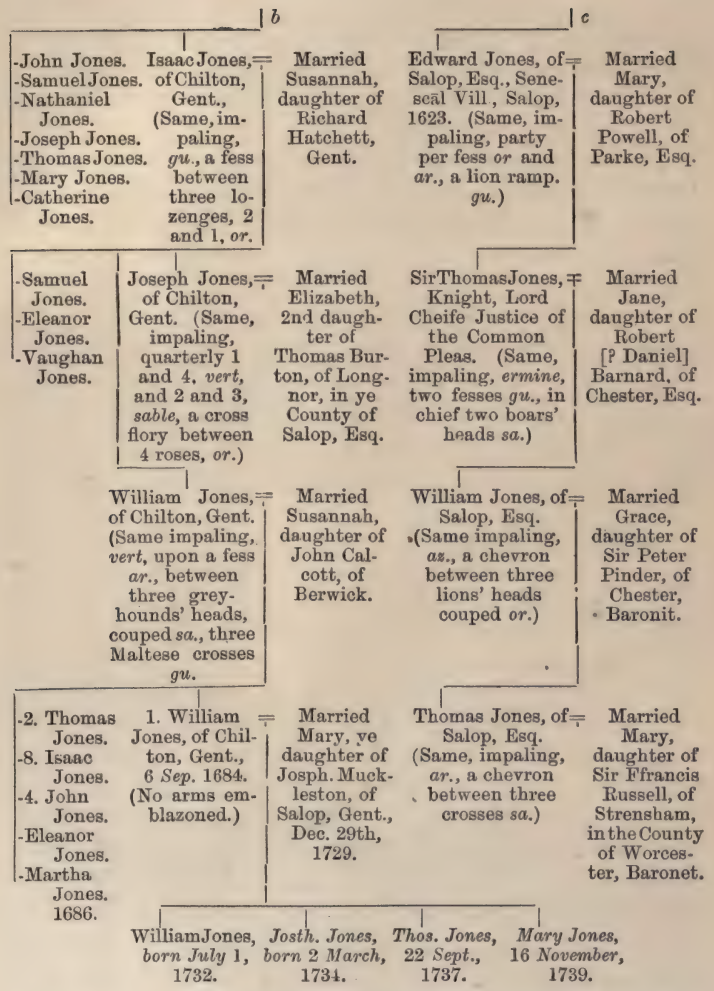
Edward Jones.

William Jones, of Chilton, Gent. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, three boars' heads, couped *sa.*) ═ Married Eleanor, daughter of RichardCam, of Ludlow, Gent.

b

William Jones, of Salop, Gent., ob. 15 July, 1612. (Same, impaling, *ar.*, a lion ramp. *sa.*, armed and langued *gu.*, a canton of the second.) ═ Married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Owen, of Salop, Esq.

c


b
c
-John Jones.
-Samuel Jones.
-Nathaniel Jones.
-Joseph Jones.
-Thomas Jones.
-Mary Jones.
-Catherine Jones.
Isaac Jones, of Chilton, Gent., (Same, impaling, gu., a fess between three lozenges, 2 and 1, or.
Married Susannah, daughter of Richard Hatchett, Gent.
Edward Jones, of Salop, Esq., Seneschal Vill, Salop, 1623. (Same, impaling, party per fess or and ar., a lion ramp. gu.)
Married Mary, daughter of Robert Powell, of Parke, Esq.
-Samuel Jones.
-Eleanor Jones.
-Vaughan Jones.
Joseph Jones, of Chilton, Gent. (Same, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, vert, and 2 and 3, sable, a cross flory between 4 roses, or.)
Married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Thomas Burton, of Longnor, in ye County of Salop, Esq.
Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, Lord Cheife Justice of the Common Pleas. (Same, impaling, ermine, two fesses gu., in chief two boars' heads sa.)
Married Jane, daughter of Robert [? Daniel] Barnard, of Chester, Esq.
William Jones, of Chilton, Gent. (Same impaling, vert, upon a fess ar., between three greyhounds' heads, couped sa., three Maltese crosses gu.
Married Susannah, daughter of John Calcott, of Berwick.
William Jones, of Salop, Esq. (Same impaling, az., a chevron between three lions' heads couped or.)
Married Grace, daughter of Sir Peter Pinder, of Chester, Baronit.
-2. Thomas Jones.
-3. Isaac Jones.
-4. John Jones.
-Eleanor Jones.
-Martha Jones. 1686.
1. William Jones, of Chilton, Gent., 6 Sep. 1684. (No arms emblazoned.)
Married Mary, ye daughter of Josph. Muckleston, of Salop, Gent., Dec. 29th, 1729.
Thomas Jones, of Salop, Esq. (Same, impaling, ar., a chevron between three crosses sa.)
Married Mary, daughter of Sir Ffrancis Russell, of Strensham, in the County of Worcester, Baronet.
William Jones, born July 1, 1732.
Josth. Jones, born 2 March, 1734.
Thos. Jones, 22 Sept., 1737.
Mary Jones, 16 November, 1739.

The dates and names in italics have been added in a different hand-writing.

A shield of eight quarterings:—

1. *Ar.*, a lion ramp., armed and langued *gu.*; 2. *Ar.*, a lion pass. *sa.*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gu.*; 3.[1] *Ar.*, a chevron

[1] This appears to be the original paternal coat, which, for some reason, was changed.

between three boars' heads couped *sa.*; 4. *Ar.*, a bend *gu.*, between two [?], *vert.*; 5. *Ar.*, a bend *gu.*; 6. *Vert*, three eagles displayed *or*; 7. *Sa.*, a stag trippant *or.*, attired *or*; 8. Same as 1. *Crest.*—The sun in splendor, each ray inflamed *or.*

The subsequent descent, to Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart.,[1] the present representative of the family, is fully shewn in the Biographical Section, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 145.

Rev. Evan Humphreys, M.A.

The family of Evan Humphreys is descended from Howel Dda, King of North Wales, A.D. 943. The pedigree, showing the descent from the latter to Humphrey David, is given in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 379. The following is a continuation of it to the present time.

Humffre, David, Gent. (entered by his son in the Oxford University register as Hum. Davis), married Ann, daughter of Evan ap Morris ap Humffre ap Owain Vychan of Lloydarth. He resided at Llanfihangel, and had issue—

John Evan Humphreys, born in 1651, matriculated as a Poor Scholar from Baliol College, 27th May 1669. Graduated B.A. 1st March 1672, afterwards proceeded to M.A.; vicar of Llanyblodwel 1675; and rector of Llanymynech 1686. He died 9th December 1713, and was buried at Llanymynech. He married Jane, daughter of Rev. John Edwards, LL.D., rector of Llanymynech (see page 394); she was born 10th April

[1] "There is a tradition in the family of Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, Lincolnshire, which has been handed down from father to son, that the first of the Tyrwhitts, valiantly defending a bridge (though the time is not mentioned), was, after the action was over, sought after by the general on the other side, and found sleeping among some rushes, and was discovered by the cries and beating of the lapwings, from whence he was called Tyrwhitt, and afterwards had the three lapwings assigned to him for his coat of arms. The family now bears '*Gules*, three tyrwhitts or lapwings *or*.'"—*Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry*, p. 294.

1670. He had issue[1]—1. John, born in 1689. 2. Frances, born 23rd March 1691; died 23rd November 1781. She married Rev. Ennion Humphreys, son of John Humphreys, Gent., of Dolgelley, born in 1679. He matriculated at Jesus College, 3rd February 1697-8; B.A. 14th October 1701, and M.A. 5th July 1704; rector of Llanenddwyn, Merioneth. He had issue, John and Ellinor. The latter died at Oswestry, unmarried, in May 1808, aged 78 years, and was buried at Llanymynech. 3. Anne, born 6th August 1693; died 6th December 1750. She married George James, Gent., of Lorreney, Pembroke. Buried at Llanymynech. 4. Penelope, born 29th August 1696. 5. Humphrey, born 22nd August 1698. 6. Jane, born 9th February 1700; died 4th August 1788. She married Rev. John Griffiths, clerk of Penynant; buried at Llanymynech. 7. Mary, born in February 1702; died in August 1790. She married Rev. John Jones, vicar of Hope. He had issue John, born in 1731; became rector of Knockin 1761; rector of Llansaintffraid 1783; and canon of St. Asaph 1787. He married Mary Bennett, daughter of Rev. Thomas Myddleton, vicar of Melton Moulray, Leicestershire. She died 8th December 1828, and was buried at Llanymynech. 8. Elizabeth, born in October 1704; died unmarried, 28th September 1794. 9. Margaret, born 11th August 1706. 10. Catherine, born 30th April 1708; Catherine and Margaret were both buried at Llanymynech, 13th March 1711. 11. Sarah, born 25th October 1709. 12. Evan, born 1st October 1710; rector of Llanfihangel-yng-Nghwfa 1737-80. He died 18th August 1780, and was buried at Llanymynech. He married Prudence Trevor,[2] who died 5th October 1792, aged 82 years, and had issue—

Evan Humphreys, who took the additional name of Trevor, clerk of Eastham, Cheshire; married Mary

[1] The children are all registered at Llanymynech, a portion of the parish registers being kept separate for their entries.

[2] For her pedigree, see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, pp. 263-4.

Pryce, daughter and heiress of Salusbury Pryce, D.D. He had issue—

Thomas Trevor Trevor, born in 1772; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; LL.B. 1795. Incorporated at Oxford, B.C.L. 15th February 1816; D.C.L. 16th February 1816. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Briggs, Chancellor of Chester, and had issue—

John William Trevor, Chancellor of Bangor, who married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. F. J. H. Woolaston, Archdeacon of Essex. He had issue—1. Francis John Woolaston Trevor. 2. Edward Salusbury Rose Trevor, now of Derwen, Guilsfield, married Adelaide, second daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, Esquire, Trawscoed, and has issue.

Rev. John Edwards, LL.D., Chancellor of St. Asaph, and Rector of Llanymynech.

Griffith —, had issue—1. John Griffith, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, and Gray's Inn. (Will. 45, Audley. P.C.C.) 2. Robert Griffith, Gent., of Anglesea, who died *ante* 1629; he married Anne Owen. 3. Richard Griffith, who married Margaret ....., and had issue John, *ante* 1629; and Elizabeth, *ante* 1629.

Robert Griffith, the second son, had issue—1. William Griffith, LL.D., Fellow of New College, Oxford. 2. George Griffith, D.D., born 1601; matriculated at Christ Church, 12th November 1619; D.D. in 1629; rector of Llanfechain, 1633; of Llanymynech, Newtown, and Llandrinio; Bishop of St. Asaph, 28th October 1660; died 28th November 1666. 3. Elizabeth Griffiths, who married Ivan Roberts in 1629.

George Griffith, the second son, married Jane, daughter of Sir T. Cod..., De Grange, Hants; and had issue[1]—1. Frances Griffith. 2. A daughter, who married John Myddleton of Gwaenynog. He had issue,

[1] There were eight children, two of whom were buried with their mother in the chancel of the old Llanymynech Church. Jane Griffith died 12th February 1649, aged 44.

a daughter Jane, who married John Davies of Trefwylan Hall, Llansaintffraid.

Frances Griffith, married John Edwards, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. B.A. 1660; M.A. 1665; LL.D. 1683; vicar of Cwm, 1633; rector of Knockin and Llanymynech, 1666; prebendary of Melinden, 4th January 1674; sinecure rector of Hope, 1677; Chancellor of the diocese of St. Asaph, 1683; died 1684. He was the son of William Edwards, the son of Edward ap Tudyr of Penylan, in Gwyddelwern parish. They had issue—1. William, born 6th January 1666. 2. Thomas, born 8th August 1668. 3. Jane, born 10th April 1670; who married Rev. John Evan Humphreys (see p. 392). 4. Penelope, born 13th March 1672. 5, John, born 2nd July 1673. 6. Francis, born 1st September 1674. 7. George, born 23rd July 1676. 8. Anne. 9. Robert, born 8th October 1679. 10. Elizabeth, baptized 26th October 1682. 11. Richard, born 22nd July 1683; married Lucy ....., and had issue Frances, who married John Withers.

John Edwards, the fifth child, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 29th April 1692. B.A. 28th February 1696; deacon at Eccleshall, 29th November 1696; priest, 16th December 1697; vicar of High Offley, 25th September 1702; Surrogate of High Offley, 7th February 1703. He married, and had issue—

John Edwards, married Mary Turner. Educated at Christ Church College, Cambridge. Deacon at Chester, 20th June 1736; priest at Eccleshall, 27th September 737; curate of High Offley, 26th September 1737; vicar of High Offley, 7th January 1739. He had issue—

Richard Edwards, born 24th October 1739, died Jan. 1811. Vice-Consul at Leghorn, January 1765; resigned 1777; chief clerk and accountant in H.M. Office of Comptroller of Army Accounts, Whitehall, December 1783. (Will, proved in P.C.C., 13th May 1811.) He married Barbara Isabella Giovana Brown, daughter of Capt. Robert Brown of Leghorn, and had issue—1.

Amelia, born 30th October 1769, at Leghorn. She married Rev. D. Glover, rector of Haceby and Sapperton, and P.C. of Dembleby, Lincolnshire. 2. Mary Ann, born 9th January 1772. 3. Eloisa, born 30th January 1773; married Dr. W. Chappell of Hammersmith. 4. Caroline, born 10th March 1775. 5. John Andrew, died 30th November 1857. (Will proved in P.C.C., 1857.) 6. Julia, who died unmarried.

John Andrew Edwards, the fifth child, married Eloisa Sayer of Newport, Salop, and had issue—1. Emma, married Vincent Walker, Esq. 2. Eliz. Jane, died 4th February 1858. 3. Harriett Barbara. 4. Edward, married Emma Searles; died 28th January 1870. 5. Isabella, married John Brayne. 6. John Andrew, married 1st, Eloisa Glover; 2nd, Julia Fellowes. 7. William Richard, married Amelia Pearson. 8. Henry Charles, born 8th April 1818; married Frances Elkin, and had issue—1. Frances Maria Giovana, married Alfred Heath. 2. Henry Exley, born 20th July 1851; clerk in H.M. Court of Probate and Divorce, 11th December 1867; married Clara, daughter of John Wood, Esq., of Westfield, Gravesend. 3. Maria Beatrice. 4. Edward Temple Hall, born 27th July 1858. 5. Dudley Shelley, born 3rd June 1862.

The seal of this family bears a lion rampant upon a shield, with the motto "Gardez la foi". This is a duplicate of a seal, attached to a Will of Dr. John Edwards. The same is quartered with the arms of Baron Kensington; the same motto is also attached. It is probable there is a connection between the families, seeing that the arms, motto, and family name are similar. Francis Edwardes, of Haverfordwest, was descended from an ancient Welsh family,[1] and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, and Baron of Kensington. The Edwardes succeeded to the Rich estates, and William Edwardes was created Baron Kensington in the Peerage of Ireland, 20th July 1776.

[1] Debrett's *Peerage*, 16th edition, p. 1004.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, ESQ., of Vyrnwy Bank.

This family formerly lived at Pennant, Berriew. Charles Humphreys built the present house about 1750. His sister married Jones of Upper Garthmyl. A descendant of the above-named Charles Humphreys became a resident at Vyrnwy Bank in this parish. Vyrnwy Bank is situated near the railway station, and is a pleasant residence, though much altered in its scenery by the construction of the Potteries railway.

HUMPHREYS of Pennant and Llygodig, parish of Berriew, co. Montgomery. He had issue—

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, who married Susannah Grismond. He died 20th August 1787; his wife died November 1755. He had issue—1. Charles Humphreys, who married — Jones of Pencerrig, co. Radnor. 2. Mary Humphreys, married John Pryce of Norton Manor, co. Radnor.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS had issue—1. Charles Humphreys, born in 1770; married 10th November 1791, Mary, daughter of Milward and Mary Dovaston. Charles Humphreys was a magistrate of the county of Montgomery, and resided at Vyrnwy Bank. He died 8th July 1804, and was buried at Llanymynech. 2. Humphrey Humphreys, who was killed in a tiger-hunt in India. He married, and had issue—Thomas Humphreys of Llanfair, attorney, married Mary, daughter of Rev. M. Worthington. He died of a decline at Trewylan, Llansaintffraid, 31st December 1799, aged 23, leaving an orphan daughter to the care of his sister-in-law.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS had issue—1. Charles Milward Dovaston Humphreys, born 11th April 1804; married Mary ..... 2. John Parker Humphreys, who married Margaret Sophia. She was born 2nd May 1802. 3. Mary Grismond Humphreys, born in 1788. She died 7th September 1806, unmarried, and was buried at Llanymynech.

CHARLES MILWARD DOVASTON HUMPHREYS had issue

—1. Charles Jones Humphreys, now living at Dolarddyn, Castle Caereinion. 2. Frederick William Humphreys.

Collateral Branches.

(*a.*) Rev. Randolph Parry, M.A., of Osbaston, co. Salop; vicar of St. Martin's, 1745; Canon of St. Asaph, 1746; vicar of Llanyblodwel, 1747; S. R. Llandyssil, 1753; vicar of Guilsfield, 1755; incumbent of Morton, Salop, 1753. He resided at Morton, and later at Vyrnwy Bank. He married Sarah ....., who died 7th November 1796, aged 88, leaving issue—1. Anne Parry, married Rev. Matthew Worthington; died 24th June 1776, aged 39. 2. Robert Parry, B.A., died 20th June 1769, aged 30. 3. Randolph Parry, surgeon, died 3rd July 1769, aged 24. 4. Mary Parry, married Milward Dovaston. She died 2nd May 1804, aged 55. Milward Dovaston, died in August 1820, aged 72. He had issue—1. Mary Dovaston, died 8th July 1804, aged 34. She married Charles Humphreys, of Vyrnwy Bank. 2. Milward Dovaston, died 29th January 1838, aged 63. 3. William Dovaston, died 4th February 1801, aged 25. He resided at Glanvyrnwy. 4. John Dovaston, died 3rd October 1801, aged 18. Milward Dovaston, of Vyrnwy Bank, had issue—Milward Edward Dovaston, born in 1800; practised as a surgeon at Llanymynech; died at Llandrinio, in 1850.

(*b.*) Rev. Matthew Worthington, head-master of Deytheur School, 1763; rector of Cemmaes, 1767-74; rector of Llangadfan, 1773-96; magistrate for the county of Montgomery. He died April 17th, 1796, aged 63. He had issue—1. Randolph Parry Worthington, who died in the West Indies, in September 1796, aged 28. 2. Mary Worthington, married Thomas Humphreys of Llanfair, attorney; died 25th January 1799, aged 21. He had issue—one daughter. 3. Margaret Worthington, married Rev. Thomas Davies, of Trewylan Hall, Llansaintffraid.

Nightingale of Carreghova.

This family came originally from Flintshire, and upwards of two centuries resided at the Pentref, Carreghova. They also held the Rhydwith Farm, Treprenal. Nothing is known of their antecedents prior to 1664.

Richard Nightingale, the elder, of Carreghova, married Dorithy, mentioned in a Probate Will, dated 4th June, 1664. He had issue—1. John. 2. Richard, de Carreghova, buried 8th April 1702. 3. Robert, M.A., vicar of Pennant, 1665; rector of Llanerfyl, 1675; vicar of Llanyblodwel, 1668; and vicar of Llansaintffraid, 1672. He married, and some of his descendants are still living in the neighbourhood of Llanerfyl. He died in 1718. 4. Francis. 5. Dorithy.

John Nightingale, of Carreghova, married Jane .... She died in 1702. (Probate Will of Jane the elder, dated 10th July, 1702.) He had issue—1. John. 2. Richard, married Maria .... He was buried 25th October 1716. He had issued Maria, baptised 27th January, 1702; Elizabeth, baptised 20th May 1704; and Richard, who was buried 25th August 1712. 3. Jane, who married, in 1699, Robert Williams, of Wootton, son of Edward and Sarah Williams, of Wootton. The seal attached to the marriage settlement is a sub-ordinary, Fret. They had issue one daughter, Jane.

John Nightingale, of Rhydwith, married at Llanymynech, 24th September 1704, Eleanor Vaughan, who died in September 1771. He had issue—1. John, born 8th June 1710; buried 19th August 1767. 2. Mary, born 27th February 1708; died in 1777. Married Richard Jennings, Esq., of Llynclys. Seal, two nags' heads erased. The Jennings family still reside at Sweeney, near Llynclys. 3. Jane, born 14th January 1706; married Jeffrey Poole, of Llansaintffraid, July 9th, 1732. (See Collateral Branch.) 4. Elizabeth, born 22nd June 1707; buried 29th May 1729. 5. Dorithy, born 13th September 1713. 6. Catherine, baptised

11th November 1715. 7. Robert, baptised 11th July, 1718; buried 19th August 1729.

John Nightingale, of Carreghova, married Anne ... and had issue—1. John, baptised 23rd March 1749. 2. Mary, baptised 9th April 1752; married Henry Edwards, of Carreghova Hall. (See Collateral Branch.) 3. Anne, baptised 10th November 1754; buried 27th November 1766; married Thomas Gittins. 4. Richard, baptised 25th February 1757; buried 13th October 1765. 5. Thomas, baptised 23rd November 1759; buried 30th September 1765.

John Nightingale, of Carreghova, married in 1749, Rose Charles, daughter of Eleanor Charles, of Tyn-y-maes, Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. He died 17th December 1810; his wife died 2nd September 1785. He had issue—1. Eleanor, baptised 27th April 1771; married John Broughton. (See Broughton pedigree.) 2. John, baptised 12th January 1773; died in 1773. 3. Richard, baptised in May 1774; died May 24, 1790. 4. John, baptised in June 1776; died in 1778. 5. Robert, of Ystym Colwyn, Meifod, baptised June 1778; died 19th October 1800; married Eleanor Evans, of Sweeney, Oswestry, and had issue, a daughter, Rosamond, who married her cousin John Broughton, of Llanymynch. 6. Richard, baptised November 1780; died May 24th, 1790. 7. Catherine, born April 15th, 1783; died 6th August 1787; married John Asterley, of Pentref, Carreghova. (See Asterley pedigree.) 8. Elizabeth, born 27th August 1785; died in 1786.

With Robert Nightingale the male line of this branch of the family died out.

Collateral Branches.

(*a*). *Poole, of Rhydwith, Treprenal; and Carreghova.*

Jeffrey Poole, of Llansaintffraid, married at Llanymynech, Jane Nightingale, daughter of John and Eleanor Nightingale, 9th July 1732, and had issue—1. Francis, buried 12th August 1763. 2. Thomas Reynolds, baptised 21st November 1764. 3. Jeffrey, of Carreghova,

baptised 24th August 1766. 4. John, born 5th January 1768. 5, Richard, buried 6th December 1768. 6. Morris, baptised 27th December 1772.

Jeffrey Poole, of Carreghova, married Mary, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lloyd, of Llanymynech, 26th February 1799, and had issue a daughter Elizabeth, born 29th December, 1797.

(*b*). *Edwards, of Carreghova Hall.*

Henry Edwards, of Carreghova Hall, married Mary, eldest daughter of John and Anne Nightingale, 26th October 1773, and had issue—1. Mary, baptised October 1774. 2. Anne, baptised July 1776. 3. John, baptised August 1778. 4. Richard, baptised February 1781. 5. Alice, born 25th October 1782; died in December 1782. 6. Catherine, born 6th January 1784. 7. Thomas, born 5th October 1786; died in 1786. 8. Richard, born 22nd July 1789. 9. Elizabeth, born 11th September 1790.

Broughton, of Llanymynech.

The Broughton family, of Llanymynech, are supposed to be a branch of the Broughtons of Oldbury, Salop. Tradition says that one of them came to reside at Crickheith Hall, in an adjoining parish, as a fugitive during the civil war, in the reign of Charles I, and was an entire stranger to the neighbourhood. The name is first mentioned in the parish registers in 1698, and this person, Edward Broughton de Treprenal, who died in that year, may probably be the fugitive referred to in the tradition. The family resided in Treprenal, and afterwards at Llwynygroes. Their crest has three owls.

Edward Broughton de Treprenal, was buried 28th February 1698. He had issue—1. Jane Broughton, who married Robert Baugh, of Llanymynech, 2nd February 1700. 2. David Broughton, buried 27 April 1730.

David Broughton married Jane ... and had issue—1. Margaret Broughton, buried 18th March 1722. 2. John Broughton, baptised 28th August 1764.

John Broughton had issue a son, who married Mary Powell, and had issue—1. Jane Broughton, baptised 11th October 1760. 2. Margaret Broughton, baptised 25th September 1762; buried 4th June 1763. 3. John Broughton, of Llanymynech, baptised 28th August 1764; married Eleanor, eldest daughter of John and Rose Nightingale, of Pentref, 11th October 1795. (See Nightingale pedigree.)

John Broughton had issue—1. Elizabeth Broughton, born 7th September 1796; died 1st March 1801. 2. John Broughton, born 5th July 1798; married his cousin Rosamond Nightingale. (See Collateral branch.) 3. Rosamond Broughton, born February 24th, 1801; died 9th May 1822. 4. Richard Nightingale Broughton, of Llwynygroes, born 6th August 1803; buried 3rd January 1862; married his cousin Rosamond Asterley, second daughter of John and Catherine Asterley, of Pentref. He had issue, one son, John Nightingale Broughton, baptised 28th November 1851; now practising as a solicitor at Newcastle-under-Lyne. 5. Mary Broughton, born 23rd June 1805; died 18th February 1834. 6. Margaret Broughton, born 25th January, 1807. 7. Robert Broughton, of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, born 20th April 1808. 8. Eleanor Broughton, born 24th September 1809; died 29th December 1811.

Robert Broughton, of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, co. Salop, was educated for the medical profession, and completed it at Middlesex Hospital; Member of Apothecaries Hall, 1831; and Member of the College of Surgeons, 1832. He married Anne Evans, daughter of David Evans, surgeon, of Belper, Derbyshire, 6th February 1837. (See Collateral branch.) He has issue—1. Margaret Anne Broughton, born 3rd January, 1838; died 14th January 1839. 2. Eliza Catherine, born 11th January 1840; married Rev. N. Cooper, vicar of Oxon, 14th July 1868. 3. Margaret Rosamond Broughton, born 13th January 1841; died 11th April 1846. 4. Mary Jane Broughton, born 9th February 1812; married Thomas Dimmock, of Shelton-under-Harley, 5th

January 1865. 5. Robert David Broughton, born 23rd February 1843; married Helen Mackenzie, only daughter of Josiah Dimmock, of Fealsley Hall, 22nd July 1869. 6. Richard Nightingale Broughton, born 30th May 1844; married Alice Phillips, 6th June 1872. 7. John Harrison Broughton, born 7th January 1849; married Elizabeth Phillips, 18th November 1879.

Collateral Branch.

John Broughton, of Llanymynech, eldest son of John and Eleanor Broughton, married his cousin Rosamond Nightingale, daughter of Robert Nightingale, of Ystymcolwyn, Meifod; died 1st January 1834. He had issue—1. John Nightingale Broughton, born 22nd June 1823; buried 27th June 1823; 2. Eleanor Margaret Broughton, born 2nd November 1824; buried 29th January 1847. 3. Mary Jane Broughton, born 11th July 1826; died 4th February 1842. 4. Rosamond Broughton, born January 1828. (See below.) 5. Elizabeth Broughton, born September 1829; buried 18th March 1846. 6. John Broughton, born 18th March 1831; buried 31st January 1833. 7. Emily Catherine Broughton, born 2nd July 1832; buried 23rd March 1833.

Rosamond Broughton married Thomas Saunders Evans, of Belper, co. Derby; canon of Durham; Professor of Greek in Durham University. He has issue—1. Rosamond Eliza Evans, born 9th April 1851; married Rev. Joseph White, vicar of Worham-on-Tweed. 2. Margaret Ellen Evans, born 28th November 1852. 3. David Evans, born 12th April 1854. 4. Willoughby Broughton Evans, born 26th April 1858. 5. Arthur Thomas Fabian Evans, born 2nd October 1861; died 12th May 1870.

Thomas Saunders Evans, M.A., and Anne Evans, who married Robert Broughton, of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, were children of the late David Evans, surgeon, of Belper, Derbyshire. George Evans, brother of David Evans, was vicar of Ruyton-Eleven-Towns, as was also his father. His grandfather was vicar of Headcorn in Kent.

Asterley of Pentref, Carreghova.

The Asterley family formerly resided at Asterley, in the parish of Pontesbury, Salop. A branch afterwards settled at Stanford in Alberbury parish. Later they removed to Pentreheylin Hall, Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire. The old hall at which they lived was a fine stately mansion of timber. The elder branch of the Pentreheylin family came to live at Pentref, in Carreghova, Llanymynech, and the hall was taken down, and rebuilt by the father of the late Rev. J. J. Turner, M.A.

Asterley of Stanford, married and had issue—1. Mary Asterley, married, and had issue two daughters, the youngest of whom married John Gittins. of Baschurch. He had issue a daughter who married John Nightingale Asterley. (See below.) 2. John Asterley, of Pentreheylin, married Elizabeth Lloyd, of Trefnant, Alberbury.

John Asterley had issue—1. John Asterley, of Pentref, born in 1787; buried 29th August 1835. 2. Elisabeth Asterley. 3. Sarah Asterley, who married David Tannat, of Rhysnant, Llandysilio, and has issue still living at Llandysilio.

John Asterley, of Pentref, married Catherine, youngest daughter of John and Rose Nightingale. (See Nightingale pedigree.) He had issue—1. Elizabeth Asterley, born 29th August 1806; died 13th May 1863. 2. Rosamond Asterley, born 4th January 1808; buried 20th April 1872; married her cousin Richard Broughton. (See Broughton pedigree.) 3. John Nightingale Asterley, born 22nd July 1809; buried 7th July 1841; married Ann, second daughter of Joseph Gittins, of Baschurch. 4. Sarah Asterley, born 17th April 1811; married John Williams, of Bala. 5. Richard Asterley, born 29th August 1812; buried 20th February 1868. 6. Robert Asterley, born June 1814; buried 1st April 1843. 7. Catherine Asterley, born April 1816; buried 28th December 1854; married her cousin Richard Asterley, of Alberbury. 8. Joseph

Asterley, born 26th October 1818. 9. Eleanor Asterley. 10. Henry Asterley, born October 1822; died 28th August 1872; married Mary Anne Bibby, of Llanrhaiadr; and had issue—1. John. 2. Mary Annie. 3. Henry. 4. Maurice Nightingale, baptised 29th November 1863. 5. Robert, baptised 20th July 1865. 6. Margaret, baptised 24th March 867. 7. Rosamond, baptised 26th March 1871. 11. William Lloyd Asterley, of Pentref, born 11th April 1825; died November 1875; married Amelia Jones.

William Lloyd Asterley had issue—1. William Asterley, born 6th February 1861. 2. Mary Catherine, born 7th May 1862. 3. Thomas Nightingale Asterley, born 24th September 1863. 4. Elizabeth Caroline Asterley, born 27th April 1865. 5. Richard Nightingale Asterley, born 29th October 1868. 6. Robert Nightingale Asterley, born 20th April 1870. 7. Amelia Asterley, born 26th December 1872.

Chapter VIII.—Topographical Glossary.

Llanymynech, *Llan,* the church; *mynach,* a monk, the church of the monk. It is probable that in early times it was a chapel attached to the mother church of Oswestry, and in charge of a monk.[1]

Carreghova township; *Cerrig,* a stone; *Hwfa,* Offa; Offa's stone, or rock. The quarry extends into this township, and Offa's dyke is constructed along the brow of the rock.

Llwyntidman township; *Llwyn-tyd-man,* an unbroken copse or wood.

Treprenal township; the homestead in a woody district.

Arddwydd, a garden of shrubs or trees. This is a portion of the glebe land in Carreghova.

Bach y Coed, the small field near the wood.

Battle-Field, a tenement near Treprenal farm, said to be the scene of one of the many skirmishes between Charles I and the Parliamentarians.

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[1] See Ecclesiastical Chapter, vol. xii, p. 117.

Bellan, the outlet of a pool; a field below Ty-Gwyn, part of which was formerly a bog, or morass.

Big Brithen; this word is evidently an Anglicized form of *Breidden*. The true derivation is disputed. The following are given by local etymologists; *Bryn Eithen*, the gorse hill or bank; *Breith Den*, the speckled camp; *Bre y ddin*, the bare hill of the fort; and lastly, but improbably, *Breidd*, hardly, and *un*, one, referring to a battle where hardly one escaped. Of these Bryn Eithen seems to be the one adapted to the spot known as Brithen. It is a tract of land at Treprenal.

Big Parc, the large enclosure; a field near the Causeway Lane in Carreghova.

Broom Field, near the White Rock; once overgrown with broom.

Burnt House, the house near the lime-kilns. This is situated underneath the old quarry in Carreghova, and is the last house in the Penyvoil lane. Formerly there were lime-kilns adjoining it, though nearly all traces of them have disappeared. The kilns are said by the residents to give the house the above name.

Bwlch Mawr, the great pass. This is formed by the valley of the Tanat, bounded by rugged hills, and is the north-west boundary of the parish. It is here, probably, that the Romans constructed a road through North Wales to Segontium (Carnarvon), as being the most direct route from Uriconium (Wroxeter). Clawdd Côch, an encampment, is at its entrance.

Cae Argae, a corruption of *cae argoed*, the dam field. The word *Argoed* primarily signifies woody, or a surrounding wood. Many places, from their being situated amidst woods, are called *Argoed*. Camps were fortified on emergencies by felling trees to surround them, and one so constructed was called *Argoed*. From this the name has been applied to the low wall of earth which extends on each side of the river, and when complete keeps the overflow of the river from flooding the land beyond. It may have been constructed of trees and earth, hence the appellation. This is a field near the Vyrnwy, in Carreghova.

Cae Bach, the small field; near Treprenal.

Cae Bedw, the birch field; opposite Llwynygroes.

Cae Bennion, Bennion's field. It lies between the Potteries railway and the river; near it is Bennion's well, or the "three counties well", so called because the boundaries of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Salop meet here.

Cae Birch, same as *Cae Bedw*, the birch field. It is near Carreghova lane.

Cae Bonkin, the banky field, probably taken from the provincialism *bonky*. It is a field at Rhydwith.

Cae Brân, the crow field, or fallow field. There are two of this name, one near the County Stone, the other in the Wern.

Cae Bricks, the brick-field; at Treprenal. An English word is often used in this manner in conjunction with a Welsh word.

Cae Broth; this may be a corruption of *brith*, the variegated or mottled field. It signifies the field with soil of different qualities, *e.g.*, clay and sand, or gravel. It is near Clawdd Côch.

Cae Brwynog, the field overgrown with rushes; near Plas Cerrig.

Cae Brys, the brushwood field; at Fron Gôch.

Cae Cam, the crooked field, *i. e.*, irregular in shape; a field near Treprenal.

Cae Canol, the middle field; near Llwyntidman farm.

Cae Cil, the field in the angle or recess; near Upper House.

Cae Clai, the clay field; near Plâs Cerrig.

Cae Cobbler, the cobbler's field; or from *Coblyn*, a sprite, or goblin; it is near Llwynygroes, and formerly supposed to be a piece of haunted land.

Cae Crin, the parched or dry field; near Rhydwith.

Cae Ddu, the black field, or one with dark peaty soil; near Rhydwith.

Cae Draw, a corruption of *derw*, an oak, the oak field; at Clawdd Côch encampment.

Cae Dentur, the field where cloth and flannel was stretched out to dry, after being woven. This is a large tract of land extending between the Potteries railway and the smithy at Carreghova. Why it received this name is not known. It is in close proximity to the hall, and in by-gone days, when home-spun was in use, the field may have been used for the above purpose.

Cae ffynon, the well field. There are two of this name, one at Fron Gôch, the other adjoining Llwynygroes.

Cae Gadlas, the stack-yard field; adjoining Clawdd Côch.

Cae Garw, the rough or rugged field; adjoining White Rock.

Cae Glas, the green field; near Treprenal.

Cae Gôch, the red field; near the Upper House.

Cae Groes, the field of the cross or gibbet; near Llwynygroes.

It is said by tradition that sometime a gallows or gibbet had been set up on this field, and has given the name Llwynygroes to the adjoining grove.

Cae Gwair, the hay field; near the river, in Llwyntidman.

Cae Gwydd, the field of trees or shrubs; in Carreghova.

Cae Lwn Bach. The word *Lwn* is evidently a corruption. *Llwm* signifies bare, exposed, or poor, this would render it the small field exposed, or unfertile. *Llwyn* signifies a wood or grove, hence the field of the small wood. It is near the Vyrnwy and Wern.

Cae Madoc, Madoc's field; near the County Stone, in Llwyntidman.

Cae Mawr, the large field; near Rhydwith, and Clawdd Côch.

Cae Melin, the mill field; glebe land in Carreghova.

Cae Newydd, the new field; glebe land near the Vyrnwy in Llwyntidman; and also a field at Pentref.

Cae Pen-y-bryn, the field at the extremity of the bank. *Penybryn* is one of the dykes in the entrenchments at Clawdd Côch.

Cea Pen-y-llan, the field at the head of the small enclosure; near Pentref.

Cae Pen-y-Rhythur, the field of the sudden onslaught. *Rhythur* is a corruption of *ruthr*, a sudden drive or rushing, an attack or onset. It is a large field of peculiar conformity adjoining Carreghova Hall. At the extremity of it was built Carreghova Castle. This being one of the border fortresses, it was the scene of continual warfare.[1] One of the many battle-fields fought around its walls is pointed out by this name; probably a sortie had been made against the enemy.

Cae Potten; the latter is either a proper name, or derived from *poten*, that which swells out, signifying an extended or large field. It is near Pentref.

Cae Pwll, the field of the pool, pit, or ditch; near the Aqueduct.

Cae Rhedyn, the fern field; near the Vyrnwy and Lower House.

Cae Sattal, the saddle field, from *sadell*, a saddle, so called from its supposed shape of a saddle. It adjoins the Town Field.

Cae Talwyn, a corruption of *talcen*, the end of a building, meaning the field at the end of the farm buildings; near Treprenal Farm.

Cae Tan-y-ty, the field below the house, viz., Clawdd Côch.

Cae twntor fford, a corruption of *Cae tu hwnt i'r fford*, the field on the other side of the road; near Llywntidman farm.

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[1] See "Carreghova Castle", vol. xi, p. 215.

Caer Sws, the fortress of Sws, or Helena. This is a portion of the encampment at Clawdd Côch, and this name would seem to imply that it was Roman. Caer Sws, near Newtown, is another Roman encampment or city.

Calve's Croft, the field generally used for the calves; near Carreghova Hall.[1]

Cefn-y-ffiogen, the bank of the rabbits, a warren. This is the portion of Penyvoil next the White Rock. It was formerly a noted place for rabbits.

Clawdd Côch, the red ditch or dyke. The word *clawdd* is applied either to the ditch, or the soil which has been thrown out to form the wall. This name is given to a farm in the west of the parish, near the Vyrnwy, and now joined to the Pentref as one tenement. On the river side are the remains of a vast encampment, supposed by many to be the Mediolanum of the Romans. The earthen walls still remain to a great extent, but the ditches have nearly all been filled up in the course of time. It is termed *Côch* either from the colour of the soil, or an allusion to bloodshed in the encampment.

Clawdd Gwydd, the ditch or rampart abounding with trees or shrubs, or it may be derived from *gwyddfa*, a place of eminence, hence a rampart, from which observations of the movements of the enemy could be taken in time of war. It is near Carreghova Hall.

Cledrin, from *cledr*, an acre; or *cleidir*, clay land; in Llwyntidman.

Clwt Gwydd, the plot of land covered with shrubs; near Carreghova Hall.

Cock-pit, the field formerly used for cock-fighting. It is opposite the Bradford Arms Inn, and was once the common fighting ground of the village.

County Stone, a land mark on the Oswestry Road, to show the point where the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Salop meet.

Crane Field, near the canal where it passes the Wern, in which formerly stood a crane for loading the boats.

Crickheath, this is probably tautology; crick is perhaps derived from *Grug*, heath, and the English *heath;* the former the plant, and the latter may be the land upon which it grows.

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[1] Carreghova Hall, a farm of 220 acres, belonging to Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart. It is built on the site of the old Carreghova Castle, on the bank of the Tanat, and is an old fashioned stone building. This was once the residence of Sir Thomas Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

There is a Celtic word *crick*, which signifies a craggy hill, and would be quite applicable in this case. It is the northern portion of Llanymynech Hill.

Croen diawl, the devil's hide, a layer of limestone in the quarries.

Cyrchdir, from *cyrch*, an invasion or encroachment, and *tir*, land, the encroachment land; or from *cryeh*, rough, the rough land. It is a portion of glebe land in Llwyntidman.

Dôl[1] fechan, the small meadow; near Lower House, and also at Clawdd Côch.

Dolydd issa, the lower meadow; near Pentref.

Dryll y Ceiliog, the cock-pit. This field is situated in a slight hollow in Penyvoil Lane, above the County Stone. Persons living at the present time can remember cock-fighting taking place in an adjoining field. It may, however, be derived from *ceilio*, to herd or pen cattle, meaning the hollow where cattle were herded.

Elm-tree Farm, near the village, upon the Llansaintffraid road.

Encroachment, a field on the left hand side of the County Stone.

Erw Clai, literally *erw* signifies an acre, hence generally a pasture; *erw clai* is the clay pasture, near the Tanat.

Erw Delyn, the harp-shaped field; near Carreghova Cottages.

Erw fordin, the pathway field, from *ffordd*, a road or passage; near Pentref.

Erw Llas, the pasture which extends or spreads; in Carreghova.

Erw Pentref, the principal homestead pasture; at Pentref.

Erw tan-y-ty, the pasture below the house; glebe land in Llwyntidman.

Erw-y-Crogbren, the gallows or gibbet field. This is near the Causeway Lane in Carreghova, and tradition points it out as the place where the Saxons were hanged, when they were caught intruding upon the land in possession of their Welsh neighbours.

Erw-y-llwyn, the wood, or grove pasture; near the Aqueduct.

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[1] Dôl signifies a low, plain, fertile field; a fruitful, pleasant mead in a hollow, or on the river side; or meadow land. It is cognate with the English word *dale*.

Fawnog, the peaty land; a tract of land near Plâs Cerrig.

Feggy leasow, the meadow of feg, or bracken; near Glan yr Avon.

Ffeerm, the farm; a nursery and plantation, near Plâs Cerrig.

Ffraws mawr, the big ford, from *ffraw*, the place of activity in a stream. It is a field near the Morda, in Treprenal.

Flash, a large pool near Clawdd Côch.

Fron Gôch, red bank; a tenement near Ty Gwyn.

Fron Gôch Common, near the Fron Gôch farm.

Furlong field, belonging to Fron Gôch. Furlong is here used in a general sense, and signifies a strip of land.

Garth, a hill or mountain. A field on the slope of the hill, near the quarry tramway.

Glanvyrnwy, the bank of the Vyrnwy. This is a pleasant residence near the railway station, and formerly belonged to a family named Williams. One of them married Robert Wall, and died intestate. The property then had several claimants, none of whom were successful. When the railway was constructed it was purchased from the trustees by the company, and afterwards sold to the late Mr. Bishton, whose widow still resides there.

Glan yr Avon, the river's bank; a small tenement near the Vyrnwy, in Carreghova.

Gledryd, a corruption of *cledr*, an acre, and *rhyd*, a ford or passage, the field through which there is a passage. It is opposite Lower House.

Gorwith, derived from *gor*, a circle or close, and *gwyth*, a channel or gutter, meaning the enclosure channel or dingle; or from *gwydd*, shrubs, the enclosure of shrubs. Another derivation, *gorwallt*, a steep hill, would also be applicable. It is a portion of Fron Gôch Common.

Gowetts, from *gower*, a small close; near Carreghova Hall.

Greffyld, probably a corruption of *grafel*, rough. So called on account of the loose heaps of *débris* thrown out of the quarries, and commonly known as "raffel". This field is close to the quarries, near Upper House.

Green fields, a pleasantly situated residence, near Stargerrig and Plâs Cerrig.

Gro, the house near the pebbly shore of the river. The word means gravel, coarse sand, an aggregate of pebbles formed by the water on the shore, or a beach. The house stands near the river Tanat.

Gwastadfaes, the level pasture land; glebe land near Llwynygroes.

Gweir glodd issa, the lower hay field; near Llwyntidman Farm.

Gweir glodd John Owen, the hay field of John Owen; a portion of glebe land in Llwyntidman.

Gweir glodd rhan, part of the hay field; near the Wern.

Gweir glodd vawr, the large hay field; adjoining Maes-tan-y-llan.

Gwely gwrthban, the blanket; a layer of stone in the quarry.

Gwern, or Wern, a swamp or bog. This is a large tract of land extending between the Maes and the Vyrnwy Bridge, upon the Llansaintffraid road. At one time it was marshy, and overgrown with rushes, but much of it is now cultivated. Unfortunately there is very little natural drainage connected with it.

Gwern ddu, the black swamp; near Lower House.

Gwern fechan, the small swamp; near the junction of the Tanat and Vyrnwy.

Gwern fechan fach, the small corner swamp; near the entrenchments at Clawdd Côch.

Gwnder, a corruption of *cawndir*, reed-grass land; near Clawdd Côch.

Hatchet field; adjoining Lower House.

High, a tenement near the summit of the hill at Pant.

Hydith, this is probably a corruption of Rhydwith. It is a field near the Mount.

Lenith. This is a corruption of *gwenith*, the wheat field; or *Glyn*, a glen, and *gwŷdd*, shrubs, the glen of shrubs. It is near Lower House.

Little Greffyld, the small "raffel" field; near Plâs Cerrig.

Little Parc, the small enclosure; near Pentref.

Little Wern Yard, a piece of land below the Mount, upon the Canal side.

London Meadow, a meadow in Llwyntidman, near the river.

Lower House, a farm near the railway station, in Llwyntidman.

Lower Leasow, the lower meadow; near Wall's Bridge lane.

Llwyn Côch, the red grove; near the Canal bridge, in Llwyntidman.

Llwyn Mawr, the great wood; near Carreghova Hall.

Llwyn y Groes, the grove of the cross or gallows. This is a fine mansion in Llwyntidman, once the residence of the Evans family. It is pleasantly situated in a grove, and near the Vyrnwy. Much alteration was made in the house during

the residence of Dr. Broughton. It has a capacious interior, with some fine old oak carving. One of the trees in the grove is a large cedar, raised from a seed purchased in London, at the cost of half-a-guinea, by John Evans, about the year 1765. Adjoining is a field, *Cae Groes*, where tradition says a person was hung; this circumstance gave the word *croes*, cross, or gallows.

Maes, an open region, a plain, a field. This is a tract of land between the Wern and the village. It is now divided into fields, and a tenement, the Maes, built in the centre.

Maes Henry; this is a corruption of *Maes Hendre*, the field of the old homestead; opposite Llwynygroes.

Maes-tan-y-llan, the field below the church; glebe land in Llwyntidman.

Maes y bont, the bridge field, at Clawdd Côch, near the Tanat.

Maes y ffynon, the well field; adjoining Clawdd Côch.

Maes y ddau bwll, the field of the two pools; between Llwynygroes and the river.

Maes y Pentref, the field of the principal homestead.

Maes y per, the field of the pear trees, probably an orchard; glebe land in Carreghova.

Maes yr Avon, the field near the water; at Rhydwith.

Mount, a pleasantly situated residence, on the slope of Penyvoil hill, near the village.

Offa's Dyke, or Clawdd Offa, the ramparts constructed by Offa of Mercia, A.D. 755-794. The dyke divides the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh from Salop, and the township of Carreghova from Llwyntidman. In some places in the village it can be traced, but more plainly upon the slope and summit of the hill. Many of the houses in the village are built upon it.

Pant, a hollow; near Lower House.

Pant Trystan, the noisy hollow; a large portion of the township of Llwyntidman. The name sometimes occurs *Pant y Trwystan*, from *traws*, across or transverse; the hollow of the cross roads.

Pant-y-ddol, the hollow of the meadow, near the Aqueduct.

Pentref, the principal homestead, a village or hamlet. This is a large farm of 333 acres, to which is attached the Clawdd Côch farm. It was formerly held by the Nightingale family, and during the present century by the Asterleys of Pentre-heylin and Stanford. The farm occupies a portion of the Wern in Carreghova.

Penyvoil, or Pen-y-foel,[1] the summit of the bare hill. This lies between the village and Llanymynech Hill. A few years ago it was an open common, but now the whole of it is enclosed and divided into fields. A good residence is built on the southern slope.

Pen y Gynlan, the foremost enclosure. It may be derived from *gynlwyn*, and would signify the ambush. It is a part of the Clawdd Côch entrenchments.

Plâs Cerrig, the residence built of stone, synonymous with the English "stone house". This is a farm in Llwyntidman.

Pont Fadoc, the bridge of Madoc. Who this Madoc was is not known; there is also a piece of land near the county stone, called after his name. The bridge crosses the Morda, on the Shrewsbury road.

Porfa yr Lar, the latter word is a corruption. *Llarp* signifies a jagged or torn piece; the name thus means the pasture that is rough or cut up by channels. It may be intended for *Llas*, that which spreads out, meaning the extended pasture. It lies between the Pentref and the Vyrnwy.

Porfa y Sur, the sour pasture, alluding to the coarse grass which cattle refuse. This is near the aqueduct.

Pwll y gan, either the large pool, from *gan*, capacity; or the crooked pool, from *cam*, crooked. It refers to a lowland, opposite Vyrnwy Bank, frequently flooded by the river.

Pwll y toe, the whirl-pool, from *tro*, a turning; or the pool of the outlet, from *ffoi*, to run away. The pool is near Wall's Bridge.

Quillet, a strip of land; a term generally used for a portion of land cut off from a large field by a fence; *e. g.*, the town field is divided into quillets.

Rhiw Gerrig, the ascent of the hill covered with stones; in Carreghova.

Rhydwith, the ford or passage through the trees. This is a farm in Treprenal, formerly held by the Nightingale family. The road which passes it goes from Llwyntidman to Morton.

Roe Gerrig, the pebbly bank, near the Potteries railway, in Carreghova. Much of the land in this portion of the parish is gravelly. It may be corrupted from *Erw gerrig*, the stony field.

Rough, a large dike extending some distance from Pen-y-bryn, in the Clawdd Côch encampment, and is evidently part

[1] See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. x, p. 384.

of the outworks constructed for the defence of the entrance. It is overgrown with bushes, hence its name.

Settal, the saddle-shaped field, from *saddel*, a saddle; glebe land in Carreghova.

Siamber Wên,[1] the white chamber. *Siamber* is the Welsh use of the English word chamber, and pronounced similar to the French "chambre". *Wên* is derived by some from *awen*, inspired, signifying the inspired chamber. It is supposed to have been the residence of monks, during the early ages of the Church, and was afterwards converted into a small nunnery. The building was situated on the garden between the church and the rectory.

Star Gerrig, a corruption of *yscâr y gerrig*, a portion of the rock, alluding to the small quarries which were formerly worked along the canal side. Another derivation is *Esgair gerrg*, from *esgair*, primarily a shank, a leg, a limb; applied to land it has a meaning similar to *scaw* in the north, a high ridge of ground; hence, in this case, the rocky ridge. In Ireland, the word appears as *Eiscar*, a sandy ridge. Star gerrig is the ridge of rocks above the canal at Pant, and several houses are built in clefts of it.

Talcen Tarw, the bull's forehead; a layer of stone in the quarry.

Tir y Clawdd, the dyke-land; two fields situated between the embankments at Clawdd Côch.

Town Field, the township field; in Carreghova. This extends between the Cock-pit and the Maes. It was originally common land of Carreghova township, but is now divided into quillets.

Ty Gwyn, the white house; a farm of 50 acres in Carreghova.

Tylbris, the river valley in the covert. A name given to the small river which bounds the parish on its eastern side, dividing it from Kinnerley. It is now generally known as the Morda brook. The name Tyllbris occurs in an old agreement entered into between John Bridgeman, Esq., of Blodwell, and John Nghtingale of Carreghova.[2]

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[1] See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xii, p. 122.

[2] "To keep in repair an argae, dam, or fence, in and upon ye s'd parcell of land of ye s'd John Nightingale's, called ye Little Meadow, in Treprnoll aforesaid, with the soile thereof, from ye late lands of Bevis Lloyd, Esq., deceas'd, along ye River *Tyllbris*, unto ye land of Richard Edwards, of Lloyntidman, and to keep in and defend ye water an flood of ye s'd River *Tyllbris* from overflowing."—Agreement, dæd 5th Feb. 1703.

Tyn y twll, the house in the hollow; a tenement near the village.

Upper Maes Onn, the upper ash grove field; near Llwynygroes.

Vach goch isaf, Vach goch ucha, the lower and upper small red field; near Pentref.

Vach y Coed, the small field of the wood; beyond the river in Carreghova.

Vach yr Einion, the small field of Einion; near Clawdd Côch.

Vicre, a corruption of *micre*, briars or brambles; near Llwynygroes.

Volog, from *moel*, a bare rounded summit; a field near the river in Llwyntidman.

Vyrnwy, serpentine. Rev. Walter Davies does not seem inclined to accept this derivation, which is commonly given by etymologists. He says,[1] "Vyrnwy must be an inflection of some radical word beginning with M, for no Welsh word, in its primary state, begins with V. Then the origin of Vyrnwy may be *Maran-wy*, the salmon river. The article Y prefixed would form y Vyrnwy; and by contraction and long usage, Vyrnwy without the governing prefix." Dr. Powell, vicar of Meifod, in his annotation to the Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis, calls the Vyrnwy, *Marnovia*. Rev. Walter Davies adds, in a note to the above, "the most ancient form of the name is *myrnguy*, or *myrngui*." The river has always been noted for the quantity and excellence of its salmon, and the above inference of the word being derived from *maran*, a salmon, appears quite possible.

[1] "Works", vol. iii, p. 108.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

(*Continued from Vol.* xii, *p.* 434.)

LXIII.

Owen of Bodtalog.

From a pedigree in Hengwrt MS. 96, pages 729-30, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt. The arms borne by this family were the same as those of the Pughes of Mathavarn.

Gruff. ap Seisyllt ap Eunydd ap Cynan, Lord of Merioneth.

Gruff. Vychan ∓ Margaret, dau. of Tegwared ap Seisyllt ap Ednowain ap Iswalder.

Tudor ap Gr. Vychan ∓ .....dau. of David Vychan ap Gruff. Dew.

Ievan ap Tudur ∓ .....dau. of Gr. ap Adda ap Gr. ap Madoc, of Dolgoch. He was of the Comote of Estimaner, 7 Edward III. His tomb is in Towyn Church.

Ievan Vychan (a Juror at Harlech, 32 Hen. VI). ∓ .....dau. of Griffri o Eneu'rglyn.

John ap Ievan Vychan. He held in farm the mills of Cevn and Caethley, at Michaelmas, 21 Edw. IV. ∓ Angharad, dau. of Jenkin ap Iorwerth ap Einion, of Ynysymaengwyn. (His brother, Ithel ap Iorwerth ap Einion was living in 14 Edw. IV.)

Jenkin ap John. ∓ Mawd, dau. to Rydderch ap Rys ap Meredith, Lord of Towyn.

Ievan Gwyn, apparently elder son. ∓

The Vaughans of Caethley and Penmaen were descended from them.

John ap Ievan Gwyn. = Catharine, dau. of Ievan ap David ap Llewelyn.

Owen ap John ∓ .....dau. of Thomas ap Hugh ap Howel.

Thomas Owen, of Bodtalog ∓ Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Pugh.

Jane Owen, heiress of Bodtalog (married 30th April 1633). = Edw. Anwill, one of the sons of Wm. Lewis Anwill, of Park, Esq.

..... wife of John Griffith ap John ap Ievan.

LXIV.

Owen of Penrhos.

Arms.—*Gules*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*.
Crest.—A lion rampant *or*.

Sir Robert Owen of Porkington, and Llanddyn, Knt., M.P. for Merioneth, 1681-5; died M.P. for Carnarvon 30th March 1698. He was grandson and representative of the Royalist Sir John Owen. ∓ Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of Owen Wynne, of Glyn, co. Merion., Esq.; born 7th June 1663, died 10th April 1727.

Lewis Owen, youngest son, Rector of Barking, Essex, and Wexham, Bucks; died at Barking, 1746. ∓ Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Richard Lyster, of Penrhos and Moynes Court, counties of Montgomery and Monmouth.

John Owen, of Penrhos and Moynes Court; died unmarried 18th December 1823, aged 82. Bequeathed his Monmouthshire estate to John Lyster, Esq., 2nd son, of Rowton Castle, and the residue of his property to Mary Jane Ormsby Gore.

Margaret, born in Nov. 1743; died, unmarried, at Shrewsbury, Oct. 25, 1816.

LXV.

Parry of Maine, Meifod.

In the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. x, p. 182, a copy of the inscription on the mural tablet to the memory of Jenkin Parry, Esq., is given.

Supplemental to that inscription, we give a copy of the inscription on a monumental tablet placed in the north transept of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, to the memory of his widow and two daughters.

In this transept
are interred the bodies of
Martha Parry,
Relict of Jenkin Parry, of Main,
in the parish of Meifod, Esquire,
and daughter of Robert Powel, of Lloran Isa,
in the County of Denbigh, Esquire,
who died on the seventh day
of December MDCCLXIII.

Also of
MARTHA PARRY,
daughter of the above
Jenkin and Martha Parry,
who died on the fourth day
of May MDCCLXI,
aged forty years.
And of her sister,
MARGARET PARRY,
of Glan-yr-Afon Hall, in the parish of
Llanyblodwell, in this County,
who died on the first day
of August MDCCCXXVII,
aged 71 years. In grateful
remembrance of whom this
monument is erected by
John Hamer.

LXVI.

NOTES OF DEATHS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE PERSONS.

(From Additional MSS. 14,881, *p.* 135.*)*

Sir John Pryce of Newtowne, Com' Mountgom'y, Bart., departed this transitory world June 18, 1657.

Captayn John Pierce of Llwynybrayn, Com' Mountgom'y, departed this transitory world May 19, 1659.

Elizabeth Puleston, *vid.*, late wife of Edward Puleston, rector of Castle Careynion, departed this transitory world, 1659.

Frances, wife of Mathew Morgan of Aberhavesp, Com' Mountgom'y, Esq., departed this transitory world, January 14, 1659.

Elizabeth, wife of Dauid Powell of Maesmawr, in county of Mountgom'y, gent., departed this transitory world February 4°, 1659.

I'n Mathews of Trefnanny Esq., died at Wrexham, 1666.

In another hand :—

John Pryce of Part, Esq., late owner of this book, departed this transitory world 7° Maij '71, at Penstrowed; interred at Llanwnog, 12° postea.

Mary, wife of George Devereux of Vaynor, Com' Montgom'y. Ar. departed [date not given].

Sir Mathew Pryce of Newtowne, Com' Montg., Bart., departed ye world Ju. '74.

Richd. Herbert of Bromfield, Com' Salop, dy'd Apr. '76.

Roger Mostyn of Dolycorslwyn, Com' Mountgom'y. Ar. dy'd. [Date not given.]

I'n Whyttingham of Mundlyn, Com' Montg. Ar. dy'd.

J'n Pryce, 2d. sonne of John Pryce, Bart., Com' Mountgom'y. Ar. dyed att Montpelier, in France.

Wm. Pryce, 2 sonn of Sir I'n Pryce of Park, dyed before; dyed at Kateaton Strit in London, of the great plague, 1665.

J'n Thelwall of Plascoch, near Denbigh, Esq., dyed 28th September 1686.

David Morgan of Aberhavesp, died at Maesmawr, 9th July 1685.

John Evans, rector of Newtowne and Llanmerewick, Com' Mountgome'y; dyed at the later 6° May, buried at Newtowne, postea 11°, 1688.

Hugh Pryce, rector of Llanlohagern, Com' Mountgom'y; dyed 12° May 1688, buryed 15 postea.

Owen Wynn, Esq., sergt.-att-law, my old friend, dyed att Sergts. in, Chancery lane, 88 sepult, at Lincoln's Inn, postea.

I'n Wynn, of Com' Denbigh, Esq., mort. 8$\frac{8}{9}$ sepult.

Gryffyth Nanny of Nanny, Com' Meryonyth, Esq., my dear frend mort.

Dame Eliz. Pryce, ux. Sir Rd. Pryce of Gogarthen, Bat., Com' Cardigan, mort at London, '87.

Dame Jane Pryce, *vid.*, Mathej Pryce, novavilla, Bart., mort att Salop, 8° Mar. '88, sepult 12 postea.

Poor Jack Morgan, of Aberhavesp, dyed at Shrewsbury, 25 Nov. [16]95, to be buryed at Aberhavesp, 30 Nov. postea.

Richard Herbert of Combydalva. Ar. dyed 12° Apr., being Easter Munday, 1696, to be buryed at Kerry, 17 Apr. '96; *eadem die*, dyed and was buryed at Mountgom'y, ye wife of Richd. Whyttingham, of Clawdd y Darr, gent.

Richd. Lloyd of Byrthlloyd, Esq., dyed 6° Oct. '96; buryed att Llanydloes, 9° Oct. post.

1644. Capten Charles Pryce of Pilleth, Com' Radnor, departed of his life at Presteigne, ... of Jan. An' dom' 1644.

Mary, the wife of Edward Oakley of Bachellt, in the county of Mountgomery, gentl', departed this transitory life the 20° of Aprill 1645, and was interred att Churchstok the next day.

Katherin, the wife of Mathew Pryce of Park, Com' Mountgomery, Esq., departed out of this world att Bachelltre, the 3 of Maij 1645, and was interred at Llanwonnog the 6° of the same moneth.

Edward Puleston, rector of Castle Caereinion, departed this transitory world the ..... of 1644.

William Reed of Lincolnes Inne, Esq., departed this transitory world the ..... of ....., 1645.

Leftennant Collonell Edward Pryce, sonne and heirre to Sir John Pryce of Newtowne, barronet, departed this transitory world the 29° Novembris, 1645, att Gogerthan, in the county of Cardigen.

Elizabeth Morgan, *vid.*, late wif of Meredith Morgan of Aberhavesp, Esq., departed this transitory world the 12° day of Febry 1646.

LXVII.

Protestant Dissenters at Aberhafesp.

Amongst the Oswestry Old Chapel papers, and addressed "Rev. Mr. Edward Williams at Oswestry (by Salop)", is the following document :—

"*To the Right Rev. Father in God, Jonathan Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*

"We, whose names are hereunder written,being Protestant Dissenters, do hereby certify to your Lordship that there is a dwelling house (called Ty'n-rhwttra, situate in the Parish of Aberhafesp, and County of Montgomery, and Diocese of St. Asaph), intended to be a place of Divine Worship for the use of the aforesaid Denomination ;[1] therefore we require that the same may be registered in your Episcopal Court at St. Asaph, and a copy thereof delivered unto us according to an Act of Parliament, commonly called the Toleration Act, in that case made and provided.

"Signed by us, "R. Jones,
D. Jarvis,
J. Whitehead,
E. Davies,
E. Einion,
M. Davies.

"The original certificate (whereof the above is a true copy) was entered of Record and filed in the publick episcopal Registry of Saint Asaph this thirteenth day of April 1785,

"By John Jones, *Dep. Reg.*"

[1] Whether by accident or design, I cannot say, but the particular "Denomination" is not named.

In *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. ii, p. 392, I gave a copy of a similar document from Welshpool; but in that case the original document, and not a copy, is preserved amongst the Old Chapel papers.

The reason why these certificates are preserved at Oswestry is due to the fact, I presume, that the Rev. Edward (afterwards Dr.) Williams, the minister of the Old Chapel, was also the head of the Protestant Dissenters' College (or "Academy", as these institutions were then called) that had been removed from Abergavenny. Several places on the borders were supplied with preachers from that Institution.

A short notice of Dr. Williams will be found in Canon Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*. A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

LXVIII.

Presbyterianism in Welshpool.

On page 392 of *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xi, I gave a copy of the Certificate of Registration of the Presbyterian Church in Welshpool, in 1783. Mr. Jenkins, the Independent minister at Sarney, has, since this appeared, shewn me a letter dated "Abergavenny, March 26, 1787", from the Rev. John Griffiths, to the Rev. Edward Astley, near New Chapel, to be left at Mr. Thomas Evans's, Welshpool. The Rev. J. Griffiths had been (the first) minister of the Dissenters in Sarney when preaching was commenced there in 1780. As this letter contains the names of three persons who have been already mentioned in *Mont. Coll.*, and refers to early Nonconformity in Welshpool, perhaps it will be acceptable to some of your readers.

"*To the Church of Christ meeting at Sarnau Chapel.*

"Brethren in the Lord,—I received two letters from you lately concerning the Chapel, and the reason of my long silence was an intention of coming to see you and speak face to face to you before now; but finding it impossible for many

reasons to come very soon, I send these few lines hoping they shall find you all well. I am glad to find that the Burying Ground is inclosed according to your wishes, and that Mr. Chidlaw has put the chapel out of the power of the Tenant. Respecting the little Building at the end of it, I am afraid it will not be given you in the Lease with the Meeting House; the letter which I have wrote in your name to Chester mentioned all to Mr. Chidlaw that can be said about it, and if he is inclined to include it with the rest for the use of the public, he will do it without any more application. And if you loose[1] it the consequence is not very great; therefore leave the matter to Providence, and the gentleman's generosity. I am sorry that you are not at liberty to bury your dead, without being called to account, and subjected to certain *penalties and fees*. You say the clerk of the parish has demanded a fee; and you desire my counsel how to act; therefore I advise you to ask him,—a fee for what? A fee supposes some serviceable action done; and the clerk's fee is his due for digging graves and attending funerals, &c. Therefore it is evident that the clerk of the parish of Guildsfield is to receive no money from such as may be buried at Sarnau, except he will come there to dig the graves, and so forth; and *that*, by the desire and consent of the Dissenters. But to speak my mind more fully upon the subject, I say, that you may go on to bury whomsoever you will in your burying yard without neither consulting, fearing, nor *feeing*, either parsons or clerks; for the laws of our country have set us at liberty so far as Dissenters. One thing you must be mindful of, namely, the Tax levied by Parliament upon all the *dead* in the kingdom. For it is enacted that three-pence are to be paid to the public revenue for each Burial; and if you do not pay the three-pence you are liable to a fine of £5. The ministers that bury your dead are to receive the Tax, and in order to do that, they must be qualified; that is, they must have a License or a Stamped Book; or else any minister that will receive the Tax for Births or Burials may be fined £5. I would advise you to have Stamped Book for yourselves as a church, that the Births and Burials may be properly registered on the spot. You must get Mr. Williams, of Oswestry,[2] to put you in the way of having one. . . . . I find that the people of Welsh Pool are still without a minister, and they have writ a Call to me to come among them, pro-

[1] Loose = let go. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 323.

[2] The Rev. Edward (afterwards Dr.) Williams. See note on Aberhafesp Nonconformity, on p. 421, in this volume.

mising to subscribe thirty pounds; but I cannot comply with their desire at this time. . . . . God willing, I shall be among you for one Sabbath about May."

Mr. Edward Ashley, to whom this letter was addressed, is mentioned in connection with Sarney in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 76, where the writer of it is stated to have baptised one of his children in 1785. Mr. Thomas Evans, to whose care the letter was sent, was, of course, the gentleman referred to in "Montgomeryshire Worthies", and in my previous note, as one of the founders of a "Church on the Independent plan" in Welshpool in 1794. By the fact that the letter was addressed to his care, the inference may be drawn that he was, in 1787, connected with the Presbyterian Church, and the probability is, that that Church became "Congregational" or "Independent" in its government, in 1794. ASKEW ROBERTS.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

LXIX.

GWALTER MECHAIN ON THE LAWYERS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

"Some of the lawyers of these days, having, by their own indiscretion and rapacity, destroyed the very *vis vitæ* of litigation in the people, necessarily diminished the number of their successors; which, by death, taxes, and the prosecution of the example shewn by that potent auxiliary, the late Lord Kenyon, will soon be reduced to the number requisite for the transaction of affairs of credit."[1]

LXX.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE OAK TIMBER.

In 1793 and 1796 a large fall of oak timber took place at Vaynor Park, in the parish of Berriew, when

[1] "In the year 1801 there was but one articled clerk within the county of Montgomery."

some trees of enormous dimensions were cut down. Major Corbett-Winder has kindly favoured us with a copy of the following memorandum of the particulars of the contents of some of the largest trees :—

"Dimensions of 26 of the largest Trees cut down in Vaynor Park in 1793 and 1796 with sale lists.

No. of Tree.	Feet of Timber.	No. of Tree.	Feet of Timber.
1	1127	14	1793
2	1121	15	1289
3	2501	16	1101
4	2202	17	1467
5	1713	18	1246
6	1106	19	1516
7	1453	20	1428
8	1953	21	1298
9	1192	22	1077
10	1523	23	1161
11	1859	24	1018
12	1328	25	1170
13	1808	26	1322

A memorandum is added :—

"The largest Tree in Powis Castle Park, as measured by Mr. Brown, Gardener, is said to have 1340 feet of Timber in 1847."[1]

The above is in the handwriting of John Winder Lyon Winder, Esq.

Richard Llwyd, of Llanerchbrochwell, writing in 1832, in his *Topographical Notes*, p. 285, says: "The fall at Vaynor Park, in 1796, deprived the county of much

[1] This magnificent oak tree stands on the south side of, and about 60 yards distant from, the Drive through the Deer Park, about midway between the entrance-gate and the three-cornered plot where the road branches off to the Powis Castle Office. In September 1880 this tree was girthed, and, at three feet from the ground, it was found to measure twenty-four feet in circumference. At the height of about thirty feet it divides into three branches, each of which is of the size of a large tree. It is sound and in growing condition. There are several noble trees in the Deer Park which are not far short of it in dimensions.

of its most valuable timber. On the Garth Estate, near Guilsfield, some of the finer oak forest trees were from 10 to 12 feet in circumference; one in particular, in the parish of Meifod, measured 55 feet in length and 10 feet in circumference in the middle."

The following instances of large oak trees are recorded in Shropshire and Wales. In 1876, Col. Edwards of Great Ness "sold a fine oak, supposed to be the largest sound tree in the county. At five feet from the ground, it measured 20 feet in circumference, or 7 feet in diameter, and with its immense lop contained upward of 600 cubic feet."—*Bygones*, 1876, p. 233.

In 1801 there was growing at Glyn Ceiriog, near Chirk, an oak tree of the following dimensions: "Length to crown, 23 feet; circumference at bottom, two feet from ground, 51 feet; ditto in middle, 32 feet, making a total of 1472 cubic feet."—*Bygones*, 1877, p. 287.

But all these are thrown into the shade by the Vaynor oaks, which were of such immense size.

LXXI.

A Prophesie found in Powis Castle.

Add. MSS. (Welsh) 14,900. *(A MS. of the 17th century.)*

The Prophesie w^ch^ hath been a Manuscript about 60 years in Lord Powis his familie.

About the time y^t^ one shall be
Joyned unto 2 times three
And four times ten with 4 times 2
1648 Amongst us will be great a doe
An eagles head y^t^ time shall fall
And scattered will be his younge ones all
Then shall a Cypher swell full great
C* And his name 100* take the seat
And shall doe mighty thinges before
he be removed of the score
1658 Till 10 times 4 and three times six
doth in another world him fix

Then quickly after you shall spy
the eagle home again shall fly
And shall bedeck himself agayn
with feathers of his fathers train
Till heavy times shall men say
oft times alas and well a day
and with y^{t} they a death might find
for something troubles sore their mind
Then after all a Cloud shall come
that almost darkens quite the sunne
and in that time a Chaunce shall be
Chiefly carried on by three
The Cross the Septer and the Crown
Shall strive to pull each other down
Great treachery and bloud shed then
Shall sweep away great score of men
The Pope and Blewflower shall seeke
Quite to destroy the Heretick sheep
And England shall heard bost ead
before the Miter hence be rid
fals Irland contrives our woe
but zealous Scotland doth not soe

Begin again att 1 and six
1677 and ten times 7 begin these tricks
And for a time shall last full sore
till 3 be added unto foure
Then for a time it shall abate
to usher in a better state
And better evry day shall bee
But no more in England see

1680 When 8 times 8 and 5 [or 3] times 3
with 6 and 1 shall joyned be
then shall be sacrificed, (C)
In dust shall lye y^{t} Royall whore,
destained like old Jane Shore
and all her brats turn'd out of dore

I R: into the sadle shall slide
and furiously his round shall ride
and his principles no longer hide
The pope shall have a fatall fall
and never bee trouble to whitehall

nor Englands people more with 'all
But who soe chances to survive
unto the year eighty five
shall this land begin to thrive

Written by Lewis Hughes.

T. W. H.

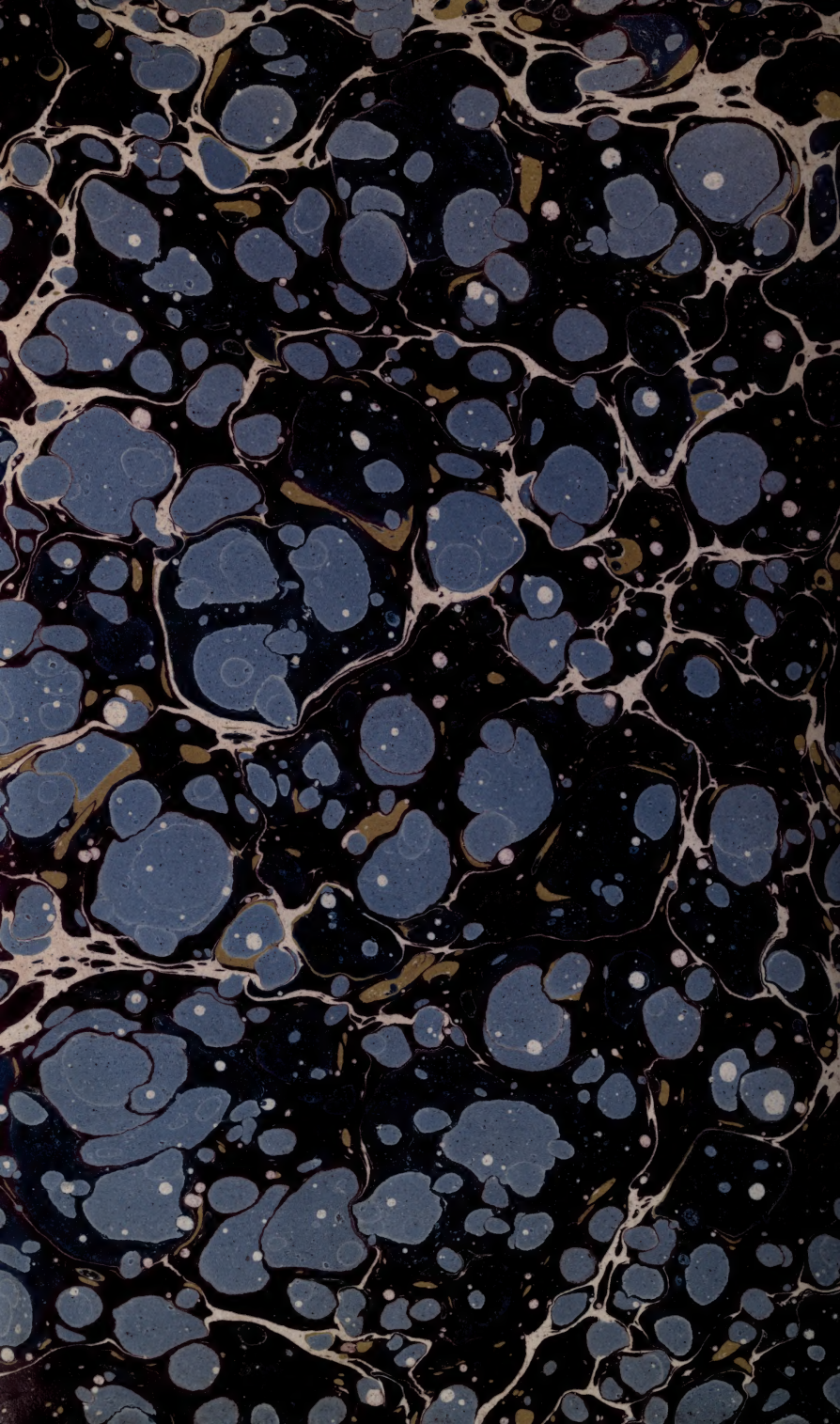
LXXII.

Sun-dial in Llanfechain Church.

This sun-dial perhaps deserves a somewhat fuller description than is contained in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 236.

The stone pillar, which is about five feet high, bears the date 1710. The top of the pillar is octagonal, corresponding to the octagonal dial-plate, and has an inscription running round it which is only partly legible, but is, probably, "Ex Dono H. K. 1710."

Upon the top is an octagonal brass-plate, which, as pointed out by a recent writer in *Bygones* (August 1880), is inscribed in a manner which makes "the dial of more than ordinary interest". We quote his words: "It gives the time of day in six latitudes, including Greenwich, the other five being, Pekin in China, Plymouth in New England, Jerusalem, Barbadoes, and Rome. On the face is engraved, 'Ex dono Humph. Kynaston, Armig. Anno, 1697.' Above that are the words, 'Fran. Cleaton in Salop made it. Lattitude 52.46.' On it are minute divisions between 3·40 a.m. and 8·40 p.m. The upright is not quite perpendicular, and therefore the time is not recorded correctly." A recent inspection shows that this inscription is still legible, and the whole is in a good state of preservation.



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